

Last Sentence of a Paragraph

1

Directions: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

I am sometimes attacked for imposing “rules” nothing could be further from the truth. I hate rules. All I do is report on how consumers react to different stimuli. I may say to a copywriter, “Research shows that commercials with celebrities are below average in persuading people to buy products. Are you sure you want to use a celebrity?” Call that a rule? Or I may say to an art director, “Research suggests that if you set the copy in black type on a white background, more people will read it than if you set it in white type on a black background.”

Options:

- A. Guidance based on applied research can hardly qualify as “rules.”
- B. Thus, all my so called “rules” are rooted in applied research.
- C. A suggestion perhaps, but scarcely a rule.
- D. Such principles are unavoidable if one wants to be systematic about consumer behaviour.
- E. Fundamentally it is about consumer behaviour – not about celebrities or type settings.

★ HOW TO SOLVE

Paragraph completion questions follow a clear line of reasoning. These questions in the CAT are based on paragraphs excerpted from material available in the public domain. They are rarely original paragraphs written specially for the CAT. Hence the reasoning that good writers use to complete their paragraphs holds true for the answer choice; your duty, then, is to understand the line of reasoning used by the writer; scoring, then, becomes easy.

A paragraph is a short composition or note on an idea that is complete in itself. Hence the last sentence of a paragraph will have the following characteristics:

- It fulfils the purpose of the paragraph.
- It brings the paragraph to a smooth closure.
- It will not introduce (contain) any new ideas.
- It will not require any further clarification.
- It is not an inference.
- It is the writer’s last sentence and not what the reader provides.

You need to not only read the paragraph actively and carefully, but also *identify its purpose* as you read. The last sentence will merely fulfil this purpose and bring the paragraph to a smooth closure. The last sentence, hence, arises from the paragraph itself and not from outside it. If required, you must read the paragraph several times or until you have identified the purpose for which it is written. The operative idea in the directions to the questions is “... choose the one that *completes* the paragraph”. A sentence that completes the paragraph hence cannot logically introduce any new ideas. That is why the last sentence will contain nothing that requires further clarification. The paragraph needs to be closed with the last sentence; it should not leave loose ends to be closed or explained further.

The last sentence concludes the paragraph; the word *conclude*, in this context, merely means *to bring to an end*. It does not mean that the reader has to reason out on the basis of the given facts and reach a judgment or decision or an inference. The reader is not actively involved in closing the paragraph by reasoning and making

a decision. The reader—the test taker—has to merely notice the direction in which the paragraph is moving and choose the best sentence that brings it to an end. The reader hence is not actively involved in the paragraph, except in identifying the writer's purpose in writing the paragraph. If you are able to unravel, by looking at the details given in the paragraph, the direction and purpose of the writer, the scoring option stands out from the other options very clearly and conspicuously.

You must spend sufficient time with the paragraph before going to the options to evaluate them for the answer. Some of these questions can be, at times, prove themselves to be extremely tricky if you haven't understood the purpose of the paragraph. Then, all options can appear right.

Another point to bear in mind is that the task in these questions is to *complete* the paragraph and not merely *continue* it. The difference between an option that completes the paragraph and an option that continues the paragraph is that the former fulfils the purpose of the paragraph whereas the latter merely continues one or the other of the ideas mentioned in the paragraph. However, in certain questions an option that continues the paragraph may be accommodated as the last sentence (answer) if a sentence (option) that brings the paragraph to a logical closure is not available.

I am sometimes attacked for imposing "rules." Nothing could be further from the truth. I hate rules. All I do is report on how consumers react to different stimuli. I may say to a copywriter, "Research shows that commercials with celebrities are below average in persuading people to buy products. Are you sure you want to use a celebrity?" Call that a rule? Or I may say to an art director, "Research suggests that if you set the copy in black type on a white background, more people will read it than if you set it in white type on a black background."

What is the purpose of the above paragraph? The writer is at pains to explain to us that he does not want to be seen as framing rules for anyone. He hates rules. He tells us the different situations which had led to this (erroneous) belief, among others, that he is laying down rules; but he was merely 'reporting' consumer behaviour. He tells us those examples are not rules. *So, the purpose of the paragraph is to tell us that whatever he says to others are not rules. They are merely reports, in order that the other may reconsider his or her stand in relation to consumer behaviour.* Now we need to close this paragraph without leaving any loose ends.

Options:

- A. Guidance based on applied research can hardly qualify as "rules."
- B. Thus, all my so called "rules" are rooted in applied research.
- C. A suggestion perhaps, but scarcely a rule.
- D. Such principles are unavoidable if one wants to be systematic about consumer behaviour.
- D. Fundamentally it is about consumer behaviour – not about celebrities or type settings.

Options A and B. "Guidance based on applied research can hardly qualify as 'rules'" and, "Thus, all my so called 'rules' are rooted in applied research." ring completely untrue because "guidance based on applied research" only reinforces the claim of others that those are strict and rigid principles that no one can refute—by implication stricter than rules. Option D, "Such principles are unavoidable if one wants to be systematic about consumer behaviour," is in not related to the purpose of the paragraph which is not about how to be systematic about consumer behaviour. In the same vein option E is also far away from the purpose of the writer. Option C, "A suggestion perhaps but scarcely a rule," fulfils the writer's purpose that they are not rules but merely suggestions. This sentence, read in conjunction with the following "I am sometimes attacked for imposing 'rules'. Nothing could be further from the truth. I hate rules. Call that a rule? Or I may say to an art director ..." makes the paragraph a logically complete unit. Hence Option C is the answer.

What is the writer's purpose in the following paragraph?

We can usefully think of theoretical models as maps, which help us navigate unfamiliar territory. The most accurate map that it is possible to construct would be of no practical use whatsoever, for it would be an exact replica, on exactly the same scale, of the place where we were. Good maps pull out the most important features and throw away a huge amount of much less valuable information. Of course, maps can be bad as well as good—witness the attempts by medieval Europe to produce a map of the world. In the same way, a bad theory, no matter how impressive it may seem in principle, does little or nothing to help us understand a problem.

It is very important to identify the purpose of the paragraph before going to the options to evaluate which one would score. The tendency to work backwards (from the options to the paragraph) should be curbed when you deal with these questions. Once you are fairly clear about the purpose of the paragraph, you can work back and forth as you like.

In the above paragraph, the writer compares theoretical models and maps. Maps are inadequate in various ways, because they are highly basic—omitting all the details; however they help you navigate an unfamiliar territory. There are good and bad maps. Bad theories (like bad maps however impressive) are of hardly any use since they do not help us understand a problem. The purpose of the paragraph seems to be to state that *good theoretical models are important*. The comparison with maps merely drives this point home.

From this point of view look at the following options and choose the sentence that most appropriately completes the paragraph.

Options:

- A. But good theories, just like good maps, are invaluable, even if they are simplified.
- B. But good theories, just like good maps, will never represent unfamiliar concepts in details.
- C. But good theories, just like good maps, need to balance details and feasibility of representation.
- D. But good theories, just like good maps, are accurate only at a certain level of abstraction.
- E. But good theories, just like good maps, are useful in the hands of a user who knows their limitations.

Option E is very easily eliminated as it does not connect to the purpose of the paragraph because the "user" is unimportant in that purpose. Option D can also be easily eliminated because "certain level of abstraction" needs further clarification, interpretation, or explanation. Option C is also irrelevant from the point of view of the paragraph's purpose because the paragraph does not even imply "need to balance" whatever! Option B is also not the purpose of the paragraph; 'never represent' is not the scheme of things in the paragraph. Option A is the answer. It reinforces the purpose that "theoretical models are useful." Also notice that the second last sentence talks about bad theories. "But good theories" which is a constant in the options directly connects to the second last sentence and closes the paragraph. Option A, on analysis, can be seen to completely fulfil the purpose of the paragraph.

REVIEW EXERCISES

Directions: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

1. Yes, nobody wants to be Japan, the fallen angel that went from one of the fastest growing economies in the world for more than three decades to one that has slowed to a crawl for the past 18 years. No one wants to live with the trauma of the deflation (falling prices) that Japan has repeatedly experienced. No one wants to navigate the precarious government-debt dynamic that Japan faces, with debt levels far above 100% of GDP—even if one factors in the Japanese government's vast holdings of foreign-exchange reserves.
 - (a) No one wants to go from being a world-beater to a poster child for economic stagnation.
 - (b) And yet, visitors to Tokyo today see prosperity everywhere.
2. On March 1st Philip Morris, a tobacco giant, sued eight American retailers for selling counterfeit versions of its Marlboro cigarettes. Governments are also boosting their efforts to crack down on counterfeiting which deprives them of tax revenue in addition to harming legitimate businesses. Thanks to the rise of the internet and of extended international supply chains, and more recently, to the global economic downturn, counterfeit goods are everywhere. Fake Porsches and Ferraris zoom along the streets of Bangkok. A German bank has discovered an ersatz gold

- ingot made of tungsten in its reserves, according to a German television channel investigating persistent reports that many of the world's financial institutions have been similarly hoodwinked.
- (a) Counterfeiting used to be a luxury goods problem, but now people are trying to traffic counterfeit items that have a wider effect on the economy.
- (b) NASA, America's space agency, has even bought suspect materials.
- (c) Several factors have contributed to the growth of counterfeiting in recent years.
- (d) Fake goods are proliferating, to the dismay of companies and governments.
- (e) The recession in the rich world may also have given a boost to counterfeit goods.
3. The rate of conviction in SC and ST atrocity cases in the State has reached 22% from 10% last year due to the proper investigations done by the departments concerned and the increased awareness that enabled the aggrieved persons to get justice. The Government has been appointing special public prosecutors in "most sensational" and long-pending cases and has issued guidelines to increase people's understanding of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.
- (a) The people's representatives should now acquaint people with the legal remedies available for them.
- (b) The Act has been implemented in letter and spirit.
- (c) The Police Department act swiftly on complaints of atrocities.
- (d) These measures facilitated speedy disposal of SC and ST atrocity cases.
- (e) Investigations have paved the way for speedy delivery of justice.
4. Make no mistake: the setting matters. There are many ways to listen to classical Indian music—in the private, somewhat sterile perfection of the CDs and DVDs we play at home; in the concert sabhas of Mylapore and T. Nagar; on the music channels on TV or on YouTube, which now carries a little or a lot of almost everything, often in choppy, byte-size pieces. But I happen to think that this music sounds best outside, on a hot spring or summer night, with the taste of pollen and dust on your tongue and mosquitoes circling around your feet.
- (a) We tend to forget that much of the classical music of India, both Hindustani and Carnatic, was meant for intimate settings like the royal court.
- (b) Taking classical music out of "sabhas" into vibrant cultural spaces brings out its ethereal dimensions.
- (c) Music is a tangible thing, to be felt in the pores of your skin no less than in the ear; you just can't do that very well in the concert halls.
- (d) In the course of its transition to the modern concert stage, Carnatic music in particular has sacrificed something of its delicacy.
- (e) One of the important things about the settings is the re-creation of a context for listening in which subtlety and intimacy can assume their natural role.
5. In 2009 China overtook Germany to become the world's largest exporter. Exactly half the trade disputes that were filed at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) last year involved China. These facts are not unrelated. As Pascal Lamy, the WTO's chief, pointed out in January, the scope for trade friction increases as countries trade more.
- (a) Hence, China will test the WTOs dispute-settlement system.
- (b) Hence, disputes between China and other countries are only to be expected.
- (c) Hence, China's increasing propensity to bring disputes to the WTO is part of a broader shift.
- (d) Hence, China has moved from learning-by-watching, to being an active participant in formal dispute settlement.
- (e) Hence, more disputes may be inevitable; resolving them successfully is not.
6. Hundreds of farmers in long, faded cotton sarongs swarmed outside an auditorium at Bangalore University last February. They were waiting for India's Environment Minister. This was the last of his public consultations on the commercial release of Bt Brinjal, a genetically modified (GM) aubergine, created by Mahyco, an Indian hybrid-seed company, and Monsanto, an American biotech giant. Waving placards and appetising images of aubergines, known in India as brinjal, they shouted themselves hoarse praising the transgenic vegetable. But most of these men, registered at the consultation as farmers,

- were in fact landless labourers with no aubergine experience. The Minister was the first to call their bluff. The companies, he said, without naming any, had bussed farmers from rural districts, to play the pro-GM crowd at the hearing that day.
- (a) The tactic failed miserably.
- (b) The minister's road show to canvas public views was unusual.
- (c) Many were surprised at the Minister's decision to snub the seed companies and powerful domestic and American biotech lobbies.
- (d) The Minister felt obliged to be responsible to science and responsive to society.
- (e) It was a setback for GM in India.
7. India's industry is going from strength to strength. Manufacturing grew by 14.3% in the fourth quarter, compared with the same period last year. Politicians celebrate the achievements of "India Inc," applauding its acquisitions abroad and welcoming the foreign investment it attracts. They do not show anything like the same confidence in "Bharat Inc," which is how India's rural economy is sometimes described. Bharat, which means India in Hindi, is a different country. The rural heartland is courted for votes, smothered with regulations, and shielded from the global economy that corporate India is busy conquering.
- (a) Indian agriculture has performed poorly because governments have treated it as a source of votes rather than as an engine of growth.
- (b) But its policymakers should treat farms as a potential source of growth, not just of votes.
- (c) Yet the government cannot achieve the growth it aspires to without robust progress in agriculture, which still employs about half of India's workforce.
- (d) This year, for the first time in the country's history, India's factories may contribute more to GDP than its farms, forests and fisheries.
- (e) Indian agriculture can comfortably feed the country, but that remains the sum of its achievement.
8. Thirty years ago the bosses of America's car industry were shocked to learn that Japan had overtaken America to become the world's leading car producer. They were even more shocked when they visited Japan to find out what was going on. They found that the secret of Japan's success did not lie in cheap labour or government subsidies—their preferred explanations—but in what was rapidly dubbed "lean manufacturing". While Detroit slept, Japan had transformed itself from a low-wage economy into a hotbed of business innovation.
- (a) Soon every factory around the world was lean—or a ruin.
- (b) Management gurus are always glibly proclaiming revolutions.
- (c) Now something comparable is taking place in the developing world.
- (d) The rich world is losing its leadership in the sort of breakthrough ideas that transform industries.
- (e) Western carmakers learned the techniques of lean production from their Japanese rivals.
9. When Parliament decided, in 1709, to create a law that would protect books from piracy, the London-based publishers and booksellers who had been pushing for such protection were overjoyed. When Queen Anne gave her assent on April 10th the following year—300 years ago—to "An act for the encouragement of learning" they were less enthused. Parliament had given them rights, but it had set a time limit on them: 21 years for books already in print and 14 years for new ones, with an additional 14 years if the author was still alive when the first term ran out. After that, the material would enter the public domain so that anyone could reproduce it.
- (a) The lawmakers helped channel the spate of inventiveness that writers had in the past.
- (b) The lawmakers knew that authors do not generally consult the statute books before deciding whether or not to pick up pen.
- (c) The lawmakers did not bother about how such a deal can be made equitably.
- (d) The lawmakers intended to balance the incentive to create with the interest that people have in free access to knowledge.
- (e) However, none of this should get in the way of the enforcement of copyright, which remains a vital tool in the encouragement of learning.
10. Organ transplantation is one of the most impressive achievements of modern medicine. It has brought hope to millions of patients suffering from previously fatal organ failure. For many,

it has made life longer and better. It has benefited many professionals and industries, too, by becoming a new source of pride, funding, and profit. Struggling to contain costs, health-care payers are also among its beneficiaries.

- (a) Kidney transplantation, for example, has proved to be less costly than dialysis.
- (b) Transplant medicine has been grappling with a rapidly increasing gap between the supply of organs and demand for them.
- (c) If we are short of organs, then let us get more of them.
- (d) Indeed, transplant ethics has been on a slippery slope almost since transplants began.
- (e) Organ transplantation, like mosquito repellent, should be used sparingly, and only when there is no other choice.
11. How do you do it? Your colleagues, neighbours, family and friends, how do they all do it? "I follow my nose," says Dan Rhodes, author of *Gold*, "I am always on the hunt for the next book that's going to rock my world ... my favourite thing is still going into a shop and coming out with something I'd never heard of." But if you stand in any bookstore, you're unlikely to see many people using their noses, they just head straight for the "new" Salman Rushdie or the "latest" Chetan Bhagat or the "most recent" Shobhaa De or the "new bestseller" from Paulo Coelho:
- (a) because they believe that books can change life.
- (b) maybe that is the Catcher effect - most of us had read *Catcher in the Rye* and Salinger's other books in our late teens.
- (c) It doesn't seem to work that way now.
- (d) it's a matter of judging every book by its author.
- (e) if it's always been around you, you develop an instinct about it, else you are never sure.

12. Marie Antoinette told her people to eat cake when they needed bread. Our government encourages people to buy cars—from Rolls Royce to the Nano—when they need affordable public transport. And when people, especially women, want simple, basic health care—and clean water and sanitation - they are being urged to inject their daughters with a ₹9,000 vaccine against cervical cancer.

- (a) If some of us do these things, we should not be blamed.
- (b) It has brought into focus several ethical and gender-related issues in the arena of public health.
- (c) The priorities of our decision makers are more than slightly skewed.
- (d) What women need is basic healthcare, not costly medical experiments.
- (e) The vaccine is supposed to protect them from cervical cancer.

13. A ride to Alappuzha, visiting the coir industries and boating in the backwaters was next on the agenda. As the boats sliced the green water of the *Vembanad Kayal*, we watched life on the backwaters of Kerala: women selling foodstuff wrapped in banana leaves from the canoes, the transport service, the boat stops as schools kids hopped from one boat to another to get home, the different National waterways that the signs indicated and the homes that had their families bathing, washing utensils and clothes.
- (a) We were awestruck by the vast expanse of the lake.
- (b) The backwaters were indeed the artery of this area.
- (c) It was then we realized that this was India's longest and largest lake.
- (d) Life moves at a serene pace in the backwaters of Alappuzha.
- (e) The *Vembanad Kayal* Wetlands is in the list of wetlands of international importance.

14. The tragedy about data collection in India is that by the time primary data is converted into useable information, it may be too late to aid policy intervention. This is true of data collected by not just government agencies such as the National Sample Survey Organization but also think tanks such as National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). One of the criticisms of Human Development in India: Challenges for a Society in Transition—a report put together by NCAER and Institute of Maryland, US—is that it is based on data collected at least six years back.
- (a) It brings out various dimensions of human development to understand social inequalities, based on survey of 41,554 households.
- (b) Many of its findings are an eye-opener, while some others a reaffirmation of conclusion of other independent studies.

- (c) Indicators used to measure development were household incomes and poverty rates, land ownership and agriculture incomes, health and education.
- (d) It does not capture the impact of the changes of the following years when the economy grew at more than 8% on an average every year.
- (e) Policymakers could draw inference from the findings to improve targeting of programs aimed at inclusive growth.

15. Almost a decade after the launch of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the achievement on universalizing elementary education is best described as mixed. Massive spending by the Centre and states on setting up new schools and hiring an army of teachers across the country has ensured enrolment of children in schools has risen across rural India. Just about 4% of children in the age group 6–14 are now estimated not to be attending school.
- (a) However, on any given day, the average attendance rate seems to be around 74% at the all-India level.
- (b) However, that is the only happier part of the story.
- (c) However, nearly 50% of children in class V cannot read the text for class II without making a mistake.
- (d) However, the poor quality of learning has ensured that the crores spent with the objective of creating an educated, employable workforce are fruitless.
- (e) These children would possibly grow up to be the educated employable workforce in India.

16. For everyone who expected Budget 2010 to lay out the roadmap for goods and services tax (GST) rollout, there was much disappointment. Not only did the Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee sound cautiously optimistic about April 2011 rollout, there was very little in the form of explicit steps in that direction other than alignment of rates for goods and services as well as expansion of the ambit of service tax.
- (a) It can be argued that the government has added a few more services to the list like the previous years.
- (b) A comprehensive list of services is critical for the implementation of GST.
- (c) It can be argued that when GST is at the threshold, government should not have tinkered with the rates.
- (d) But everything is not as simple as it appears.
- (e) So where does the plan to migrate to GST stand?

17. It remains to be seen whether the economy-wide innovative trend would be sufficient to shore up growth in the secular period. For, as researchers like Solow have shown since the 1950s, the bulk of growth over the long term is not so much due to increase in factor inputs like capital and labour as technological change, efficiency improvements and productivity gains. And given our weak science, technology and innovation indicators, to assume world-leading growth for decades would verily belie the empirical evidence of umpteen studies —
- (a) that growth is essentially about technological progress.
- (b) that the Solow thesis is not the heart of modern growth theory.
- (c) that economic growth in India would surpass those of the other major economies soon.
- (d) that technology is not really an exogenous, standalone factor.
- (e) that figures can be rather deceptive.
18. The Economic Survey went to the extent of expunging details of distribution losses of power utilities, preferring to drop an entire table of figures on rates of return, commercial losses and other attendant annual projections. The Economic Advisory Council is concerned about unacceptably-large revenue leakages in distributing power—and rightly so. But without up-to-date data and comprehensive figures about happenings and goings-on in the vexed power sector, the policy process would surely be left plodding along in the dark.
- (a) The survey clearly needs to have wide-ranging data on distribution.
- (b) When it comes to power distribution, large unaccounted-for losses continue pan-India.
- (c) The fact is that there's a huge gap when it comes to electricity generation and supply.
- (d) Yet, we seem more focused on ritualizing reforms and opening up.
- (e) Yet, aggregate technical and commercial losses amount to almost 35%.
19. Finding ways to improve humanity's living standards is the point of economics. Having a good measure of living standards, you may think,

is therefore pretty fundamental to the discipline. For decades, economists have turned to gross domestic product (GDP) when they want an estimate of how well off people are. By how much are Americans better off than Indians, or than their parents' generation? Chances are the answer will start with GDP. GDP is really a measure of an economy's output, valued at market prices. As societies produce more, and therefore earn more, their material well-being rises.

- (a) That said, economists and statisticians have been debating for years whether GDP measures true well-being.
 - (b) But GDP was not intended to be a comprehensive measure of society's well-being.
 - (c) But GDP is not a true measure of improving living standards as GDP is an aggregate measure.
 - (d) But GDP isn't the only measure.
 - (e) So when economists want to measure the living standards of whole societies, GDP is where they usually start.
20. The American novelist John Gardner famously defined the crafting of fiction as the creation of a vivid and continuous dream—first in the mind of the writer and then, if the novelist does his or her job properly, in the mind of the reader. The British novelist Rupert Thomson too talks about the roots of his inspiration in a similar way: whenever I start a new book I have nightmares. Night after night. For a long time I didn't understand why. Recently I came up with a theory. To write fiction of any power and authenticity you have to draw on the deepest, most secret parts of yourself.
- (a) You might say that I want my fiction to have that relationship to reality.
 - (b) The paradox at the heart of Thomson's work is that it remains as strange as a dream.
 - (c) That's where fiction comes from, but it's also where dreams are made.
 - (d) I seem to be attracted to ideas that allow me to do this.
 - (e) Thomson works hard to help the reader imagine himself deeply into the story.
21. Marriage, in America at least, is an institution in decline. There is a significant drop in the number of married couples between the ages of 30 and 44: 60% in 2007, down from 84% in 1970. This erosion in legally bound partners has been steady:

77% of this demographic was married in 1980, down to 65% in 2000. During this same period another dramatic change was taking place: the expansion of economic and educational opportunities for women. You might be tempted to conclude that the new economic caste of well-employed, highly educated women is responsible for marriage's decline; it's not.

- (a) They want to experience something of youth, work and life before committing to a life-long contractual bond.
- (b) For many women in the West, the matter of marriage is deeply vexed.
- (c) Given the decline in the popularity of marriage, the institution itself must be becoming less significant.
- (d) Examining the necessity of marriage, for oneself and for women in general, is actually not self-indulgent or frivolous.
- (e) Perhaps, there is never going to be any tidy ultimate conclusion here.

22. People who pursue happiness through material possessions are liked less by their peers than people who pursue happiness through life experiences. The mistake we can sometimes make is believing that pursuing material possessions will gain us status and admiration while also improving our social relationships. In fact, it seems to have exactly the opposite effect.
- (a) This is really problematic because we know that having quality social relationships is one of the best predictors of happiness, health, and well-being.
 - (b) Not only will investing in material possessions make us less happy than investing in life experiences, but that it often makes us less popular among our peers as well.
 - (c) Material possessions don't provide as much enduring happiness as the pursuit of life experiences.
 - (d) So there's a real social cost to being associated with material possessions rather than life experiences.

23. Three centuries have passed since the polymath Sir Christopher Wren predicted that "a time will come when men will stretch out their eyes—they should see planets like our Earth." By most astronomers' accounts, that time is just about nigh. Indeed, detecting big planets orbiting other stars is no longer tricky—nearly 450

such exoplanets have been catalogued. Smaller, rocky planets orbiting at a comfortable distance from their stars—as the Earth does—remain more elusive. Most exoplanets have been discovered by inferring their presence from the rhythmic wobble their gravity imparts on their home star—like a waltz between two dancers of markedly different weights. The problem is that this method favours the discovery of large planets close to their stars.

- (a) As a result, the catalogue of planets is filled with huge bodies basking brightly in the light of their sun.
- (b) As a result, mankind's ability to look for extraterrestrial life remains defeated.
- (c) As result, planets a little farther away from their stars cannot support life.
- (d) As a result, astronomers have solved the problem of looking at objects near to a star's bright glare.

24. The basic principle in magic is that if you believe in the magic you do, the audience will too. Secondly, magic does not happen on stage, but in the minds of the audience.
- (a) Magic is like a tree that you water and nurture.
 - (b) There is psychology to magic.
 - (c) A successful magician just triggers off the magic.
 - (d) A little alteration to a card, a coin, or napkin can create magic.

25. Iceland has a lot of volcanoes, and it's a rare decade when one of them doesn't erupt. So why is the eruption of *Eyjafjallajokull* causing such chaos, and what does that mean for the future? The answer to the first question is that the *Eyjafjallajokull* eruption is peculiarly well attuned to messing with international air travel; most eruptions of a similar size would do a lot less long-distance harm.
- (a) The answer to the second is that very little is known about the effects of erupting volcanoes on air travel.
 - (b) The answer to the second is that many of Europe's busiest airports will remain out of action for some time.
 - (c) The answer to the second is that the future of air travel at least in Europe is bleak.
 - (d) The answer to the second is that less well attuned but considerably larger eruptions are all but certain in decades to come.

26. Lower winter temperatures were common in Europe during the second half of the 17th century, famously allowing frost fairs to be held on the frozen Thames in London before riverine developments increased the flow rate. These cold winters coincided with the Maunder minimum in solar activity when the Sun remained virtually free of sunspots for almost 50 years. However, establishing that this was not just a chance occurrence requires that the relationship continue to hold over a long interval, such that cold European winters become less frequent when solar activity is high and then more common again when solar activity falls. Various indicators show that during the recent minimum of the 11 year sunspot cycle, the Sun has been quieter than at any time in the previous 90 years.

- (a) This means that solar activity during the current sunspot minimum has fallen to levels unknown since the start of the 20th century.
- (b) This yields an opportunity for a better test of the relationship between solar activity and cold European winters.
- (c) This proves that cold winters occur more commonly in the UK during low solar activity.
- (d) This regional and seasonal effect relating to European winters may have a global effect.

27. Debt is more common in families with disabled children: the parents were unable to keep up with any local property taxes, water, and telephone bills, and were not likely to be able to afford basic items such as a family holiday once a year, a bicycle, or even two pairs of shoes. A disabled baby needs more nappies. Families' ability to work grows difficult, and finding childcare is a real burden. Households with disabled children will depend more on social security benefits and are faced with the additional financial costs associated with caring for a disabled child.
- (a) There is a strong link between child disability and poverty.
 - (b) The highest prevalence of childhood disability is found in the poorest families.
 - (c) It is an adverse and serious social gradient that families with disabled face.
 - (d) But thanks to science, these children live longer and medicines keep them alive.
28. What a super film experience *Green Zone* is! From the firecracker opening to the sucker-punch climax, the film is a non-stop adrenalin rush. The

hand-held camera and natural light make you feel as if you are seeing the action from the front, as if you have access to footage shot from a sniper's sights. Whether it is a *Bourne-in-Baghdad* kind of relentless action thriller or a strong statement against the U.S. war in Iraq, (incidentally, it is both) *Green Zone* succeeds as a pure cinema, delivering thrills, spills and chills in breathless succession hardly giving anyone time to breathe.

- (a) This is a movie that takes you on a thrilling, provocative, exhilarating ride.
 - (b) There is really nothing more you could ask for from a movie.
 - (c) *Green Zone* effectively knits several strands together to make a cohesive whole.
 - (d) The plot is taut and truthful.
29. Talented youth can ill-afford to resign to their fate just because they can't properly communicate in English. They should confront the challenges which should, in fact, bring out their best. A little confidence and hard work are all that is needed for them to climb up the career ladder. For that they need to develop communication skills in English, shape up their personalities and acquire the much-needed knowledge.

- (a) Knowledge and communication skills are the key ingredients that make up the recipe for success.
- (b) Students have to act as leaders in the college itself.
- (c) Success will automatically follow.
- (d) Speaking and writing in English are important, thinking in English is twice as important.

30. Philosophy of music has been dominated by the view that the best music is autonomous and formally complex. As recently as 1990, philosophy of popular music consisted of variations on a single theme. Philosophers defended the twin assumptions that popular music is essentially different from "serious" or art music, and that the former is aesthetically inferior to the latter.
- (a) As a result, music could not be regarded as art if it lacked genius and autonomy.
 - (b) As a result, popular music competes with and replaces local and regional folk traditions.
 - (c) As a result, most philosophers concentrated on identifying the aesthetic deficiencies inherent in popular music.

(d) As a result, philosophers have investigated popular music by identifying and critiquing key concepts that shape our response to this music.

31. The life of a drug addict is tough. And an addict in India is usually from a poor and broken home. It is, therefore, pointless to victimise him or her by jailing, as is done in India. Had incarceration reduced addiction, this penal system could have been tolerated. But, year after year drug addiction has only increased, and so has drug trafficking.
- (a) Drug addiction has to be treated as an illness and not punished as a crime.
 - (b) It is time for India to revise its policy of heaping indignity on an already defeated person.
 - (c) Drug addiction, when treated as an illness and not as a crime, can be controlled effectively.
 - (d) Rehabilitation centres ought to create an atmosphere of friendliness without condensation.
32. Free software is often perceived as the hippie or counterculture movement of the technological world. Worse still, in India it has for long remained an obscure concept confined to the world of academics and specialists. But advocates of free software believe that software freedom is most relevant—if not critical—today, particularly at a time when we stand on the threshold of large-scale information and communication technology (ICT) deployment and innovation. The freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software used in public services is imperative.
- (a) Otherwise, the costs of ICT deployment and innovation will be huge.
 - (b) Otherwise, the free software movement will be rendered useless.
 - (c) Otherwise, proprietary firms will continue monopolising this space.
 - (d) Otherwise, the move towards breaking free of existing proprietary chains will be defeated.
33. The statesman's duty is precisely the reverse of that of the press. The statesman cautiously guards from the public eye the information by which his actions and opinions are regulated; he reserves his judgment of passing events till the

latest moment, and then he records it in obscure or conventional language; he strictly confines himself, if he be wise, to the practical interests of his own country, or to those turning immediately upon it; he hazards no rash surmises as to the future; and he concentrates in his own transactions all that power which the Press seeks to diffuse over the world. The duty of the one is to speak; of the other to be silent. The one explains itself in discussion; the other tends to action. The one deals mainly with rights and interests; the other with opinions and sentiments;

- (a) the former is necessarily reserved, the latter essentially free.
- (b) the responsibilities of the two powers are as much at variance as their duties.
- (c) the purposes and duties of the two powers are constantly separate, generally independent, and sometimes diametrically opposite.
- (d) the responsibilities we acknowledge have therefore little in common.

34. There is a lot of debate within the discipline of public administration whether the bureaucracy should be heavy or thin. According to the neoliberal school of thought, the state should withdraw itself from the responsibility of development and leave it to private forces. Welfare state advocates feel that the state should be actively involved in developing the country. However, both schools cannot deny the importance of the bureaucracy in executing legislative decisions.
- (a) Civil servants are selected through an exhaustive system of examinations so that the best brains are chosen to run the country efficiently.
 - (b) There has also been a lot of debate on the process of selecting the administrators of the country, with many commissions having recommended various methods.
 - (c) There have been many complaints against the scaling system of evaluation of civil servants.
 - (d) Civil servants, being the most important policymakers of the country, are given many privileges and accorded a high status in the Constitution.
35. Ubiquitous and clamorous media are transforming foreign policy into a subdivision of public entertainment. The intense competition for ratings produces an obsession with the crisis of

the moment, generally presented as a morality play between good and evil having a specific outcome and rarely in terms of the long-range challenge of history. As soon as the flurry of excitement has subsided, the media move on to new sensations. At their peak, the political crises or the scams are covered twenty-four hours a day by print and television media.

- (a) Then, they receive very little attention, even though the underlying trends continue, and become more unmanageable with time.
 - (b) The situation in India is no different; it is far worse.
 - (c) Then they run amok as they are unaccountable because there is no audit of the media in the media itself.
 - (d) And their loud expression of opinion as fact which purports to express public opinion brings in volatility in perceptions.
36. A sigh of relief settles over the United States news media as the Marjah campaign winds down to a temporary close. The plan was simple—make it clear that the US-led force would enter the town in strength and force the Taliban insurgents to quit the field. Indeed the Taliban, as they did in 2001, hastened out of Marjah. But in 2001, they slowly reorganised and began guerrilla strikes against the US-led forces. One reason for the Taliban returning with such ease was that the US-backed government of Afghanistan failed to earn the people's trust. Its failure to provide basic services despite the vast amount of donor aid, and the corruption scandals fanned by that very aid, turned ordinary people towards the Taliban once more. The latest strategy was designed to prevent such a lapse.
- (a) Under the US military cover, India can build Marjah's civilian projects and China can improve its economic relations.
 - (b) More than half the US population now supports military operations in Afghanistan.
 - (c) It seeks to avoid a direct confrontation with the Taliban and is geared toward breaking the Taliban's logistics, namely its control over the opium trade.
 - (d) Once the US-led forces chased the Taliban out of town, the US-backed government would quickly set to work earning the people's trust.
 - (e) The US' counter-insurgency in Marjah will soon spread to other opium towns nearby.

37. The passage of the Constitution—108th Amendment Bill, 2008, popularly known as the Women's Reservation Bill, in the Rajya Sabha on March 9 came as a belated spring-breaker. The events of the previous day, which marked 100 years of the decision to celebrate March 8 as women's day, in fact, had served as a crude reminder of the long struggle that lay ahead for women on the road to equality. The irony of how much more brutal and intense the opposition and intolerance is to assertion by women in the public sphere as well as within the precincts of individual homes, would have escaped only those who wished not to see it.

- (a) Why does policymaking on behalf of women meet with such severe resistance?
- (b) Why is the passing of the Bill in The Rajya Sabha even referred to as "bulldozing"?
- (c) Do we not need to stop and wonder why this is the case?
- (d) Have these leaders opposed to the bill intervened to check the skewed growth paradigm?
- (e) Has this led to a serious questioning of their right to be there?

38. One can quite understand that the cow was a sacred animal for the ancient ones: it worked in the fields, gave milk, and even its excreta had the enormous importance of replacing natural fuel, which does not exist here; this explains why their religious precepts prohibited the farmer from killing this precious animal and, for that, the only way out was to consider it sacred;

- (a) to have the force of religion impose respect for the most efficient element of production.
- (b) to venerate it with the same fervor even in the age of mechanical plough and liquid fuels
- (c) to allow it to multiply freely with hardly anyone committing the sacrilege of eating its meat.
- (d) to have it ensconced in temples of the land and to have it worshipped.

39. Given the widespread opposition from State governments, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations, the moratorium on the environmental release of Bt brinjal would seem justified. Bt brinjal is a genetically modified form of brinjal where a foreign gene *Cry 1 Ac* from a soil bacterium has been inserted to confer on the brinjal plant resistance against

insects. But the decision is being seen in scientific quarters as one aimed at appeasing the hardened stands of activist groups and NGOs.

- (a) In fact, the decision appears to be setting a new trend of overruling scientific studies and rational scientific arguments.
- (b) Unfortunately, however, the decision seem have sent a signal to the scientific community, especially the members of the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee.
- (c) The decision, according to them, overruled scientific studies and rational scientific arguments and undermined the credibility of the scientific community.
- (d) In fact, the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee had conducted large-scale field trials before the environmental release of bt. brinjal.
- (e) The decision seems to devalue the credibility and authority of the scientists of Genetic Engineering Approval Committee.

40. Once more a WTO ministerial has gone by in New Delhi and, if media reports are anything to go by, there is now a "consensus." All the members agree that WTO negotiations must continue particularly in the context of the current world recession which has been on for about two years. And rightly so. The memories of the last recession of the 1930's informs us that unilateral actions on tariffs led to a decline of world trade by as much as 30% in those days. From all reports, the decline today is no longer of that magnitude.

- (a) While developed countries are bound to have some protectionism, the mere existence of the WTO has put some limits to obvious methods.
- (b) It is now clear that ministerials are no longer going to take talks forward.
- (c) The fact that a multilateral organization for trade negotiations exists today is surely a contributing factor.
- (d) Ministerials are mainly meant to clear the political air about forward movement in negotiations.
- (e) So, 'waiting for someone who will never arrive' is a correct description of the current ministerials.

41. The rise in carbon dioxide emissions is driving fundamental and dangerous changes in the

chemistry and ecosystems of the world's oceans. More than 30% of the carbon dioxide released from burning fossil fuels, cement production, deforestation and other human activities goes straight into the oceans, turning them gradually more acidic. Ocean conditions are already more extreme than those experienced by marine organisms and ecosystems for millions of years.

- (a) Ocean acidification is caused when the CO₂ emitted by human activity, mainly burning fossil fuels, dissolves into the oceans.
- (b) Ocean acidification could represent a greater threat to the biology of our planet than global warming.
- (c) There is now persuasive evidence that mass extinctions in past Earth history were accompanied by ocean acidification.
- (d) This emphasizes the urgent need to adopt policies that drastically reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
- (e) Ocean acidification can create conditions not seen on Earth for at least 40 million years.

42. When people talk about the digital divide, they usually mean the gap between people who are benefiting from the information revolution, and those who through lack of education or money are missing out. But if there is one thing on which almost everybody agrees, it is that criminals are mastering computer technology much faster than most governments are learning to foil them. Rich countries say they are beset by fraudsters, pornographers and hackers operating from poor places where they will never be caught—because their "host" governments can't or won't stop them.

- (a) Consequently, international efforts to police the net remain deadlocked.
- (b) Consequently, the only winners are the criminals.
- (c) An accord launched at the Council of Europe aims to let authorities in one country give chase, at least electronically, to criminals in another.
- (d) Many countries like the idea of policing the net but not enough to push it through.
- (e) Policing the net, however, seems contrary to the essential philosophy of the internet.

43. The book focuses on people that came from a place called "Chonglin", N. Korea's third-largest city and one of the places that were

hardest hit by the terrible famine of the mid-1990s. It is also almost entirely closed to foreigners. Funny enough, North Korea hasn't always been this hopeless. In its early history, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was actually considered a success case in economic development. In the 1960s, the "Korean economic miracle" referred to the steel plants and electrified transport networks of the DPRK, but as South Korea embraced market reforms the chasm between North Korea and its neighbour grew wider.

- (a) For the most part North Korea remained a dark, inscrutable place.
- (b) South Korea grew richer while its neighbour to the North kept getting poorer.
- (c) By 1996, North Korea was in the grip of one of the deadliest famines in modern times.
- (d) South Korea became one of the most technologically advanced countries in the world while people in North Korea didn't even have access to the internet.
- (e) One can only hope that one day North Korea will be open and we will be able to judge for ourselves what really happened there.

44. She had had one of those boots. Ones that were so ugly they made you stand out. She had always hated her boots, but was one of those people who didn't do much about things they hated. He on the other hand had found those boots unique, strange as they were. They suited her somehow, because just like her boots, she was ugly...

- (a) ... yes, definitely the boots; they were an ugly colour actually.
- (b) ... he remembered exactly how she looked like.
- (c) ... that's how she usually was weird and emotionally unavailable.
- (d) ... in a more endearing way though.
- (e) ... she appeared so intriguing, and of course, she was intriguing.

45. In reality, scientists do not deal in certainty but in probabilities, and the way they calculate these probabilities is complex. For example, when testifying in court, a fingerprint expert may say that there is a 90% chance of obtaining a match if the defendant left the mark and a one in several billion chance of a match if someone else left it. In general DNA provides information of a higher quality or "individualising potential" than other

- kinds of evidence, so that experts may be more confident of linking it to a specific individual.
- (a) However, jurors hold unrealistic expectations of forensic evidence and investigation techniques.
- (b) However, jurors today expect more categorical proof than forensic science is capable of delivering.
- (c) However, DNA experts still deal in probabilities and not certainties.
- (d) However, an unequivocal match of DNA is indeed generally just fiction.
- (e) However, jurors think they have a thorough understanding of science.
46. 'Brain training', or the goal of improved cognitive function through the regular use of computerized tests, is a multimillion-pound industry, yet in our view scientific evidence to support its efficacy is lacking. Modest effects have been reported in some studies of older individuals and preschool children, and video-game players outperform non-players on some tests of visual attention. It is a widely held belief that commercially available computerized brain-training programs improve general cognitive function in the wider population.
- (a) However, whether those benefits transfer to other untrained tasks or lead to any general improvement in the level of cognitive functioning is not known.
- (b) However, results provide no evidence for any generalized improvements in cognitive function following brain training in a large sample of healthy adults.
- (c) However, the industry has established itself credibly in the market.
- (d) However, improving cognitive function through brain training may have its results.
- (e) However, the belief lacks concrete empirical support.
47. It would be more accurate to say not that Mark Twain hated art, but that he never let it—or anything else—stand in the way of a good joke. He often complained that he was dismissed by the literati as merely a "phunny phellow," but like all good humorists his work was fundamentally serious, poking fun as it did at a universe in which, as his biographer writes, "the relationship of God to man is no more than that of a town
- drunk to one of his microbes." And his reputation was hardly as slight as he liked to pretend.
- (a) "All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called 'Huckleberry Finn,'" wrote Ernest Hemingway about him.
- (b) He wrote when American letters were dominated by the starchy, pious and insipid group known as the Schoolroom Poets.
- (c) He was everything his contemporaries were not: vital, irreverent, meandering and funny.
- (d) In London he and Charles Darwin were both embarrassed when introduced to each other as "great men".
- (e) He was a man who never let anything stand in the way of a joke.
48. In January 2010, the IMF estimated that the world economy would grow by 3.9% this year. Now it has revised that estimate up to 4.2%, saying that the recovery from the deepest post-war recession has "evolved better than expected". The fund expects the marked difference between economic performance in the rich and emerging world to persist. In 2011, it expects GDP in industrialised countries to grow by 2.4%, compared with 6.5% growth in emerging countries led by booming China and India. Within the rich world, however, the divergence between America and Europe is striking. The IMF reckons that the American economy will expand by 3.1% this year, whereas the economies of the euro area will grow by an anaemic 1%.
- (a) In short, IMF is not very optimistic about the rich world economies.
- (b) In short, the recession is set to continue for another decade or so.
- (c) In short, the IMF is more optimistic about GDP growth this year and next.
- (d) In short, Europe will still have a difficult time ahead.
- (e) In short, China and India will drive the growth graphs across the world.
49. *Gendercide* is often seen as an unintended consequence of China's one-child policy, or as a product of poverty or ignorance. But that cannot be the whole story. The surplus of bachelors seems to have accelerated between 1990 and 2005, in ways not obviously linked to the one-child policy, which was introduced in 1979. And, as is becoming clear, the war against baby girls

- is not confined to China. Parts of India have sex ratios as skewed as anything in its northern neighbour. South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan have peculiarly high numbers of male births. So, have former communist countries in the Caucasus and the western Balkans. Even subsets of America's population are following suit, though not the population as a whole.
- (a) The real cause is not any country's particular policy but the overweening son preference.
- (b) The real cause is the use of rapidly spreading prenatal sex-determination technology and declining fertility.
- (c) These are global trends; and the selective destruction of baby girls is global, too.
- (d) The ratio has been so stable over time that it appears to be the natural order of things.
- (e) Only one region, Tibet, has a sex ratio within the bounds of nature.
50. The government of India allows corruption. How else could it have become the scourge that it has today? The Prime Minister may be thinking

- of removing a happy clause in the law, happy for the thieves that is. A clause supposedly put there to protect public servants from wrongful harassment which blatantly helps crooks. Government departments and ministries have been misusing a constitutional provision (Article 311) in which the CVC—Central Vigilance Commission—has to seek prosecution sanction from the government before beginning a formal probe against allegedly corrupt officials.
- (a) The clause has opened a floodgate for the corrupt with scores of officials escaping prosecution because of it.
- (b) No one wants seems to have the will to get rid of it, at least not our elected representatives.
- (c) The clause is a seed planted by our law makers during the drafting of the anti-corruption act.
- (d) In other words the government has laid out a red carpet for the thieves.
- (e) All in all, our corrupt government officials are looting the country or the public, and the government is giving them its blessings.

Answer Keys

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (e) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (e) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (e) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (b) | 29. (c) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (c) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (a) | 36. (d) | 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (c) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (a) | 43. (b) | 44. (d) | 45. (c) | 46. (e) | 47. (a) | 48. (c) | 49. (c) | 50. (a) |

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Option (a). The purpose of the paragraph is quite clear: no one wants to be an economy like Japan. The first sentence almost states it succinctly. Option (a) not only summarizes the paragraph also fulfils the purpose of the paragraph without deviating from this purpose. Options (b) and (c) may help continue the paragraph but bring it to a closure. The purpose of the paragraph is not the contrasting details of these options. Options (d) and (e) may also be related to the paragraph by stating how Japan is coping with the decline but are not related to the purpose. Hence they too may help continue the paragraph but not close it.
2. Option (d). The purpose of the paragraph is to point out how widespread counterfeiting has become. The example of Marlboro cigarettes and German bank are cited as examples. Government also has become aware
- (trying to crack down) of the menace. Without bringing in any new ideas and by summing up the ideas in the paragraph option (d) smoothly closes the paragraph. Option (a), though on the same topic of counterfeiting, is not related to the purpose of the paragraph—especially about "people trying to counterfeit items of wider economic impact." Option (b) merely helps to continue the paragraph with one more example. Option (c) brings in 'several factors' which will now need to be explained. Option (d) also is relevant but one more possible cause does not help close the paragraph.
3. Option (d). The paragraph states the increased conviction rates and the factors that led to this increase. Option (a) takes off from this and states what peoples' representatives should be doing. The writer's purpose is not to communicate this—what people's representa-

- tives should be doing. Option (b) goes beyond the scope of the details available in the paragraph—"in letter and spirit"—the paragraph only states the increase in conviction and not anything else. Options (c) and (e) are merely details explaining the increase—do not help to close the paragraph. Option (d) closes the paragraph by stating that the measures adopted have contributed to achieving what is stated in the beginning of the paragraph—closing it without any loose ends.
4. Option (e). The key to finding the answer choice here is the first sentence, "the setting matters" and the second last sentence, "... But I happen to think that this music sounds best outside." If this is understood as the purpose of the paragraph, the options that can be short-listed are options (c) and (e). Option (c) is good only as long as one emphasises the "outside"—then, "outside" vs. "concert hall" may make sense. The major purpose of the paragraph is the "settings"—and option (e) continues this idea and closes it in the paragraph. Option (e) includes whatever is contained in option (c) and adds to the "settings" aspect of the paragraph.
5. Option (b). If the volume of trade (exports) and disputes "are not unrelated," what can be expected is that China's disputes will increase as it has become the no. 1 exporter. The word "hence" (a constant in the options)—is important. Hence or therefore signals an effect. The effect of the data presented in the paragraph is that China will have conflicts. The mildest way of stating this to say "conflicts are expected." Option (b) hence closes the paragraph smoothly. Option has irrelevant detail of settlement system. In option (c) 'broader shift' will require further explanation. Option (d) talks about China's involvement in dispute settlement, which is not related to the purpose. Option (e) is almost right, but "resolving them successfully" makes it unrelated.
6. Option (a). The paragraph narrates an incident. The purpose of the paragraph is nothing more than that, if you read it carefully. People shouting themselves hoarse supporting the issue were "planted." The Minister merely called their bluff. The most neutral sentence that can close this paragraph is that "their tactic failed"—"the tactic" is enough as there is no other tactic in the paragraph. Option (b) goes beyond the paragraph—we cannot decide that the show was unusual. Option (c) has unsustainable implications. Many were surprised would mean—the Minister might have supported the companies earlier; the option gets eliminated straightforwardly. Option (e) may be considered. However, what was a setback for GM in India will need further explanation.
7. Option (c). The answer is a direct take off from: "... the global economy that corporate India is busy conquering." Yet it cannot do that without agriculture. The first sentence and the sentence, "they do not show anything like the same confidence in 'Bharat Inc...,' set the purpose of the paragraph. These ideas need to be closed. Option (c) closes both. Options (a, b), and (e) continue the paragraph. Option (e) closes the first part of the paragraph leaving a loose end about agriculture.
8. Option (e). Options (a) through 4 are generalising or inferring from the given paragraph. The paragraph is just about car manufacturers in Japan and the Americans. The paragraph needs to be closed in relation to these aspects. Option (e) does just that.
9. Option (d). The lawmakers give copyright for 14 or 28 years and then the books go into the public domain. This balances the creative urge to writer as well as the interest people have in getting free access. Option (d) thus well closes the paragraph. Option (a) is partial—does not conclude the public domain part. Option (b) seems to suggest that the lawmakers were against the writer—which is not the case in the paragraph. Option (c) too has the same shortcoming. Option (e) is contrary to the intent of the paragraph.
10. Option (a). The answer is immediately linked to the second last sentence. "Organ transplantation is one of the most impressive achievements ... it has made life longer and better. ... benefited many professionals and industries. *Struggling to contain costs, health-care payers are also among its beneficiaries.*" How they are beneficiaries needs to be stated to logically close the paragraph. Once this is understood, all the other options can be seen to be far cries.
11. Option (d). The sentence to complete this paragraph is a continuation of "But if you stand in any bookstore, you're unlikely to see many people using their noses, they just head straight for the "new" Salman Rushdie or the "latest" Chetan Bhagat or the "most recent" Shobhaa De or the "new bestseller" from Paulo Coelho... though the writer uses his nose to choose the book to read, other people do not do this; they choose by the name of the author.
12. Option (c). The beginning of the paragraph tells us the purpose of the paragraph through an example—lopsided priorities; trying to substitute for basic necessities. Then, examples of the misplaced priorities of our government are given. The paragraph is best concluded by stating the purpose, which otherwise might go unnoticed. Option (a) is quite vague. Option (b) changes the basic purpose of the paragraph. Options (d) and (e) merely states more about the last example, but do not help to complete the paragraph.
13. Option (b). Since the writer describes the life centered on the Vembanad Lake (backwaters of Kerala), the best sentence to complete the paragraph is the one that fulfills this purpose of the paragraph. Options (a), and (c) say almost the same thing (the lake's size and its importance) and is not purpose of the paragraph. Option (d) too is not purpose of the paragraph, though it is connected—but the serenity of the life is not the purpose of the description of the scene.
14. Option (d). This is a fairly straightforward choice. The paragraph states the problem with data collection in India. The reports are delayed and become almost irrelevant. The report on human development in India is based on data collected six years back—the natural outcome is stated in option (d). Options (a) and (b) cannot be criticisms, hence are not consistent with the paragraph. Option (c) tells more about the methodology and does not conclude the paragraph. Option (e) also does not justify the criticism mentioned in the paragraph.
15. Option (d). The purpose of the paragraph is defined by the first sentence itself, that the achievement is mixed. However, no example or idea exists in the paragraph to make it mixed. What is stated is positive. The last sentence, hence, needs to state something to the contrary to complete the paragraph. Options (b, c), and (d) qualify for the answer options from this point of view. Option (b) does not help to complete the paragraph. Option (c) is correct—can even be the answer in the absence of option (d). Option (d) puts the whole scheme in perspective. Option (c) draws attention to a specific deficiency of the scheme. Hence option (d) scores.
16. Option (b). If the purpose of the paragraph is clear to you—the disappointment in relation to the expectation of a roadmap for GST—options (b) and (d) help to conclude the paragraph. The reason for the disappointment is that "there was very little in the form of explicit steps"—alignment of rates and expansion of the ambit (addition to the list). Option (e) leaves the whole issue uncertain with a question. Option (b) closes it emphatically by stating what is necessary to be done. Option (b) closes with a definitive ending.
17. Option (a). "bulk of growth over the long term is not so much due to increase in factor inputs like capital and labour as technological change etc." is the gist of the paragraph. Our weak science etc... "believe the empirical evidence..." the empirical evidence is already stated in the above italicized part. Option (a) reinforces this and completes the paragraph. Option (d) requires further clarifications.
18. Option (a). The purpose of the paragraph is to state that there should be sufficient data to formulate policies—in the context of power sector (Economic survey and Economic Advisory Council). Option (a) concludes the paragraph by stating this purpose explicitly without bringing in any new ideas that may require further clarification. Once the purpose is established (not inferred) option (d) can make sense.
19. Option (e). Perhaps, the options are close. The purpose of the paragraph is almost stated in "Chances are the answer will start with GDP." Nothing to the contrary is even suggested by the paragraph. Hence the 'debate' option (a) and the counterarguments with "but" options (b, c) and (d) are irrelevant. The paragraph takes a particular view and concludes it in option (e).
20. Option (c). Thomson talks about his inspiration in a similar way—which is creating a continuous dream. Option (a) is, hence, eliminated. Option (b) requires further explanation about "paradox." Option (d) appears fine; the idea of dream is still incomplete. Option (e) suddenly brings in the reader. Option (d) closes the paragraph and idea of the seamless dream.
21. Option (c). "Marriage, in America at least, is an institution in decline" is how the paragraph and proving this is the writer's purpose. The statistics quoted is for this purpose. The writer also cautions making any conclusions against this. Hence option (c) reinforces the first conclusion of the writer.
22. Option (c). "this is really problematic" eliminates option (a). The paragraph needs to be concluded without contradicting the writer's purpose of stating that material possessions (nor the pursuit) makes us happy—but life experiences (the pursuit) does. This is indicated by "the mistake we make in believing..." etc. the writer does not seem to tell us what we have to do—he simply expresses in opinion. Hence option (b) may be not necessary. Option (d) is eliminated because his purpose is not to point out only the social cost. Option (c) is most neutral statement and merely summarizes his point of view.
23. Option (a). "As a result..." helps you reach the correct option. The direct consequence of "inferring their presence from the rhythmic wobble their gravity imparts on their home star" is that discovery of large "exoplanets" is no longer tricky, but the discovery of smaller/distant planets is difficult, hence the catalogue is largely made up of large planets.
24. Option (c). The paragraph is about the magician's strong belief creating it in the minds of the audience. Hence the magician merely triggers it off in the minds of others.
25. Option (d). The last sentence has to answer the second question 'what does it mean for the future?' Option (d) best answers this in the light of the information in the paragraph.
26. Option (b). "... establishing that this was not just a chance occurrence requires that the relationship continue to hold over a long interval..." is the crux of the paragraph. Hence the sun being "quiet" is an opportunity to find this correlation. Options (c) and (d) can be very easily eliminated as not related to the purpose of the paragraph. Option (a) is true, is an inference not related to the purpose of the paragraph.

27. Option (c). This statement is a very low level inference that logically closes the paragraph. The paragraph is not sufficient to establish the link as in option (a). Option (b) goes farther away from the paragraph. Option (d) is unrelated to the purpose of the paragraph.
28. Option (b). All options may appear correct. The scoring option, however, has to close the paragraph, and not merely continue it. Option (a) will be repetitive. Options (c) and (d) will continue the paragraph.
29. Option (c). The purpose of the paragraph is in the first sentence—"can ill-afford to resign to their fate." Option (a) is already clearly stated—it just states the same thing in different words. Option (b) takes off on a tangent and brings in leadership; option (d) also does not close the paragraph. Option (c) just does that—the paragraph has no loose ends.
30. Option (c). The purpose of the paragraph is: Philosophers consider popular and serious music different. The former lacks complexity and autonomy, the latter is variations on a single them—and that popular music is inferior. "As a result" will discuss its direct consequences and close the paragraph. Hence option (c) scores. Option (a) is stated. Option (b) is irrelevant in "replace" and "folk music.". Option (d) is irrelevant in "our response."
31. Option (b). The paragraph is about how an individual drug addict is dealt with in India. The closing sentence ought to relate it to drug addict, in the background of the system. Option (b) does this. All the other options discuss the broad issue of drug addiction—not suitable to close this limited scope of the paragraph.
32. Option (c). "The freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change, and improve the software used in public services is imperative. "Otherwise"—or the consequence—the proprietary software will monopolize the field. Option (a) is correct, but the purpose of the passage is not the cost. Options (b) and (d) are extreme and are not warranted by the paragraph.
33. Option (c). Option (a) continues the para and merely closes the sentence and not the ideas. Option (b) is similar to option (a) but also has the problem of 'at variance' which could be interpreted in many ways. Option (d) also merely continues the paragraph; besides saying 'little in common' is not the purpose of the paragraph. Option (c) includes all the other options.
34. Option (d). The paragraph talks about the two points of view regarding public administration, with the second last sentence stating that both cannot deny their importance in exciting legislative decisions. The sentence that completes the paragraph should again reinforce this importance. Option does that by stating they are given importance even in the constitution.
35. Option (a). The purpose of the passage is to state that media obsessed with sensationalism highlights things

for the moment and misses out on the "long-range challenge of history". At their peak they cover events 24 hours and then they remain silent. Option (a) thus best completes the paragraph.

36. Option (d). Option (d) closes the paragraph as it connects directly to the second last sentence and closes the paragraph by fulfilling its purpose, which is, the US strategy failed in 2001 because the local government failed in capitalizing on the situation. This timearound, earning people's good will is also a part of the strategy.
37. Option (c). The events of the previous day are not favourable to women—can be easily inferred. "crude reminder of the long struggle" and "brutal and intense opposition and intolerance," suppression "even in homes"—if all this is put together, the best question to ask would be option (c). Only (e) can consider against option (c). But option (e) is too vague. "Right to be there" requires further explanation.
38. Option (a). The writer starts by saying that 'one can quite understand why the cow was venerated in the past—as it was to begin with a part of production. The best way to preserve it was to use religion in order to stop the cow being misused. Hence option (a) completes the paragraph. Option (d) may be considered, but it misses out on the production part.
39. Option (c). "... decision is being seen in scientific quarters as one aimed at appeasing..." need to be logically explained as closed with the paragraph. Option (c) by quoting the opinion of the scientific committee closes the paragraph.
40. Option (c). Read the paragraph carefully. It states unilateral actions on tariffs during the earlier recession brought about a decline in world trade by 30%, and today it is not so much. The ministerial of WTO agreed that there should be negotiations. And rightly so. That means, WTO is contributing to the recession being not severe. Hence option (c) best completes the paragraph.
41. Option (d). The paragraph introduced by "the rise in carbon dioxide emissions is driving fundamental and dangerous changes..." is closed smoothly when it is said that "reduce emissions."
42. Option (a). The purpose of the paragraph is to state the problems that governments face in cyber crime—this has further led to criminals being the winners. From the point of the main purpose of the paragraph, option (a) scores over option (b) i.e., the one thing that everyone agrees is that criminals are faster *because international efforts are deadlocked*. Though option (b) comes very close, the point is that criminals are faster and not winners.
43. Option (b). The paragraph leads us towards the difference between North and South Koreas. At least in the mid 1990s N. Korea was closed to "foreigners" and "hope-

- less." The chasm grew wider—we now need to close the paragraph with a definitive difference between the two. Option (b) does this. Moreover, the last sentence should talk about S. Korea about which very little is said in the paragraph. Option (d) gets eliminated because of the emphasis of "internet"—a general sentence is much better. Hence option (b) scores.
44. Option (d). "He on the other hand had found those boots unique, strange as they were. They suited her somehow ..." so, though she was ugly he finds her unique and strange. Paragraph is complete if his feelings are now stated explicitly. "ugliness" option (a), "weird" option (b), and "intrigue" option (e) are already implied and dealt with—his feelings of acceptance is not yet stated. Option (d) clearly states this and completes the paragraph.
45. Option (c). The direction of the paragraph is set by the first sentence. The experts however, have confidence in overriding the probabilities and link evidence (DNA) to a specific individual. However, science behind it is still based on probability. This is why the third option best closes the paragraph the purpose of which is set by the first sentence itself.
46. Option (e). "brain training evidence ... for its efficacy is lacking" is the purpose of the paragraph. Hence option (e) closes the paragraph most logically. Other untrained tasks in option (a) will require further clarification. Option (b) also talks about "generalized improvement" which may again require further explanation. Option (d) may be true, but that is not the purpose of the paragraph.
47. Option (d). Two strains of thought in the paragraph: one, Mark Twain thought he was dismissed by the literati as merely a "phunny phellow," but he was actually a serious writer; too, he thought his reputation was slight. Now this is the strain of thought that needs to be closed if the paragraph has to be a logical whole. Option (d) does this—his reputation in London.
48. Option (c). The gist of the paragraph is that the IMF is optimistic about the outlook on GDP growth across the world, since it has revised its earlier figures and expects performance to persist in 2011. Hence option (c) best summarizes the paragraph as required by "in short." in the options.
49. Option (c). The meaning of *gendercide* can be made out from the surrounding information (killing of girl babies). The paragraph merely establishes that the phenomenon is not limited to China or India. Hence option (c) best summarizes and closes this paragraph. Options (a) and (b) go into the causes which may be relevant but not necessary here to close this paragraph. Option (d) seems to contradict the paragraph. Option (e) continues the paragraph and does not help to complete it.
50. Option (a). If you have selected options (c, d) or (d), you are not entirely wrong. However, the paragraph merely states "allows corruption," not encourage it—"seed planted" appears to direct and intentional option (c); "red carpet" may imply an invitation option (d); "its blessings" may again be an active encouragement; all these may not be warranted. "Supposedly put there" is not sufficient to warrant such strong inferences. Anyhow, option (a) is neutral and factually describes the situation. It is the best choice.

2

Summary Questions

Directions: Four/five alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

Physically, inertia is a feeling that you just can't move; mentally, it is a sluggish mind. Even if you try to be sensitive, if your mind is sluggish, you just don't feel anything intensely. You may even see a tragedy enacted in front of your eyes and not be able to respond meaningfully. You may see one person exploiting another, one group persecuting another, and not be able to get angry. Your energy is frozen. You are not deliberately refusing to act; you just don't have the capacity.

Options:

- Inertia makes your body and mind sluggish. They become insensitive to tragedies, exploitation, and persecution because it freezes your energy and decapacitates it.
- When you have inertia you don't act although you see one person exploiting another or one group persecuting another. You don't get angry because you are incapable.
- Inertia is of two types—physical and mental. Physical inertia restricts bodily movements. Mental inertia prevents mental response to events enacted in front of your eyes.
- Physical inertia stops your body from moving; mental inertia freezes your energy, and stops your mind from responding meaningfully to events, even tragedies, in front of you.

★ HOW TO SOLVE

Writing summary of a paragraph is not a very difficult task if one remembers the methodology discussed during high school composition. In the CAT, the task is made easier in the multiple choice format. Yet, some students make needless errors in choosing the scoring option. The instructions to summary questions are clear—choose the option that best captures the essence of the text. Thankfully, the text is hardly ever longer than a few sentences or five or six lines.

The essence of the text implies that a person who has no access to the paragraph but only to the summary (précis) must understand the same thing that another person has understood by reading the entire text. Miscommunication occurs when the other person has not clearly understood what exactly is being communicated by the paragraph. Hence it becomes necessary to have a very clear understanding of the paragraph (given text) before one tries to evaluate the answer choices. And, this is exactly where most students who find summary questions difficult or tricky make their mistake.

Also, you must bear in mind that this question type is rather time consuming, however good a reader you might be. This implies that when you are attempting summary questions you should be ready to spend sufficient time on them to score. Spending sufficient time does not mean that you have to work slowly or spend a lot of time. It simply means that a reasonable amount of time has to be spent on these questions. Reckless attempts will surprise you, when you look at the answer key. Work fast, but spend reasonably enough time to identify the scoring choice.

I would recommend reading the paragraph **minimum thrice** before going to the options. Do not work backwards from the options to the paragraph. The purpose of the three readings is for the following:

- The first reading is to be familiar with the given text. Hence read the paragraph carefully and without stress to be familiar with the unfamiliar text. You cannot work with a paragraph that is unfamiliar.

- The second reading is to identify the key elements in the text—the main points in the paragraph which must be present in the précis if it has to entirely capture the essence of the text. During the paper pencil practice you could underline these key elements. In an online test you need to mentally register these key elements.
- The third reading is to consolidate the earlier two readings. You make sure that the points you have identified are actually the key elements and that you have not missed anything.

Go to the options only after this. Remember all the four/five options need to be evaluated. The ideal précis may not be present in the options. Hence it becomes a game of comparison. Read each option and notice the communication of each option—how one option may be deficient in comparison to another. The deficiency may be: a distortion of the idea presented in the passage—saying much less or more than what is stated; completely missing out on an important idea (key element); or an overstatement of what is stated in the text. By comparing all the options carefully for the strengths and flaws of each option choose the one that captures the essence of the text showing no distortion.

Though the high school précis insists on retaining the hierarchy of the points in the text and even stipulates the maximum number of words, the hierarchy of the points and the number of words can be ignored in the multiple choice format. Hence, do not look at the length of the option to shortlist the likely answers. Compare all the options—one against the other and eliminate the deficient ones, establish the difference between the likely answers, and choose the better option for your answer.

Physically, inertia is a feeling that you just can't move; mentally, it is a sluggish mind. Even if you try to be sensitive, if your mind is sluggish, you just don't feel anything intensely. You may even see a tragedy enacted in front of your eyes and not be able to respond meaningfully. You may see one person exploiting another, one group persecuting another, and not be able to get angry. Your energy is frozen. You are not deliberately refusing to act; you just don't have the capacity.

Without looking at the options first become familiar with the paragraph. It explains what happens when one has “inertia.” The key elements are: *in inertia, physically, you can't move; mentally you can't respond meaningfully*. The example is given of one person exploiting another—you can't act (physical) you can't get angry (mental). You are rendered *incapable*.

Options:

- Inertia makes your body and mind sluggish. They become insensitive to tragedies, exploitation, and persecution because it freezes your energy and decapacitates it.
- When you have inertia you don't act although you see one person exploiting another or one group persecuting another. You don't get angry because you are incapable.
- Inertia is of two types—physical and mental. Physical inertia restricts bodily movements. Mental inertia prevents mental response to events enacted in front of your eyes.
- Physical inertia stops your body from moving; mental inertia freezes your energy, and stops your mind from responding meaningfully to events, even tragedies, in front of you.

Option A, does capture all these key elements; however, does inertia “decapacitate” you? Is this a distortion of *becoming incapable*? You may retain this option at this moment, but notice also that *decapacitate* is different from *incapacitate*. Option B almost states the same thing—without mentioning body and mind specifically it captures what happens to both—you don't act, you don't get angry, you are incapable. Retain this option too. C states inertia is of two types—the paragraph does not state two type of inertia—notice this and eliminate it (in comparison to A and B). Option D, too, mentions physical and mental inertia whereas “inertia” is one. Eliminate this option too in comparison to A and B. Now compare A and B and reject the overstatement in A stated as *decapacitate*—which is gross distortion of the idea. Hence the scoring option is Option B.

Directions: Four/five alternative summaries are given below the text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

Local communities have often come into conflict with agents trying to exploit resources, at a faster pace, for an expanding commercial-industrial economy. More often than not, such agents of resource-intensification are given preferential treatment by the state, through the grant of generous long leases over mineral or fish

stocks, for example, or the provision of raw material at an enormously subsidized price. With the injustice so compounded, local communities at the receiving end of this process have no recourse except direct action, resisting both the state and outside exploiters through a variety of protest techniques. These struggles might perhaps be seen as a manifestation of a new kind of class conflict.

Curb your tendency to look at the options. Read the paragraph several times building familiarity first, identifying the key elements next, and making sure that the key elements in the paragraph are well assimilated. Do this as fast as possible but carefully and spending sufficient time.

The key elements in the above paragraph are: the **conflict** of local communities with **agents of resource intensification** in the economy owing to **preferential treatment** (state to agents and examples). This is seen as **injustice** by the local communities they have no option but to protest; a **new kind of class conflict** arises.

Options:

- A new kind of class conflict arises from preferential treatment given to agents of resource-intensification by the state which the local community sees as unfair.
- The grant of long leases to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industry economy leads to direct protests from local community, which sees it as unfair.
- Preferential treatment given by the state to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy exacerbates injustice to local communities and leads to direct protests from them, resulting in a new type of class conflict.
- Local communities have no option but to protest against agents of resource-intensification and create a new type of class conflict when they are given raw material at subsidized prices for an expanding commercial-industry economy.
- The grant of generous long leases and the enormous subsidies have aggravated the conflict between the local populace and the agents of resource intensification giving rise to a new kind of class conflict.

Option A, mentions most of the highlighted elements but misses out on class conflict. Retain this option and see if a better option exists. But notice the deficiency. B is woefully flawed in comparison to A, hence eliminate. C captures all the points, even better than A does. Retain and evaluate D. D is also good except that it misses out on injustice but quotes examples—C is so far the best. E also misses out on the injustice part and quotes example. Hence C is the scoring option.

Directions: Four/five alternative summaries are given below the text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

The human race is spread all over the world, from the polar regions to the tropics. The people, of whom it is made up, **eat different kinds of food**, partly according to the **climate** in which they live, and partly according to the kind of food which their country **produces**. In hot climates, meat and fat are not much needed; but in the Arctic regions they seem to be very necessary for keeping up the heat of the body. Thus, in **India**, people live chiefly on different kinds of **grains**, **eggs**, **milk**, or sometimes fish and meat. In **Europe**, people eat more **meat** and less grain. In the **Arctic** regions, where no grains and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and other races live almost entirely on **meat and fish**.

As you read the paragraph, definitely at least three times, it is necessary to capture the key elements either by underlining (paper) or by making a note of them in your mind (on-screen). In this paragraph you can see that the highlighted points understood in the context of the paragraph will capture the gist of the paragraph, that the food that people consume is determined by the climate they live in and the produce available. Examples are cited about the difference between India, Europe and the Arctic—they consume grains, eggs, fish, and meat. When you look at the options, you need to see that if not in the same way, the scoring option captures this without overstatement, distortion, or understatement.

Options:

- Food eaten by people in different regions of the world depends on the climate and produce of the region, and varies from meat and fish in the Arctic to predominantly grains in the tropics.

- Hot climates require people to eat grains while cold regions require people to eat meat and fish.
- In hot countries people eat mainly grains while in the Arctic, they eat meat and fish because they cannot grow grains.
- While people in Arctic regions like meat and fish and those in hot regions like India prefer mainly grains, they have to change what they eat depending on the local climate and the local produce.

Option A, captures the essence of the paragraph you are looking for; yet, it is necessary to look at the other options either to find a better option or to make sure that option A is indeed the scoring option. You also have to notice that option A completely misses out on Europe, mentioning only the extremes of Arctic and India. Options B and C miss out completely on the main purpose of the paragraph which is *climate and availability determine food habits*—these options are, then, eliminated in comparison with option A. Statement D seems to capture everything important just the way statement A does. However, the phrasing “they have to change what they eat” distorts the intent of the paragraph—the intent of the paragraph is to convey climate and produce “determine” the food habits rather than imply intention or force. However, we notice these strengths and weaknesses of each option. The decision, hence, has to be made in favour of Option A as the scoring option.

Directions: Five alternative summaries are given below the text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

The scientific eminence, social status, hard work, and political astuteness of the X Club’s members were all essential to the group’s success. By electing one another to office and through effective networking, these men were influential in scientific societies and became leading advisers to the government. As popular lecturers, contributors to elite journals, and textbook writers, they were among the prime interpreters of science for the industrializing and secularizing society of Victorian England.

Options:

- The X Club’s members were intellectuals of Victorian England who achieved significance in society through hard work and efficient networking among themselves.
- The aristocratic members of the X Club of the Victorian England succeeded by networking among themselves and by interpreting science for a society on the threshold of change.
- The X Club’s members who popularized science in the Victorian England acquired eminence and power through their intellectual prowess and efficient networking.
- The members of the X Club of Victorian England were men of science who interpreted science and wielded influence on the government and society through interpreting science.
- The X Club’s members who popularized science in the Victorian England acquired eminence and power through their intellectual prowess and efficient networking among themselves.

The scientific eminence, social status, hard work, and political astuteness of the X Club’s members were all essential to the group’s success. By electing one another to office and through effective networking, these men were influential in scientific societies and became leading advisers to the government. As popular lecturers, contributors to elite journals, and textbook writers, they were among the prime interpreters of science for the industrializing and secularizing society of Victorian England.

Look at the above highlighted parts and make a comparison of the options again. Change your answer if you see any distortion of the idea in the option that you might have already chosen for your answer. You are required to choose the most neutral gist—without any distortion of the ideas in the paragraph. The ideal précis may not be present in the options. In such cases, choose the one that “best captures” the essence of the text. Option A completely misses out on the scientific work of the X club’s members. The paragraph introduces them to us as men of science. Option A is seriously lacking. Option B distorts the ideas in “networking among themselves” and calls them Aristocratic—Though Aristocratic could be accommodated, we do not yet want to accommodate the distortion of “networking among themselves.” C is brief, general, and the problem with it seems to be “popularizing science”; however, the work they did in science did in fact popularize science. Hence, Option C can be retained in comparison to A and B. Option D misses out on the hard work etc., and attributes everything to science—which is incorrect. Statement E also states “networking among themselves”. Options A, B, and E have this problem of “networking among themselves.” In the final analysis Option C is the best choice that one can make. Answer is option C.

REVIEW EXERCISES

Directions: Four/five alternative summaries are given below the text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

1. When the next full-scale global financial crisis hits, let it not be said that the International Monetary Fund never took a stab at forestalling it. Recently, the IMF proposed a new global tax on financial institutions loosely in proportion to their size, as well as a tax on banks' profits and bonuses.
- The IMF has proposed a new global tax on financial institutions and banks in an attempt to forestall future financial crises.
 - The IMF's new global tax on financial institutions and banks will prevent future financial crises.
 - The IMF has proposed a new global tax on financial institutions and banks which will forestall financial crises.
 - The IMF has proposed a tax on financial institutions' and banks' profits' and bonuses that will prevent financial crises.
 - The proposed tax on profits and bonuses of financial institutions and banks is an attempt to forestall future financial crises.
2. Russia and the United States have signed a new strategic nuclear-arms reduction treaty. Officially, the treaty cuts their weapons by one-third; in fact, each party will decommission only several dozen. Nevertheless, the treaty is a considerable achievement. It normalizes political relations between the two countries, thereby facilitating their further cooperation and rapprochement.
- The new strategic arms reduction treaty signed between Russia and the United States may facilitate further cooperation between them.
 - The new strategic arms reduction treaty signed between Russia and the United States may lead to cordial relations between them.
 - Russia and the United States have signed a strategic nuclear-arms reduction treaty to reduce weapons by one-third.
 - Russia and the United States have signed a new strategic nuclear-arms reduction treaty which normalizes political relations between the two countries.

- (e) Russia and the United States have signed a new strategic nuclear-arms reduction treaty is a considerable achievement.

3. A severe food crisis currently threatens southern Sudan. In East Africa, where millions of people already are dependent on food aid, a sharp rise in the cost of staple crops looms. These are just the latest sources of concern in a turbulent period that began two years ago when food shortages hit many countries in Africa and Asia due to a worldwide spike in prices. Higher food prices meant that poor people, already struggling to meet basic human needs, were pushed deeper into poverty.
- An impending food crisis looms over southern Sudan where higher food prices have pushed people deeper into poverty.
 - The food crisis in Africa and Asia, especially in southern Sudan already struggling under food shortages, higher prices, and poverty may worsen owing to further a rise in the cost of staple crops.
 - As many countries in Africa and Asia are experiencing prolonged food shortages, an impending food crisis threatens Sudan due to a rise in the cost of staple crops.
 - The food crisis in Africa and Asia already struggling under food shortages, higher prices, and poverty may worsen owing to further a rise in the cost of staple crops.
 - The food crisis in southern Sudan struggling under food shortages, higher prices, and poverty may worsen owing to further a rise in the cost of staple crops.
4. For millennia, remembering information was costly and time-consuming, and to forget was a natural part of being human. In the digital age, the opposite is true: cheap computer storage, powerful processors, and ubiquitous Internet access have made remembering the norm. Consider this: we tend to retain our rough drafts, years of e-mail traffic, and thousands of ghastly digital snapshots on our hard drives, not because we have decided that they are worth remembering, but because keeping them is now the default way of doing things. By contrast, deciding what to delete is costly. It actually requires much more time and effort to shed data than to keep it.

- (a) Since the digital age has made retaining information cheap and effortless, we have left behind our natural habit of forgetting.
- (b) Since the digital age has made storage of data cheap and easy, we now store large amounts of information even it is worthless.
- (c) Remembering is no more costly and time consuming in the digital age; hence, we store large amounts of worthless information.
- (d) The digital age has made it possible to retain large amounts of data cheaply and easily; hence we remember more unlike in the past.
- (e) As deciding what to delete is costly and time consuming we now tend to store everything from rough drafts to ghastly images.

5. In recent decades, economists have been struggling to make use of the concept of human capital, often defined as the abilities, skills, knowledge, and dispositions that make for economic success. Yet those who use the term often assume that to conceptualize a phenomenon is a first step to manipulating it. And, indeed, "human-capital policy" is now much in fashion. But what if many of the abilities and dispositions in question are a product of history, capable of being understood and explained but not readily replicated?

- (a) Economists trying to conceptualize human capital must know that the abilities and dispositions are a product of history incapable of being replicated.
- (b) Economists trying to conceptualize human-capital policy for economic success must know history and that success cannot be replicated.
- (c) The abilities, skills, knowledge, and dispositions that make for economic success are a product of history and may not be replicable.
- (d) Economists attempting a policy based on human capital for economic success must know that the abilities referred to as human capital may not be readily replicable.
- (e) Economists struggling to replicate economic success through a human-capital policy must know that human capital is a product of history and may only be understood.

6. An individual is free and autonomous only because of the collective decisions taken after democratic debate, notably those decisions that guarantee each person access to public goods such as education, health care, etc. Some sense of

social solidarity may remain, but it is so abstract that those for whom the wheel of fortune has spun so favourably feel little debt. They believe that they owe their status purely to merit, not to the collective efforts—state-funded schools, universities, etc.—that enabled them to realize their potential.

- Individual success and autonomy are a result of the ability to exploit the system put together through collective efforts with a sense of social solidarity.
- The decisions that guarantee each person access to public goods are collective in nature, and individual merit is a myth.
- Individuals owe their success and autonomy to collective decisions and efforts that guarantee access to public goods like schools and universities.
- Individual success and autonomy are a result of the systems made through collective efforts that guarantee each person access to these systems.
- Individuals are free and autonomous only as far as they realize that they owe their success to collective decisions made with a sense of social solidarity.

7. Throughout history, political leaders have supported existing communication technologies in order to defend the system in which they rule. Today, too, governments may be tempted to protect newspapers and public TV on the pretext of "saving democracy as we know it." But efforts to block technological change have been futile in the past, and they would be unwise today. Instead, the political system and the media must adapt to the new reality—the internet.

- Instead of trying to protect newspapers and public TV by blocking the internet, political leaders, and governments must adapt to the new reality.
- As they have failed in the past, political leaders and government would fail to block the internet by promoting the newspapers and public TV.
- Political leaders and governments have consistently failed in their efforts to block new technologies by supporting the existing ones.
- By supporting the newspapers and the public TV politicians and governments are trying to

protect the existing media under the pretext of saving democracy.

- (e) The efforts by governments and politicians to save the existing communication technologies have always proved futile; instead they must adapt to the new reality, today, the internet

8. The financial and economic crisis that erupted in 2008 will, in retrospect, be regarded as a transformative moment, because it raised fundamental questions about the future shape of our economic systems. These questions are not so much about the end of capitalism—as some perceive or even desire—but rather about the different ways in which capitalism is understood in different countries.

- (a) In retrospect, the economic crisis of 2008 raised fundamental questions about the future of capitalism working in different countries.

- (b) In retrospect, the crisis that erupted in 2008 was not about the failure of capitalism as some see it, but about the differences between countries.

- (c) In retrospect, the economic crisis of 2008 was not about the end of capitalism, but about how capitalism is understood in different countries.

- (d) In retrospect, the crisis that erupted in 2008 was not fundamentally about the end of capitalism but about the future of capitalism in different countries.

- (e) The economic crisis of 2008 did not signal the end of capitalism or its future but how it is understood in different countries.

9. Newspapers are dying; the music industry is still yelping about iTunes; book publishers think they are next. Yet one bit of old media seems to be doing rather well. In the final quarter of 2009 the average American spent almost 37 hours a week watching television. Earlier this year 116 m of them saw the Super Bowl—a record for a single programme. Far from being cowed by new media, TV is colonising it. Shows like “American Idol” and “Britain’s Got Talent” draw huge audiences partly because people are constantly messaging and tweeting about them, and discussing them on Facebook.

- (a) Though newspapers, the music, and publishing industries are dying, American TV has

been able to draw large audiences and being discussed on the internet.

- (b) Though newspapers, the music and publishing industries are dying, American TV is colonizing the media with the average American spending 37 hours per week watching television.

- (c) Though newspapers, the music, and publishing industries are dying, TV is colonizing the media and has huge audiences.

- (d) Newspapers, music industry, and book publishers have been cowed by the new media whereas TV has coped well and still draws large audiences, as American TV proves.

- (e) Newspapers, music, and book publishers have not been able to cope with the emergence of new media but American TV has coped well and still draws large audiences.

10. The tragedy about data collection in India is that by the time primary data is converted into useable information, it may be too late to aid policy intervention. This is true of data collected by not just government agencies such as the National Sample Survey Organization but also think-tanks such as National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). One of the criticisms of Human Development in India: Challenges for a Society in Transition—a report put together by NCAER and Institute of Maryland, US—is that it is based on data collected in 2004-05, and it does not capture the impact of the changes of the past four years when the economy grew at more than 8% on an average every year.

- (a) Data collected by government agencies and other research organizations in India is generally useless as no reports based on the primary data is available for years—NCAER report on human development report is an example.

- (b) The problem with data collection in India is that reports based on the data are not available in time for use—an NCAER report based on 2004-05 data was released four years later.

- (c) The data collection in India is generally useless because reports to guide policy decisions are not made in time—an NCAER report based on 2004-05 data was released four years later.

- (d) Data collected by government agencies and other research organizations in India

is generally useless; an NCAER report on human development report was released four years after the data was gathered.

- (e) Data collected by government agencies and other research organizations in India is generally delayed and do not guide policy decisions—NCAER is an example.

11. Equating war with individual evil has become ubiquitous—if not universal—in contemporary to international politics. Wars are fights against evil tyrants and the illegitimate governments they control. Such rhetoric makes wars easier to justify, easier to wage, and easier to support, especially for elected leaders who must respond directly to swings in public opinion. Such language works equally well for any society in today’s media-obsessed age.

- (a) In international politics wars are equated with individuals and not governments because it is easier for elected governments to justify war and publicize it.

- (b) In international politics, wars are now directed at a personification of evil rather than against tyrants or regimes and are justified by governments in response to public opinion.

- (c) In international politics, wars are equated with individual evil and not illegitimate governments because it is easier for elected governments to justify war and propagate it.

- (d) In international politics, wars are now justified, waged and supported by elected governments to swing public opinion in a media-obsessed world.

- (e) In the media obsessed current age wars are fought in order swing public opinion rather than against evil tyrants or illegitimate governments.

12. The CEOs owe at least some of their success to others, given that the society provides public goods like universities and health care. This calls for more modesty and restraint in determining the highest salaries, not for moral reasons but for the sustainability of the system. Also, the most privileged classes which have benefited the most from the solidarity of others, notably the poor, can no longer deny the latter’s contributions.

- (a) As both the CEOs and the poor are products of the same system, these two classes need to acknowledge the system for its sustainability.

- (b) The CEOs have a moral responsibility to exercise restraint in their highest salaries and the poor must acknowledge the contribution of the CEOs.

- (c) For the sustainability of the system the CEOs need to be modest in their highest salaries, and the poor need to acknowledge the contribution of the CEOs towards their welfare.

- (d) The CEOs must reduce their highest salaries and the poor must acknowledge the contribution of the CEOs for the sustainability of the system.

- (e) The CEOs must acknowledge the role of public goods in their success and the poor must recognize the contribution of the CEOs for their welfare.

13. After reading literature by some of the world’s leading experts on innovation—Clayton Christensen, Henry Chesbrough, John Kao, James Andrew, and Harold Sirkin—I was fascinated, but, alas, also frustrated. Innovation is the production of new knowledge that generates value. It is about fresh ideas that give rise to novel products, services, and processes, new management methods, and original designs and inventions that generate greater profits for firms, regions and countries. These are great ideas, but as I went through these texts I found them to be rather familiar sounding—I had the feeling that somehow and somewhere I had already studied them.

- (a) The writer after reading several experts on innovation felt disappointed as the experts themselves were merely repeating what the writer already knew.

- (b) Though the writer was fascinated by what several experts in the field had to say on innovation, he felt disappointed that the experts had nothing new to say.

- (c) Reading the experts on innovation, the writer was fascinated by their great ideas but felt discouraged that those experts were repeating what he already knew.

- (d) After reading the world’s best writers on innovation, though I felt fascinated by their great ideas but found nothing new in them.

- (e) Innovation is about fresh ideas. I found the world’s leading experts on innovation lacking in innovation in their works.

14. Once a plausible hypothesis is formulated, it must be tested against all existing theories and against all available experience and information. It has to be subject to open criticism from all directions, and only if it survives these tests and criticisms may it be adopted as tentative and conjectural new knowledge. Science and knowledge are made up not of winners, but of survivors of continuous and systematic efforts to refute. Theories are never certain and must always be prepared for an uncertain future.

- (a) Science and knowledge have an uncertain future as these are hypotheses that have survived the systematic efforts to refute them.
- (b) Science and knowledge are made up not of winners, but of survivors that must be prepared for an uncertain future.
- (c) Conjectural new knowledge is that which is subject to criticism from all directions, but have survived the efforts to refute.
- (d) Science and knowledge are not made up of definitive truths but of hypotheses that have survived the systematic efforts to disprove them.
- (e) Science formulates plausible hypotheses, tests them against existing theories and they are adopted as conjectural new knowledge later.

15. Laljipada's residents are largely entrepreneurs running cottage industries from their homes that are as small as 100 square feet. Primarily migrants from North India, they contradict the popular perception that migrants take away jobs from the local population. The 20,000 families here are self-employed; they make products that feed into larger businesses such as imitation jewellery, recycled plastic and paper waste, or operate small tailoring or bakery units. With each family contributing in some way or the other to the final finished product, all the families here are dependent on each other for their livelihood.

- (a) Laljipada's residents run cottage industries from their homes contributing to other finished products and are interdependent on each other for livelihood.
- (b) The 20,000 families of Laljipada depend on each other for their livelihood as each family runs some cottage industry producing parts for some other products.

- (c) Laljipada's 20,000 families have a well knit system of cottage industries each one dependent on the other for its livelihood.
- (d) Laljipada's 20,000 families are a well knit system of north Indian entrepreneurs dependent on each other without taking away the jobs from the locals.
- (e) Laljipada's 20,000 families are a well knit system of entrepreneurs making products that feed into larger businesses and each dependent on the other for its livelihood.

16. The pursuit of a sustainable global society of low CO_2 emitters requires a tremendous effort. Precisely for this reason, it also requires a broadly shared ethical basis. This would guide the negotiating parties in such a way that they look not only for solutions to a part of the problem, but first and foremost at a comprehensive solution to the entire problem. The climate change issue is too important to be left in the care of politicians. It is therefore imperative that not only nation states, but the business community and citizens combine their efforts to save our planet's climate. That is not only a scientific necessity; it is an ethical imperative.

- (a) Since a global society of low CO_2 emitters requires tremendous effort, it requires a shared ethical basis on which a comprehensive solution can emerge. It is imperative that not only politicians but business and citizens are involved to save the planet's climate.
- (b) Tremendous efforts and a shared ethical basis are required for a sustainable global society of low CO_2 emitters that can negotiate a comprehensive solution to climate change. It is imperative that nations and citizens work together to save the planet's climate.
- (c) The scientific and ethical imperative to find a comprehensive solution to climate change is that there are combined efforts from politicians, business and citizens to constitute a sustainable society of low CO_2 emitters.
- (d) A global society of low CO_2 emitters requires tremendous effort, and a shared ethical basis. It is a scientific and ethical imperative that not only politicians but business and citizens are involved to save the planet's climate.

(e) Since a global society of low CO_2 emitters requires tremendous effort, it requires a shared ethical basis so that a comprehensive solution can emerge. Since politicians cannot be trusted, business and citizens must get involved in the efforts to save the planet's climate.

17. If foreign institutions are to be allowed at all, it is better that they operate within an appropriate framework of regulation. If not, unscrupulous operators can use the "foreign" tag to exploit poorly informed students who do not have the scores to enter a good national institution or the finances to travel abroad to acquire a good education. In an environment where good higher educational facilities are in short supply, such operators could get away with charging high fees for courses backed by inadequately qualified faculty, inferior infrastructure and substandard equipment.

- (a) If foreign universities are to be allowed, there should be regulated so that the unsuspecting poor and the low scorers are not exploited by unscrupulous operators.
- (b) The operation of foreign universities must be regulated to prevent the exploitation of students by using their foreign tag to charge high fees for poor facilities.
- (c) If the operation of foreign universities is not regulated they are likely to charge the students high fees using their "foreign tag" and offer poor facilities in return.
- (d) If foreign universities are to be allowed, their operations must be regulated; otherwise, unscrupulous elements will use the foreign tag to charge high fees even for poor facilities.
- (e) Students who have low scores and those who cannot afford to study abroad are likely to be exploited by foreign universities if these universities are allowed to operate without regulations.

18. Nutrition is important to ensure proper brain formation and development, which starts in the womb: development of the brain goes on during early childhood. Iodine deficiency is known to affect a child's Intelligence Quotient (IQ) adversely. It has also been established that children with deficient growth before age two are at an increased risk of chronic disease as adults,

especially if they gain weight rapidly in the later stages of childhood. A low birthweight baby, who is stunted and underweight in its infancy and gains weight rapidly in childhood and adult life, is much more prone to chronic conditions such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes.

- (a) Nutrition is important not only for the formation and development of the brain in the womb, and for the intelligent quotient as a child, but also for the physical well being in adult life.
- (b) Nutrition affects brain formation and development; iodine is related to IQ. Low weight at birth and rapid weight-gain in childhood increases the risk of heart disease and diabetes in adult life.
- (c) Nutrition affects a child's brain formation and development. Lack of iodine causes low IQ, whereas low weight babies develop heart disease and diabetes in later life.
- (d) Starting in the womb, nutrition affects the child's brain formation and development. A low baby is more prone to develop cardiovascular disease and diabetes if it gains weight during childhood.
- (e) Nutrition is important for brain formation and development as well as for the overall health. Iodine can affect the child's IQ, and low weight at birth can lead to chronic conditions in adult life.
- 19. When a species evolves traits that seem to have little to do with individual survival—bright colours, say, or oversize horns, it is typically the male alone who sports these excesses. Observing this, Charles Darwin proposed the idea of "selection in relation to sex" as a follow-up to his theory of natural selection. He defined it as the struggle between members of one sex, "generally male," to possess the other. The plumage of peacocks attracts peahens. The stag's antlers are there to fight off other stags and so on.
- (a) The plumage of peacocks and the stag's antlers, according to Charles Darwin, have little to do with survival but are evolutionary male excesses to possess the female.
- (b) Bright colours or oversize horns, according to Charles Darwin, are evolutionary excesses unrelated to individual survival but help the male in the struggle to possess the female.

- (c) Charles Darwin defined the plumage of peacocks and the stag's antlers as excesses in the struggle between members of one sex to possess the other.
- (d) According to Charles Darwin, when a species evolves excesses that have nothing to do with survival they are generally male and useful to fight off the other male.
- (e) In his follow up to natural selection Charles Darwin defined evolutionary excesses as having little to do with survival and more to do with male domination of the female.
20. Some people think sports cars are threatened with extinction by tightening restrictions on carbon-dioxide emissions and unacceptable fuel-guzzling. They fear the roar of the V8 will be replaced by the whirr of the electric armature—and that motoring will never be the same again. Well, it ought to be quieter, that is true. But they need not fear that electric cars will be slower. The secret is that electric motors are better than combustion engines. They have more oomph, and no need of a gearbox to deliver it.
- (a) Contrary to what some people think sports cars will go even faster with electric power.
- (b) The belief that sports cars will become extinct is a misplaced one, as cars with electric motors will go faster than combustion engines.
- (c) The restrictions on carbon emissions need not make the sports cars extinct as faster electric cars will easily replace them.
- (d) Contrary to popular belief that electric cars are slower, they are in fact better and faster than combustion engines.
- (e) Though more noisy than the combustion engines cars with electric motors deliver more power even without a gearbox; they will replace the combustion engines.
21. From the beginning, the cloud hanging over the whole hydrogen enterprise has not been the power source as such, but the intractable difficulty of distributing and storing the stuff. It is not hard to see why. Hydrogen atoms are the smallest and lightest in the universe. The next heaviest element in the periodic table, the inert gas helium, is used for detecting cracks in pressure vessels and the like. Even though helium atoms are four times chunkier than hydrogen atoms, they are still small enough to find all the weak

spots as they worm their way through the crystalline structure of solid steel several centimetres thick. If hydrogen were used as a crack detector, it would escape four times faster.

(a) Hydrogen enterprise is doomed to ultimate failure because hydrogen like helium can be used as a crack detector.

(b) Storing and distributing hydrogen is difficult as it is made up of the smallest and lightest atoms will leak through the weak spots even through walls several centimetres thick.

(c) Hydrogen enterprise cannot succeed as storing and distributing it is a formidable challenge because it can leak through even steel four times faster than helium.

(d) As a power source the difficulty of hydrogen enterprise is the difficulty in storing and distributing it because of its lightness.

(e) The difficulty that hydrogen enterprise faces is storing and distribution, as hydrogen atoms are the smallest and the lightest and can escape through the structure of even solid steel.

22. Criminals watch television too, and there is evidence they are also changing their behaviour. Most of the techniques used in crime shows are, after all, at least grounded in truth. Bleach, which destroys DNA, is now more likely to be used by murderers to cover their tracks. The wearing of gloves is more common, as is the taping shut—rather than the DNA-laden licking—of envelopes. Investigators comb crime scenes ever more finely now for new kinds of evidence, which is creating problems with the tracking and storage of evidence.

(a) Since criminals are also influenced by television shows, they change their behaviour to leave fewer traces, forcing investigators to search for new kinds of evidence.

(b) Criminals learn from television shows that bleach can destroy DNA and have learnt to cover their tracks giving rise to the need for new kinds of evidence.

(c) The problem of having to search for new kinds of evidence arises from criminals who watch television learning to cover their tracks better.

(d) Since criminals learn from television that bleach destroys DNA, wearing gloves, and

taping envelopes etc., cover their tracks, investigators now look for new evidence.

- (e) Since criminals are also influenced by the television shows they watch, they have learnt to cover their tracks effectively posing a problem for investigators.
23. Storing energy is one of the biggest obstacles to the widespread adoption of alternative sources of power. Batteries can be bulky and slow to charge. Hydrogen, which can be made electrolytically from water and used to power fuel cells, is difficult to handle. But there may be an alternative: magnesium. As school chemistry lessons show, metallic magnesium is highly reactive and stores a lot of energy. Even a small amount of magnesium ribbon burns in a flame with a satisfying white heat. Researchers are now devising ways to extract energy from magnesium in a more controlled fashion.
- (a) Problems with the storage and handling of conventional energy sources have forced the researchers to turn their attention to magnesium which stores a lot of energy naturally.
- (b) As hydrogen and dry cells pose great obstacles to storing energy, researchers are looking at extracting energy from magnesium which stores a lot of energy.
- (c) As storing energy is a big obstacle to the adoption of alternative sources of power, researchers are looking at extracting energy from magnesium which stores a lot of energy.
- (d) Researchers are devising ways to extract energy from magnesium, as magnesium stores a lot of energy compared to the bulky dry cells and hydrogen.
- (e) Alternative energy researchers are now turning their attention towards magnesium which stores a lot of energy and because dry cells and hydrogen are difficult to handle.
24. Many preventive measures for cognitive decline and for preventing Alzheimer's disease—mental stimulation, exercise, and a variety of dietary supplements—have been studied over the years. However, an independent panel convened this week by the National Institutes of Health determined that the value of these strategies for delaying the onset and/or reducing the severity of decline or disease hasn't been demonstrated in rigorous studies. Alzheimer's disease is a feared
- and heart-breaking disease, we wish we could tell people that taking a pill or doing a puzzle every day would prevent this terrible disease, but current evidence doesn't support this.
- (a) The National Institutes of Health has determined that the strategies for delaying, reducing the severity of Alzheimer's disease hasn't been demonstrated in rigorous studies.
- (b) Alzheimer's disease cannot be prevented, delayed or its severity reduced by medication or through mental exercises.
- (c) There is no evidence whether Alzheimer's disease can be prevented, delayed or its severity reduced by pills or by doing puzzles.
- (d) An independent panel convened by the National Institutes of Health has determined that medication or solving puzzle does not affect Alzheimer's disease.
- (e) An independent panel convened by the National Institutes of Health has reported that it has found insufficient evidence to support preventive measures for Alzheimer's disease.
25. The mass production of optical mice has made the highly sophisticated sensors on which they rely very inexpensive. Additionally, advances in electronics and optics have yielded sensors that are both small and extremely precise. A generic optical mouse, costing only a few dollars, is capable of capturing and comparing surface images several thousand times per second. Often, this high resolution enables their use on a variety of surfaces—both traditional and ad hoc (e.g., palms, pants, bed covers).
- (a) Advances in electronic and optics have facilitated the use of highly sophisticated sensors for high precision, low cost, multi-surface optical tracking in generic optical mice.
- (b) The mass production of optical mice has made the optical sensors inexpensive; sensors are now cheap, precise and can be used on any surface.
- (c) Mass production and advances in electronics and optics have yielded sensors that are cheap, high resolution, and capable of being used on any surface.
- (d) Advances in technology and mass production have made the generic optical mice capable of high precision, low cost, and multi-surface optical tracking.

- (e) Advances in technology and mass production have made the generic optical mice sophisticated devices capable of being used on different surfaces.
26. Heating and squishing microalgae in a pressure-cooker can fast-forward the crude-oil-making process from millennia to minutes. University of Michigan professors are working to understand and improve this procedure in an effort to speed up development of affordable bio-fuels that could replace fossil fuels and power today's engines. They are also examining the possibility of other new fuel sources such as *E. coli* bacteria that would feed on waste products from previous bio-oil batches.
- (a) Professors at Michigan University are working to understand and improve the making of affordable bio-fuels to replace fossil fuels and then convert the waste further into fuel.
- (b) University of Michigan professors are working towards pressure-cooking algae into bio-fuel and seeking to use *E. coli* to further convert the waste into bio-fuel.
- (c) University of Michigan professors are working towards pressure-cooking algae into bio-fuel and seeking to recycle the waste into new source material for future fuel batches.
- (d) University of Michigan professors are working towards converting microalgae into bio-fuel and seeking to recycle the waste into new source material for future fuel batches.
27. Whales seem to stir up strong feelings. For conservationists, the majestic mammals have been in urgent need of protection ever since factory ships began slaughtering them in the middle of the last century. But advocates of whaling present themselves as protectors of traditional culture, diets, and the rights of indigenous people. It is difficult to find any common ground, even when an honest attempt is made.
- (a) Advocates present traditional culture, diets, and people's rights, and conservationists cite the need for protection for and against whaling.
- (b) It is difficult to find any common ground in the arguments of conservationists and advocates of whaling—except that both are emotional.

- (c) Whales stir up strong feelings in conservationists as well as advocates of whaling—with valid and irreconcilable reasoning on both sides.
- (d) Other than strong feelings the arguments of people who are for and against whaling are irreconcilable.
28. Although new battery technologies are emerging, their weight and size is likely to remain a drag on the development of electric and hybrid cars, forcing manufacturers to come up with new and inventive ways to shed weight and free up space. One solution which researchers are exploring is to build cars using a hybrid material: a carbon composite that is also capable of storing electrical energy. That way, car designers could combine structural form with electrical function.
- (a) The manufacturers and designers of electric and hybrid cars are constrained by the weight and size of the batteries; hybrid material seems to be the only solution.
- (b) Since manufacturers and designers are constrained by the bulkiness of the batteries, researchers are exploring hybrid material capable of storing electrical energy.
- (c) By building cars with multifunction material, researchers are exploring a solution to the weight and size of batteries which are a drag on the development of electric and hybrid cars.
- (d) The structural form and function of electric and hybrid cars can be the solution to the bulkiness of the batteries that constrain both the manufacturers and the designers.
29. The earth's volcanoes appear for the most part in three types of setting. The most familiar, and most of the most dangerous, are found where one tectonic plate overrides another, as happens in the ring of fire around the Pacific. Then there are those which sit over isolated "hotspots" of upwelling magma from deep in the earth, like the volcanoes of Hawaii. Finally there are those—a great many, but normally deep under the ocean—formed at the spreading ridges where tectonic plates pull away from each other and new crust is formed. Iceland is peculiarly volcanic because it is formed by the intersection of a hotspot and a mid-ocean ridge.
- (a) The earth's volcanoes exist in three settings: where one tectonic plate overrides another,
- over hotspots of upwelling magma, and under the oceans where plates are moving apart.
- (b) There are three types of volcanoes: the most dangerous ones over the tectonic plates, over the isolated hotspots of upwelling, and on ocean beds at the ridges of tectonic plates.
- (c) Volcanoes are of three types: where one tectonic plate overrides another, over hotspots of magma upwelling from within the earth, and ones at the spreading ridges where tectonic plates pull away from each other.
- (d) The earth's volcanoes appear in three types: where one tectonic plate overrides another, over hotspots of upwelling magma, and where plates are moving apart.
30. It sounds implausible. Roboticists have struggled for decades to understand bipedal locomotion, and even today's most sophisticated robots require huge amounts of energy and computer power to walk on two legs. But Dr Herr's credentials are sound. He is a leading authority on the biomechanics of legs, and in the past decade he has made several advances in the development of artificial legs and assistive walking devices, or "orthoses," enabling amputees to walk with a more natural gait than was previously possible.
- (a) It is an unbelievable task that Dr. Herr has achieved in developing assistive walking devices, or "orthoses"; roboticists are still far away from understanding bipedal locomotion.
- (b) Even when robots consume huge computing power and energy to walk, Dr Herr's "orthoses," enable amputees to walk with a more natural gait.
- (c) Dr Herr's "orthoses" or assistive devices for amputees challenge the roboticists who have failed to simulate bipedal motion without consuming huge computer power and energy.
- (d) Dr Herr has been successful in developing "orthoses" enabling amputees to walk with a natural gait; even sophisticated robots haven't come close to natural bipedal locomotion.
31. Men are generally better than women on tests of spatial ability, such as mentally rotating an object through three dimensions or finding their way around in a new environment. But under

- some circumstances a woman's way of navigating is probably more efficient. Previous work has shown that men tend to navigate by creating mental maps of a territory and then imagining their position on the maps. Women are more likely to remember their routes using landmarks. Modern-day hunter-gatherers divide labour, so that men tend to do more hunting and women more gathering. It seems likely that early humans did much the same thing.
- (a) Male and female navigational skills are honed differently by evolution for different tasks.
- (b) Modern-day division of labour reflects the evolutionary difference in the navigational skills of male as hunters and female as gatherer.
- (c) Male and female navigational skills are honed differently by evolution to favour men's role as hunter and women as gatherers.
- (d) As modern day division of labour is based on the navigational skills favouring men to do hunting and women to do gathering.
32. Ultraviolet light has long been used in water-treatment plants to help with disinfection. As long as the water is clear enough not to absorb the rays, exposing it to a discharge lamp will destroy the DNA of viruses, bacteria and protozoa that could otherwise cause illness when swallowed. The ultraviolet that exists in sunshine can also be used this way. A rough and ready method for sanitizing water, for example, is to pour some into a clear plastic bottle, aerate it by shaking and then place it in the sun for six hours.
- (a) A ready method for sanitising water is to pour some into a clear plastic bottle, aerate it by shaking and then place it in the sun for six hours.
- (b) Water kept in a clear plastic bottle and exposed to sunlight for six hours is completely sanitized because the exposure to ultraviolet rays from the sun destroys the harmful organisms.
- (c) Since ultraviolet rays destroy the DNA of malignant microbes, a prompt method to sanitize clear water is to expose it to sun's ultraviolet rays for six hours.
- (d) Since ultraviolet rays destroy the DNA of malignant microbes, filling water into a clear

bottle, aerating it by shaking and exposing it to sun's ultraviolet rays for six hours sanitizes it completely.

33. Identifying factors that accelerate the aging process can provide important therapeutic targets for slowing down this process. Misregulation of phosphate homeostasis has been noted in various skeletal, cardiac, and renal diseases, but the exact role of phosphate toxicity in mammalian ageing is not clearly defined. Phosphate is widely distributed in the body and is involved in cell signalling, energy metabolism, nucleic acid synthesis, and the maintenance of acid-base balance by urinary buffering.

- (a) Phosphate is widely distributed in the body and phosphate toxicity is known to cause age related diseases; better clarity on this will help slow down mammalian ageing.
- (b) Whether phosphate toxicity is related to mammalian aging needs to be determined before therapeutic solution to aging is explored.

(c) Since phosphate is widely present in the body and phosphate toxicity is known to cause aging related diseases, therapeutic targets to slow down aging can be defined.

(d) Mammalian aging can be therapeutically slowed down if the roles of phosphate toxicity which causes aging related diseases and other factors are clearly defined.

34. Dr Jones and Dr DeBruine looked to see if there is an inverse relationship between women's preference for masculine features and national health. Sure enough, they found one. In environments where disease is rampant and the child-mortality rate is high, women prefer masculine men. In places like America and Britain, where knowing how to analyse health-care plans is more important than fighting off infection, effeminate men are just as competitive.

(a) Dr Jones and Dr DeBruine found that women in developed nations preferred effeminate men over masculine ones.

(b) Women in disease free societies showed equal affinity towards effeminate men as they did for masculine men in societies with rampant diseases.

(c) Dr Jones and Dr DeBruine's study found that women's preference for masculine over effeminate men and national health had an inverse relationship.

(d) Dr Jones and Dr DeBruine's study found that in disease free societies effeminate men attracted women, as men with masculine features did in disease-ridden societies.

35. It is a small, winged insect that might easily pass unnoticed except as a buzzing annoyance around ripe fruit. Yet *Drosophila melanogaster*, the humble fruit fly, is so quick and easy to breed that for over 100 years it has been a model organism in a field of research now known as genetics. The fly helped scientists discover that chromosomes contain small units of heredity called genes, and it helped unify research into heredity, evolution and development. Today it is thought to be the most widely studied animal after humans.

- (a) The easy breeding has made the fruit fly the model of genetic research, and it helped discover genes, unify research into heredity, evolution, and development.
- (b) Since the easily breeding fruit fly helped scientists to discover genes, it became a model of genetic research and had helped unify research into heredity, evolution and development.
- (c) The fruit fly is the most studied after humans for its importance in genetics, and as a model organism, helped unify research into heredity, evolution and development.
- (d) *Drosophila melanogaster*, the fruit fly is a model organism in genetics and is the most studied animal after humans for its importance in genetics.

36. India is a young nation. Over 65% of its population is below 35 years of age, yet the number of senior citizens is growing exponentially because we are a nation of 1.2 billion people. Steadily growing longevity of life is also adding to the surge. Indian society until a few decades ago had the inherent protection against old age under the shadow of the institution of joint/extended family. Urbanization, growing standards of living, and changing social system have led to disintegration of country's age-old social system into nuclear families—double income no kids and single income no kids.

- (a) Though 65% of India is below 35 years in age, it also has a growing number of old citizens; the protection of the joint family no longer exists for the old as urbanization and improved standard of living have created nuclear families with no kids.

(b) Over 65% of India is below 35 years of age; yet, India has a growing population of senior citizens owing to the size of its overall population, improved longevity, and the rise in families without kids owing to urbanization.

- (c) Though majority of Indians are young, the number of senior citizens is also increasing because of over population and improved longevity. They have lost the protection of the joint family as urbanization has changed the social system.
- (d) Though India is a young nation, the number of old is also growing. The old no longer have the protection of a joint family system. Urbanization and growing standard of living have led to the disintegration of the social system.

37. This story has its origin in a time well before the age of the SMS and emails, a simpler time, when words wouldn't go away with a press of a button. It is a tale of two scientists/inventors, one who created glue that didn't stick very well and the other had trouble with a bookmark that didn't quite do its job. Together with a band of determined scientists and marketers they created a product that redefined informal communication—the Post-it Note.

- (a) The Post-it Note was an accidental invention that happened when two scientists separately created a book mark that didn't work well, and glue that didn't stick well.
- (b) The Post-it Note was a result of two failed inventions put together by determined scientists and marketers who redefined informal communication.
- (c) The story of the Post-it Note is that two scientists separately created a book mark and glue that didn't work; however, scientists and marketers created a product from these.
- (d) The Post-it Note which redefined informal communication was a combination of two substandard products—a bookmark and glue that didn't quite do their work.

38. Commoditisation occurs when you have to constantly improve quality or other product benefits while decreasing prices to keep up with competitors. It also occurs if you have to lower your quality or other product benefits to keep pace with falling prices. The problem is exacerbated when

you are caught between rising input costs, such as energy, metals and raw materials, and a loss of pricing power for your products. Your costs increase but you simply cannot pass them onto your customers without killing your business.

- (a) Commoditisation triggers round after round of price competition owing to improved product quality or benefits, or increased costs and falling prices.
- (b) Improving product benefits at decreased prices, lowering quality because of falling prices, being unable to pass on the increased input costs to the customers is commoditisation.
- (c) Commoditisation occurs when products are improved at decreased prices to compete with competitors, or quality and price are reduced, or increased input costs are absorbed.
- (d) Commoditisation of products is triggered by competition in the market and happens when quality or price or product benefit is lowered or input cost is increased.

39. Scientists utilize laboratory animals in research in an ongoing quest for knowledge that benefits society. This research has enhanced our understanding of how the human body functions and led to the development of lifesaving procedures and medicines—among them radiation therapy and other cancer treatments, open-heart surgery, foetal circulatory health treatments, organ transplantation, mental health treatments and vaccines. There is overwhelming agreement among physicians and scientists worldwide that laboratory animals provide irreplaceable and invaluable models for human systems.

- (a) The utilization of laboratory animals has provided models for human systems that have helped scientists and physicians develop several life saving procedures and medicines.
- (b) Scientists and physicians agree that animals in research has provided models for human systems and helped enhance our knowledge that benefits society in several ways.
- (c) Scientists agree that utilizing animals in research has helped gain knowledge about human body functions and led to the development of several life saving procedures and medicines.

- (d) Scientists and physicians agree that laboratory animals have helped develop life saving procedures and medicines for fatal illnesses, mental health treatments and vaccines.
40. Trees and other plants help keep the planet cool, but rising levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are turning down this global air conditioner. In some regions more than a quarter of the warming from increased carbon dioxide is due to its direct impact on vegetation. This warming is in addition to carbon dioxide's better-known effect as a heat-trapping greenhouse gas. Climate models for the coming century must take into account the importance of plants.
- (a) Apart from being a greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide has a direct impact on vegetation;

since plants cool the earth, climate models for the future must include the importance of plants.

- (b) A quarter of the global warming is due to the direct impact of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide on vegetation; hence, future climate models must include the importance of plants.
- (c) The heat trapping carbon dioxide has a direct impact on trees and plants which have caused a quarter of the warming; hence, climate models must include the importance of plants.
- (d) Plants cool the earth, and have caused a quarter of the warming because of carbon dioxide. Future climate models must study the importance of plants in global warming.

Answer Keys

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (e) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (e) | 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (e) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (e) | 25. (d) | 26. (c) | 27. (c) | 28. (c) | 29. (a) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (c) | 33. (d) | 34. (d) | 35. (c) | 36. (b) | 37. (d) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (a) |

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Option (a). The key elements are: *IMF's proposal of new global tax on the profits and bonuses of financial institutions and banks—intend to prevent future global financial crises*. Options (b, c) and (d) say “will prevent”; Option (e) leaves out IMF. Hence option (a) is the best without distortion though some elements are left out; there is no distortion.
2. Option (d). Options (a) and (b) mention “arms treaty” instead of “nuclear arms treaty.” Option (c) misses out on the normalizing of relationship and rapprochement. Option (e) misses out on the significant “normalizing of relations.” Option (d) is the best concise description.
3. Option (c). The gist of the passage is: *Asia and Africa are already experiencing food shortages for two years. The cost of crops is expected to rise in Sudan—this may trigger a severe food crisis in Sudan*. In option (a), Asia and Africa are left out. Options (b) and (d) extend the crisis to Asia and Africa, especially the rise in the cost of crops. Option (e) leaves out Asia and Africa. Option (c) gives the gist without distortion of idea.
4. Option (b). The highlight of the paragraph is that *the facilities available in the digital age have facilitated*

storage of data on a large scale. Earlier retaining information was difficult; now deleting is more time-consuming and costly; hence we save almost everything. Option (b), among the options, captures this best. Option (a) is eliminated because it states “natural habit of forgetting”—remembering and forgetting are used more figuratively than literally. Option (c) states “worthless information.” Option (d) is similar to option (b). Option (e) misses the digital age.

5. Option (d). Gist of the paragraph: *Human capital is the abilities, skills, knowledge, and dispositions that make for economic success—economists are trying to conceptualize and formulate a human-capital policy for success. Human capital is a product of history and may not be readily replicable.* Option (a) talks only about conceptualizing and not about using it for success. Option (b) distorts the idea in “must know history.” Option (c) does not use the terms economists or human capital or policy. Option (e) is almost correct but is a distortion in “struggling to replicate economic success” and misses the most important point about replication. Option (d), though not the ideal précis, is the best.

6. Option (c). The gist of the paragraph is: *The principle social solidarity through democratic debates establishes education, healthcare etc. accessible to individuals. Individuals exploit this system (schools, universities) and become successful. But they feel that their success is due to individual merit.* Option (d) summarizes this best within the constraints of a précis. Option (a) is a distortion in “exploit.” Option (b) is a distortion in “myth.” Option (d) is correct but option (c) is better as it specifies “owe their success” rather than “a result of.” Option (e) is not structured well and is vague.
7. Option (e). Option (a) and (d) do not mention the failure in the past. Options (b) and (d) leave out the “adapt” idea. Option (e), on the other hand leave out the specifics, and captures the essential attitude of politicians and governments towards new technologies and mentions the “adapt” factor too. Option (e), hence, is the best available précis.
8. Option (c). Option (a) is contrary to the passage. Options (b) and (d) fail to mention “economic crisis.” Option (e) distorts the idea in “did not signal the end of capitalism or its future.” Option (c)—though it does not include the perception or desire of some people to see the crisis as the end of capitalism, captures the essence without distortion.
9. Option (d). The paragraph is not about American TV in particular—American TV is cited as example of what TV has achieved. The gist of the paragraph is: *newspapers etc., are dying but far from being cowed by new media, TV is colonising it; American TV is an example.* Options (a, b), and (e) stress the American TV which is not the essence of the paragraph. Between (c) and (d), option (d) more accommodative and precise.
10. Option (c). In addition to the other details in the passage option (c) also mentions “guide policy decisions” which makes it the preferred option. Option (e) is erroneous because it states data collection is delayed. The other options are not incorrect; they are similar but highlight different aspects of the paragraph but leaves out why reports become useless. Hence option (c) scores above them.
11. Option (b). Option (a) is largely correct but the paragraph states *individual evil*—option makes it *individuals*—which is a distortion. All options miss the media part—hence it is of no consequence in the comparison of options. Option (c) is correct but misses the public opinion part. Option (d) misses the individual evil part. Option (e) is a total distortion of the ideas.
12. Option (c). The gist of the paragraph is: *The CEOs owe ... their success to ... public goods ... this calls for more modesty in ... highest salaries, ... for the sustainability of the system. Also, the ... the poor, can no longer deny the latter's contributions.* This gist is best captured in option (c). Option (a)—product of the system; option (b)—moral responsibility; option (d)—must reduce; option (e)—emphasis on public goods (no mention of salaries); all these make option (c) the best choice.
13. Option (c). The first person is not repeated in a précis. Hence options (d) and (e) are eliminated, however good they may appear. Among options (a, b) and (c), option (c) captures the essence of the paragraph the best. Option (a) misses the “great ideas” part. Option (b) is clearly unclear because the contrast is not clear.
14. Option (d). The gist of the paragraph is available in the paragraph itself: *Science and knowledge are made up not of winners, but of survivors of continuous and systematic efforts to refute.* In fact, all the options also in one way or the other say the same thing, but the phrasing and the emphasis changes. Option (d) phrases it the best, hence the answer.
15. Option (e). The paragraph is very easy to understand. You need to choose the option that best communicates in fewer words the intended communication of the paragraph without any distortion or incorrect emphasis. Option (e) expresses the gist in the best way. The other options have something or the other which either not necessary or is emphasized unnecessarily.
16. Option (b). The following are the highlights of the paragraph: *... sustainable global society of low CO₂ emitters requires a tremendous effort. shared ethical basis. a comprehensive solution politicians. Nation states ... business community and citizens scientific necessity; it is an ethical imperative.* Except for not specifying the politicians, business etc. option (b) captures everything (it states nations and citizens—which can accommodate all). The other options on careful examination can be seen to distort something or the other.
17. Option (d). Option (a) has the vague “poor” in it. Option (b) misses out the “if they are to be allowed part” which is significant to the précis. Option (c) states “they are likely to charge”—the paragraph mentions only the unscrupulous elements may do this. Option (e) assumes only students with low scores etc., will go to these universities. Option (d) is the best choice, with the least problems.
18. Option (a). The paragraph is about how nutrition is important for child's mental and physical well being—this begins in the womb, and continues into adult life. This essence is captured by option (a). The other options highlight the specifics of the paragraph. Though not incorrect, they struggle to include the details and miss the “essence” of the paragraph.
19. Option (b). Options (a) and (c) specifically explain the plumage of peacocks and the stag's antlers—these are examples for bright colours or oversize horns and such other traits. Hence, though correct the purpose of the paragraph is general. Option (d) is also alright except

- that it does not specify why the males fight. Option (e) is incorrect in “male domination of the female.”
20. Option (c). Only option (c) mentions “restrictions on carbon emissions” and includes what other options elaborate on.
21. Option (e). “ultimate failure” eliminates option (a). No mention of “hydrogen enterprise” eliminates option (b). “cannot succeed” eliminates option (c). Option (d) (in comparison to (e) does not explain “lightness.” Option (e) is brief and to the point.
22. Option (a). The main points are *Criminals watch television ... changing their behaviour ... (examples) cover their tracks ... for new kinds of evidence ... problems with the tracking and storage of evidence*. The last point is not mentioned in any of the options. Option (a) has these points and does not distort any of the points. Option (b) emphasizes bleach etc., rather than the gist. Option (c) is correct but loses out top option (a) because of phrasing—option (a) is better phrased. Option (d) is similar to option (b). Option (e) does not specify the problem. In comparison, option (a) is the best.
23. Option (c). Option (a) completely misses the point in “conventional sources”—the paragraph is about “alternative sources.” Option (b) is correct but emphasizes the problem with hydrogen and dry cells whereas the first sentence states the problem explicitly as storing—hydrogen and dry cells are examples. Option (d) misses the “alternative energy” part. Option (e) “difficult to handle” is vague; and the emphasis has shifted as in option (b).
24. Option (e). Options (a, b), and (c) are either erroneous or incomplete as they omit the independent panel. Between options (d) and (e), it is an easy choice in favour of option (e) as option (d) is too general and vague.
25. Option (d). Option (a) misses mass production. Option (b) misses “advances in technology.” Option (c) confuses sensors with mice. Option (d) misses the “sensors” but does not distort the message. Option misses high resolution, inexpensive etc.
26. Option (c). Option (a) does not mention the micro-algae part. Option (b) is unnecessarily specific about *E. coli*—the paragraph states “such as *E. coli* bacteria.” Option (d) is correct but does not tell us how the algae can be converted into bio fuel which option (c) does. Option (c) best captures the essence.
27. Option (c). Option (c) is closest to the given paragraph. Option (a) leaves out the feelings part which is central to the paragraph. Option (b) is a miscommunication. The paragraph talks about strong feelings forestalling a compromise—the purpose is not to suggest that they are merely emotional. Option (d) is meaningless—one cannot make sense of it, especially in the light of the paragraph.

28. Option (c). Option (b) would have been the best option if it had mentioned “hybrid material to build cars.” As it stands the summary states they are exploring hybrid material which is incomplete. “..only solution” eliminates option (a). Option (d) is a sadly inadequate précis and unclear.
29. Option (a). According to the paragraph volcanoes exist in three settings; there is no need to interpret this as three types of volcanoes—there may even be many types within these settings. Though the other options are not as concise as option (a), they also have other deficiencies missing out on important part like *under the ocean* etc. Option (a) captures the essence of the paragraph.
30. Option (d). Option (a) states “far away from understanding bipedal locomotion”—it is the computing power and energy that are the issues, hence this is a distortion. Option (c) is eliminated because of “challenge the roboticists..” which is incorrect. Between options (b) and (d), option (d) scores over (b) only for the reason that “even sophisticated robots haven’t come close to natural bipedal locomotion” is better than “robots consume huge computing power and energy to walk” in the light of the purpose of the paragraph—the energy factor only reinforces the difficulty of mastering “natural bipedal locomotion.”
31. Option (b). Option (a) is too brief and misses out on hunter-gatherer part. Option (c) misses the division of labour part. Option (d) misses the evolution part. Hence option (b) is the best choice.
32. Option (c). The method of sanitizing water by exposing it to sun’s ultraviolet rays is important part of the paragraph—not necessarily how it is done (plastic bottle etc.) Hence option (c) captures this essence without frills. Though aeration too is important, in the light of the first few sentences its lack can be accommodated in option (c). In option (d) the larger picture is lost. Option (a) and (b) are very inadequate.
33. Option (d). The gist of the paragraph is: *identifying factors related to aging can help us control (medically) aging. Phosphate toxicity is known to cause illnesses related aging—but its role is in aging not clearly defined. Phosphate is widely distributed in the body*. Option (d) captures this essence, though not completely. But the other options are lacking in far greater degrees.
34. Option (d). Option (d) comes closest to the gist of the paragraph: Dr Jones and Dr DeBruine’s study found that women in disease free societies showed equal affinity towards effeminate men. In societies with rampant diseases women preferred masculine features in men. Option (a) states preferred, hence incorrect. Option (b) does not mention the specific study. Option (c) makes nothing clear, besides, it also says “preferred.”
35. Option (c). The paragraph is about the importance of the fruit fly. *It breeds easily and quickly. It helped scientists discover genes—important in genetics. It is a model organism in genetics. It helped scientists unify research into heredity etc.—most studied after humans*. This is captured best in option (c). Option (a) misses the most studied part. Option (b) unnecessarily stresses the easy breeding part. Option (d) does not make anything clear—it is a very general statement based on the paragraph.
36. Option (b). All options are similar, highlighting some points and omitting certain points. However, on careful examination, option (b) can be seen to contain the most number of points; hence, can be chosen as the best option.
37. Option (d). Option (a) is incorrect because of “accidental invention.” Option (b) is incorrect because scientists and marketers did not “redefine informal communication,” but Post-it Note did. In comparison (d) is better phrased and expressed than (c). Option (c) also misses the important aspect that Post-it Note redefined informal communication.
38. Option (c). All the necessary elements of commoditisation are captured by option (c). Though option (d) comes close it looks as if “input cost is increased” intentionally. Option (b) does not mention competition.
39. Option (c). In comparison option (a) does not mention the agreement among physicians and scientists; option (b) is generic in “benefits society”—option (c) specifies the benefits; option (d) misses out on the “models for human systems.” Within the constraints of fewer words, option (c) summarizes the paragraph the best way among the four options.
40. Option (a). Option (b) misses the important part about plants acting as air conditioners. Option (c) is phrased as if the “trees and plants *have* caused the warming.” Option (d) is very vague in “Plants ... have caused the warming because of carbon dioxide”—also it misses the greenhouse part. The best option is, hence, option (a).

3

Critical Reasoning

Critical Reasoning questions are short paragraphs—4 or 5 lines long—called an Argument followed by a single question to be answered on the basis of the reasoning contained in that paragraph.

The question asks you to choose from the options,

- the best conclusion/inference that follows,
- or the assumption that makes the argument true,
- or the statement that will strengthen the argument,
- or the statement that will weaken the argument.

A majority of the questions in critical reasoning can be classified into the above four categories. The other types which are not very commonly seen include: resolve the paradox questions and analogy questions. Resolve the paradox questions ask you to reconcile two apparently irreconcilable situations. Analogy questions ask you to either compare the structure of the argument with another or to choose an argument that has structurally the same flaw or error as the given argument.

Example:

Directions: Read the short passage given below and answer the question that follows.

Three airlines—IA, JA, and SA—operate on the Delhi-Mumbai route. To increase the number of seats sold, SA reduced its fares and this was emulated by IA and JA immediately. The general belief was that the volume of air travel between Delhi and Mumbai would increase as a result.

1. Which of the following, if true, would add credence to the general belief?
 - (a) Increase in profitability of the three airlines.
 - (b) Extension of the discount scheme to other routes.
 - (c) A study that shows that air travellers in India are price-conscious.
 - (d) A study that shows that as much as 80% of air travel in India is company-sponsored.

The above is an assumption question—an assumption that makes the argument true. The argument works like this: the airlines reduced their rates because they believed that this would increase the number of seats sold and the volume of traffic. To find the reason for the belief we need to find the relation between reduction in price and the volume of traffic. This relation is shown by option (c), that the reduction would encourage price conscious travelers to buy seats. Hence the answer is option (c).

★ HOW TO SOLVE

Understand the structure of arguments

All arguments have a very simple structure. There are a few facts based on which a conclusion is arrived at. Facts need not be universally acceptable facts, but merely statements the speaker bases his conclusion on. For example, “SA reduced its fares and this was emulated by IA and JA immediately” is a fact in the above argument—in reality it may not be so; but in this argument this the fact on which the argument (conclusion) is based. The conclusion in the above argument is, “the volume of air travel between Delhi and Mumbai would increase as a result.” This is the simple and basic structure of all arguments—in other words, the given paragraph.

The third element in the structure of arguments is an assumption; however, the assumption is never stated. If it is, it can appear to be another fact in the argument, or it can appear to be a conclusion drawn from the argument. Seen from the structure of the argument, an assumption has the characteristics both a *fact* and a *conclusion*. The assumption in the above argument was, “air travelers in India are price-conscious.” Hence the above argument completes itself this way:

SA reduced its fares and this was emulated by IA and JA immediately—FACTS

Air travellers in India are price-conscious—ASSUMPTION

(Hence) The volume of air travel between Delhi and Mumbai would increase as a result—CONCLUSION

Words like, *hence*, *therefore*, *as a result* etc... in the argument will always signal a conclusion. Words like *because* will signal facts if these words are used.

Also, notice that the assumption is what makes the conclusion true. If the assumption is not true the conclusion cannot be true.

An awareness of the structure will help you in solving difficult questions and in avoiding confusion while analysing complex arguments.

The word *argument* is used with two meanings in critical reasoning questions. Depending on the way it is used, the word argument can refer to the whole paragraph or only to the *conclusion*. For example, if the question is phrased as, *the above argument displays which of the following flaws?*—It refers to the whole paragraph. If the question asks, what is the underlying assumption in the above argument?—it can mean both, the paragraph as well as the *conclusion*. But if the question is phrased, *which of the following is the best way to weaken the argument?*—it means the conclusion.

Conclusion and inference

The words conclusion and inference are used interchangeably in most situations. You, too, do not have to make the distinction always. However, there is technical difference between the two words, and there are questions that may require you to distinguish between them. Hence, it is better to know the difference.

A conclusion is something that follows from the data as a (logical) necessity. A conclusion cannot be proved false if the data is true. For example, if all X are Y, then some Y are X is a conclusion. This cannot be proved false if the data is true, or if someone stood first in her school in academics, she stood first in her class in academics is a conclusion which cannot be proved false; or if only graduates can be MBAs, an MBA is a graduate is a conclusion.

Inferences, on the other hand, are possibilities arising out of the data. However, a mere possibility is not an inference. The available data make the possibility (inference) appear almost as certain as a conclusion. To understand better, take the example of a candidate appearing for the CAT. The mere fact she is appearing for the CAT throws up the possibility that *she may make it to IIMA*. This is not an inference. However, if I have her background—she scored above 90% in all her academic exams; she was AIR 1 in IITJEE; she is the national swimming champion; she has got the Best Performer award in her workplace. With her CAT score in combination, if one examines the possibility of her making it to IIMA “*she is likely to make it to IIMA*” is an inference (in the light of the given data) though not a conclusion. The available data strongly support inferences. Scientific truths are inferences (Carbon atoms have six electrons) because the available data prove it right, but remain still susceptible to be disproved.

We will now look at the different types of questions and how to solve each type.

★ CONCLUSION/INFERENCE QUESTION

Directions: Read the short passage given below and answer the question that follows.

According to McNeill, a Brahmin priest was expected to be able to recite at least one of the Vedas. The practice was essential for several centuries when the Vedas had not yet been written down. It must have had a selective effect, since priests would have been recruited from those able or willing to memorize long

passages. It must have helped in the dissemination of the work, since a memorized passage can be duplicated many times.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?

- (a) Reciting the Vedas was a Brahmin's obligation.
- (b) The Vedic priest was like a recorded audio cassette.
- (c) McNeill studied the behaviour of Brahmin priests.
- (d) Vedic Hymns had not been scripted.

✓ **NOTE:** It is always a good idea to read the question-stem before reading the paragraph in all critical reasoning questions. The advantage is that you can then understand what exactly you have to look for in the paragraph, because the question-stem will clearly define the task that you have to undertake. You should never be in a hurry in critical reasoning question. Work fast, but never be reckless.

The above question asks you to choose an inference. An inference is a reasoned judgement based on the data available. So bear in mind that you are given only facts in the paragraph and no conclusion/inference. The conclusion is given in the options. We also know that a conclusion/inference is completely supported by the facts. Hence, whenever it is an inference/conclusion question read the paragraph in order to clearly identify and understand the given facts. The better aware you are of the facts, the easier it becomes to identify the option that is supported by all the facts.

The facts in the above argument are:

- ... a Brahmin priest was expected to recite at least one of the Vedas.
- ... the Vedas had not yet been written down
- ... selective effect—willing to memorize long passages
- ... helped the dissemination of the work
- ... memorized passage can be duplicated many times

- (a) Reciting the Vedas was a Brahmin's obligation.
- (b) The Vedic priest was like a recorded audio cassette.
- (c) McNeill studied the behaviour of Brahmin priests.
- (d) Vedic Hymns had not been scripted.

Once you are clear that the above facts need to *completely support* the inference/conclusion that is given in the options, you can evaluate the options one by one. Option (a) states “obligation,” which is contrary to the passage as the passage says the priests were recruited from those willing to memorize the passages. Option (b) *compares* the priests to “recorded audio cassettes.” The aspects about dissemination of work and duplication completely support this comparison, at the same time it does not contradict the other facts. You can retain this option. Option (c) has no support for the word “behaviour” from the passage. McNeill studied the aspect of the dissemination of Vedas can be understood, but not whether he studied their “behaviour.” Option (c) can be eliminated. Option (d) is quite clearly stated in the passage. What is clearly stated is not an inference. It is a restatement. In some questions a conclusion can look like a restatement. An inference has to be derived from the facts and not merely repeat the facts. Hence option (d) is eliminated. The scoring option is option (b).

★ ASSUMPTION QUESTION

Directions: Read the short passage given below and answer the question that follows.

Three airlines—IA, JA, and SA—operate on the Delhi-Mumbai route. To increase the number of seats sold, SA reduced its fares and this was emulated by IA and JA immediately. The general belief was that the volume of air travel between Delhi and Mumbai would increase as a result.

1. Which of the following, if true, would add credence to the general belief?

- (a) Increase in profitability of the three airlines.
- (b) Extension of the discount scheme to other routes.
- (c) A study that shows that air travelers in India are price-conscious.
- (d) A study that shows that as much as 80% of air travel in India is company-sponsored.

After reading the question-stem, we can understand that our task is to discover an additional premise. That means the given paragraph will have the following: certain facts and a conclusion derived from those facts. This recognition is very important in critical reasoning questions.

Since the question-stem reads, *which of the following, if true, would add credence to the general belief?* the task is to find from the options an additional premise that will make the conclusion true.

If the given premises (facts) are not sufficient to arrive at the conclusion the additional premise that we are seeking will be an assumption. If the given premises (facts) already provide sufficient conditions to arrive at the given conclusion, the additional premise will merely help strengthen the conclusion. This is the difference between a pure assumption question, and questions in which assumptions are used to strengthen the conclusion. Bear this in mind, because later we will be looking at the strengthen/weaken argument questions. An assumption can make the conclusion true (when conditions are not sufficient) or strengthen the conclusion when the conditions are already sufficient.

Hence once you are clear that the task is to find the assumption, hence the paragraph will have facts and a conclusion, we understand that the given facts may not necessarily lead to the given conclusion. The accuracy of your response will depend on whether you have clearly identified this lacuna (gap) in the argument or not. Try to first mentally bridge the gap logically, and then evaluate the options to fix the gap.

In the above argument:

SA reduced its fares and this was emulated by IA and JA immediately—FACT
The volume of air travel between Delhi and Mumbai would increase as a result—CONCLUSION

Is the fact that *the airlines reduced the rates* sufficient condition to lead to the conclusion that the *volume of travel would increase*? Not quite, unless something bridges the gap in this logic. That something is the assumption. Try to think of what would bridge this gap: *that lower rates would attract fliers to these airlines, or reduced rates will increase the number of fliers in the country, that somehow more people would choose to fly by air* etc. Understand that in assumptions questions you need to make the conclusion true and not challenge it.

- A. Increase in profitability of the three airlines.
- B. Extension of the discount scheme to other routes.
- C. A study that shows that air travelers in India are price-conscious.
- D. A study that shows that as much as 80% of air travel in India is company-sponsored.

Since the issue is not at all related to profitability, option A is eliminated. Option B does not bridge the gap—is even irrelevant from the point of view of this argument (other routes). “company sponsored travel” is also irrelevant to this question and for our task of bridging the gap. Option B bridges the gap. Option B is the answer.

Question:

Bajaj Auto today said it is aiming for a fuel economy of 30 km per litre for the \$2,500 ultra low cost car that it is developing with Renault-Nissan as it looks to woo two-wheeler customers. The ultra low cost car (ULC), which will be competing with Nano, aims to better the mileage of 23.6 km/l, given by the world's cheapest car from the stable of Tata Motors. On an average the existing small cars in the Indian market give fuel economy of 15–18 km/l. “Our aim is to deliver a mileage of 30 km per litre,” Bajaj Auto Managing Director Rajiv Bajaj told reporters.

1. Which of the following most accurately conveys the assumption in Rajiv's Bajaj's statement to the reporters?
- A low continued cost of ownership will motivate the two-wheeler customers to own a car.
 - Its motorcycle experience has helped Bajaj to design a product that would impress the customers.
 - If there is a remarkable increase in mileage, it is not considered good by customers.
 - The company aims to deliver an eco-friendly product.

FACTS: *Bajaj auto is aiming for fuel economy of 30 km/l for its \$2,500 ultra low cost car.*

Nano, the cheapest car has a mileage of 23.6 km/l.

Existing small cars have a mileage of 15–18 km/l.

CONCLUSION: *(Our aim is to deliver a mileage of 30 km per litre) to woo two-wheeler customers.*

The facts are all related to mileage which Bajaj aims to increase in its new car. The conclusion is it will woo the two-wheeler customers to buy a car. The assumption has to bridge the gap between increase in mileage and two-wheeler owners wanting to buy the car, so that increase in mileage acts as sufficient condition for two-wheeler owners to buy the car. Option (a) states exactly this, though in an indirect way. With higher mileage the continued cost of ownership will be low. Option (b) is unrelated to the bridge we are looking for. Option (c) states the opposite of what is required. Option (d) and eco-friendliness have nothing to do with the passage. Hence, the answer Option is (a).

★ STRENGTHEN/WEAKEN THE ARGUMENT

Directions: Read the short passage given below and answer the question that follows.

Developed countries have made adequate provisions for social security for senior citizens. State insurers (as well as private ones) offer medicare and pension benefits to people who can no longer earn. In India, with the collapse of the joint family system, the traditional shelter of the elderly has disappeared. And the State faced with a financial crunch is not in a position to provide a social security. So, it is advisable that the working population give serious thought to building a financial base for itself.

1. Which one of the following, if it were to happen, weakens the conclusions drawn in the above passage the most?
- The investible income of the working population, as a proportion of its total income, will grow in the future.
 - The insurance sector is underdeveloped and trends indicate that it will be extensively privatized in the future.
 - India is on a path of development that will take it to a developed country status, with all its positive and negative implications.
 - If the working population builds a stronger financial base, there will be a revival of the joint family system.

In order to weaken or strengthen a conclusion the first thing to do is: identify what you have to weaken or strengthen. In these (weaken/strengthen) questions, you must understand, the conclusion that you have to weaken is already stated explicitly in the passage. Hence, do not try to derive a conclusion to weaken it. You need to only identify it. Once it is identified, the work is easy—analyse its implications and think of some ways to prove it false (to weaken the argument), or to further support it (to strengthen the argument). After formulating in your mind how one can do this, look at the options to see which option does it the best.

In the above argument the conclusion that you have to weaken is: ... it is advisable that the working population give serious thought to building a financial base for itself.

In order to weaken this we have to say (in effect) that working people DO NOT have to think seriously about building a financial base.

Now, you can evaluate the options to see which option accomplishes this task the best.

Option (a). *The investible income of the working population, as a proportion of its total income, will grow in the future*—does not mean that working population does not have to build a financial base.

Option (b). *The insurance sector is underdeveloped and trends indicate that it will be extensively privatized in the future*—does not mean that working population does not have to build a financial base.

Option (c). *India is on a path of development that will take it to a developed country status, with all its positive and negative implications*—working population may not have to build a financial base.

Option (d). *If the working population builds a stronger financial base, there will be a revival of the joint family system*—they have to build a financial base anyhow.

Similarly, to strengthen the argument, after identifying the argument to strengthen, look for the option that reinforces it.

Directions: Read the short passage given below and answer the question that follows.

Various studies have shown that our forested and hilly regions and, in general, areas where biodiversity—as reflected in the variety of flora—is high, are the places where poverty appears to be high. And these same areas are also the ones where educational performance seems to be poor. Therefore, it may be surmised that, even disregarding poverty status, richness in biodiversity goes hand in hand with educational backwardness.

1. Which one of the following statements, if true, can be said to best provide supporting evidence for the surmise mentioned in the passage?
- In regions where there is little variety in flora, educational performance is seen to be as good as in regions with high variety in flora, when poverty levels are high.
 - Regions which show high biodiversity also exhibit poor education performance, at low levels of poverty.
 - Regions which show high biodiversity reveal high levels of poverty and poor educational performance.
 - In regions where there is low biodiversity, at all levels of poverty, educational performance is seen to be good.

The conclusion that we have to strengthen is: *even disregarding poverty status (i.e., poverty is not a factor that determines educational performance) richness in biodiversity goes hand in hand with educational backwardness.*

Whatever reinforces this conclusion should show that biodiversity and education are always related—and show the relationship (biodiversity and education have an inverse relationship—poverty levels do not influence this relationship) that the passage states.

Options (a, b) and (c) take poverty into consideration, whereas the inverse relationship should be established without poverty coming into consideration. Only option (d) does this as it says at all levels of poverty the biodiversity influences (inversely) educational performance; hence option (d) is the scoring choice.

★ RECAPITULATION

Directions: Read the short passages given below and answer the question that follows.

Question 1

Cigarettes constitute a mere 20% of tobacco consumption in India, and fewer than 15% of the 200 million tobacco users consume cigarettes. Yet these 15% contribute nearly 90% of the tax revenues to the Exchequer from the tobacco sector. The punitive cigarette taxation regime has kept the tax base narrow, and reducing taxes will expand this base.

1. Which of the following best bolsters the conclusion that reducing duties will expand the tax base?
- The cigarette manufacturers' association has decided to indulge in aggressive promotion.
 - There is a likelihood that tobacco consumers will shift to cigarette smoking if cigarette prices were to reduce.

- (c) The cigarette manufacturers are lobbying for a reduction on duties.
- (d) An increase in duties on non-cigarette tobacco may lead to a shift in favour of cigarette smoking.

This is a strengthen-the-argument question. Make it a habit to read the question-stem first in critical reasoning questions.

FACTS: Cigarettes constitute a mere 20% of tobacco consumption; fewer than 15% of the 200 million tobacco users consume cigarettes; these 15% contribute nearly 90% of the tax revenues to the Exchequer from the tobacco sector; cigarette taxation regime has kept the tax base narrow.

CONCLUSION: reducing taxes (on cigarettes) will expand this (tax) base.

To strengthen the argument we need to say that if taxes are reduced the tax base will increase from the current 15%, or a part of the remaining 85% of tobacco users will switch to cigarettes.

Option (a) talks about promotion (not tax) and does not influence the conclusion. Option (b) states almost in the same words what we are looking for. Option (c) is about lobbying and not taxation. Option (d) talks about non-cigarette tobacco (this is not sufficient to make cigarettes cheaper). Hence Option (b) is the scoring option.

Question 2

Thomas Malthus, the British clergyman turned economist, predicted that the planet would not be able to support the human population for long. His explanation was that human population grows at a geometric rate, while the food supply grows only at an arithmetic rate.

2. Which one of the following statements, if true, would not undermine the thesis offered by Malthus?
 - (a) Population growth can be slowed down by the voluntary choices of individuals and not just by natural disasters.
 - (b) The capacity of the planet to feed a growing human population can be enhanced through biotechnological means.
 - (c) Human systems, and natural systems like food supply, follow natural laws of growth which have remained constant, and will remain unchanged.
 - (d) Human beings can colonize other planetary systems on a regular and on-going basis to accommodate a growing population.

We need to find an option that will not weaken Malthus's argument. What this means is that three options will weaken Malthus's argument and one option will not. The option that will not weaken the argument does not necessarily have to strengthen the argument. It may just be irrelevant.

FACTS: human population grows at a geometric rate, while the food supply grows only at an arithmetic rate.

CONCLUSION: the planet would not be able to support the human population for long.

Option (a) states that population growth can be controlled, which implies that planet would be able to support—this weakens the argument. Option (b) states that biotechnology can increase food production—this implies that the planet can support the human population. Option (c)—the laws will remain (which is, the food production is less than population growth)—by implication this will support the argument. Option (d) states people will move to other planets—the earth can sustain its population—by implication it weakens the conclusion. Hence the answer choice is option (d).

REVIEW EXERCISE

Directions: The following questions are based on the reasoning contained in brief statements or passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question. You should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage.

1. Three-quarters of children vaccinated against meningitis C lose their protection against the disease by their early teens, research suggests. UK experts agreed a booster may be needed in the future. Some physicians, however, disagree by saying that British children are still protected against the potentially fatal bacteria, through the existence of herd immunity. That means that vaccination has significantly reduced the level of meningitis in the population, and so even people who are not vaccinated are also protected. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the view of the physicians?
 - (a) Only 25% of the teenagers had levels of the antibodies to give them protection against the disease.
 - (b) Herd immunity against meningitis C in UK should last until around 2015.
 - (c) Cases of meningitis C in UK are at an all time low.
 - (d) Falling immunity levels against meningitis C vaccination have been reported in many countries.
 - (e) Several countries have responded to the experts' view by introducing teenage boosters.
2. Blood pressure can be measured either in a clinical setting, or by the patients wearing a cuff as they go about their daily lives—known as ambulatory blood pressure checks. When ambulatory blood pressure measurements were compared with those taken by doctors and nurses, it was found that there was a rise of as much as 29 units if a doctor checked it, and of 17 units if a nurse took the measurement. The closer the patient's blood pressure was to normal levels, the less was the difference between measurements taken by ambulatory monitoring and those taken by a nurse or doctor. Which of the following can be inferred from the paragraph?
 - (a) Blood pressure is made worse by doctors and nurses in someone whose level is already high.
 - (b) Doctors and nurses cause the blood pressure of patients to rise.
 - (c) Doctors and nurses are not beneficial to patients who are suffering from blood pressure.
 - (d) People are stressed when they are in a doctor's surgery or a hospital.
 - (e) Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring accurately diagnoses high blood pressure.
3. Deep down, the Greek economic crisis is yet another manifestation of what I call “the political trilemma of the world economy”: economic globalization, political democracy, and the nation-state are mutually irreconcilable. We can have at most two at one time. Democracy is compatible with national sovereignty only if we restrict globalization. If we push for globalization while retaining the nation-state, we must jettison democracy. Which of the following most logically concludes the above?
 - (a) Only democracies can accommodate globalization and the concept of nation state.
 - (b) If we want democracy along with nation state globalization will have to be encouraged.
 - (c) If we want globalization along with democracy the feeling of nationalism must be strong.
 - (d) If we want nation state along with globalization democracy is mandatory.
 - (e) If we want democracy along with globalization the nation state must take a back seat.
4. People who regularly put in overtime and work 10 or 11 hours per day increase their heart disease risk by nearly two-thirds, research suggests. The findings come from a study of 6,000 British civil servants, published online in the European Heart Journal. After accounting for known heart risk factors such as smoking, doctors found those who worked three to four hours of overtime a day ran a 60% higher risk. In many ways it confirms what occupational health doctors already

know—that work/life balance plays a vital role in well-being.

All the following can be advanced for supporting the above argument EXCEPT?

- People who spend more time at work have less time to exercise, relax and unwind.
 - People who spend more time at work are more likely to be stressed, anxious, or have depression.
 - People are likely to spend more time at work when they are not happy in their personal lives.
 - A career-minded person tends to be highly driven, aggressive, or irritable
 - Employees who work overtime are likely to be reluctant to be absent from work despite illness.
5. The working mother who cannot be at home to cuddle a distraught child can relax—her voice on the phone soothes as much as a hug, a study suggests. US researchers put more than 60 girls in a stressful situation and monitored their hormonal responses when they were either phoned or hugged afterwards. Their mother's voice produced virtually the same amount of the stress-quelling hormone oxytocin as physical comfort—a hug, or an arm around the shoulder. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- Physical contact is necessary to produce oxytocin in stressful circumstances.
 - Oxytocin release in the context of social bonding requires physical contact.
 - Oxytocin is a hormone strongly associated with social bonding.
 - Oxytocin is a hormone unique to girls.
 - None of these.
6. Based on 1.5 m people and 16 studies looking at the relationship between sleep and mortality, researchers have concluded that one must ideally have six to eight hour sleep in a day and regularly getting less than six hours sleep a night can lead to an early grave. They also found an association between sleeping for more than nine hours and early death. Which of the following, if true, casts the most serious doubt on the conclusion of the study?
- Lack of sufficient sleep makes one person drowsy and more susceptible to accidents and death.

- Modern society has seen a gradual reduction in the average amount of sleep people take.
- Lack of sleep is sometimes the direct cause of some illness due to which there is premature death.
- Too little or too much sleep is sometimes the result of fatal illnesses leading to premature death.

- The deterioration of our health status is often accompanied by an extension of our sleeping time.

7. Drug addiction has to be treated as an illness and not punished as a crime. The reasons for addiction are many. In Nagaland and Kashmir, it could be the continuous harassment by security forces. Or even the lack of recreation facilities. In Punjab and in cities like Mumbai and Delhi, it could be unfulfilled ambitions, unemployment, or peer pressure. In Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh, drug use is also a tradition. For overworked truck drivers it has become a necessity. And all over India one common reason is terrorized childhood.

Which of the following most accurately expresses the assumption underlying the argument?

- Drug addiction is not a crime.
- The reasons leading to drug addiction and crime are not the same.
- Drug addiction is a crime directed at oneself.
- The different effects of the same causes need to be differentiated in law.
- Traditions are not crimes.

8. The Nazis did not kill the Jews because they wanted their territory—the Jews had none; or because the Jews were followers of a rival religious faith—the Nazis and their henchmen were atheists and enemies of all religion. Even less did the Nazis kill Jews because of their ideological differences—Jews had no peculiarly “Jewish” ideology. Nor did the Nazis exterminate the Jews in order to take their property—most Jews were poor, and those who owned anything probably would have given it up gladly in order to save themselves.

Which of the following conclusions follows from the above?

- Nazis' extermination of Jews had only one motive—hatred.
- No known motives can be attributed to the Nazis' extermination of Jews.

- The Nazis' extermination of Jews had no motive at all.
- The Nazis exterminated the Jews because of the Nazis perceived Jews as a threat.
- The Nazis' extermination of Jews lacks the usual motives found in other massacres.

9. “Be careful what you post on Facebook,” US President Barack Obama warned American high school students this past September. “Whatever you do, it will be pulled up again later somewhere in your life.” In fact, we all are coming to learn that lesson the hard way: digital information almost never goes away, even if we wish that it would. The result is the permanency of the past in the present. This fact is one of the biggest challenges that society will face as computers and the Internet become more a part of everyday life.

Which of the following best strengthens the above argument?

- We tend to retain our rough drafts, years of e-mail traffic, and thousands of digital snapshots in our computers.
- We have much to gain individually and as a society from sharing information with each other.
- We are increasingly confronted with outdated information taken out of context, from stories we had long ago forgotten.
- We tend to take actually much more time and effort to shed data than to keep it.
- Stories from the past rarely provide accurate information about the present.

10. A class of drugs commonly used to treat heart problems has been linked with a “modestly” increased risk of cancer. Analysis of published data from all trials of angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs) found one extra case of cancer for every 105 patients treated. The US researchers said the evidence from nine trials should prompt drug regulators to investigate. But they advised people not to stop taking the drugs, but to see their doctors if concerned. ARBs are mainly prescribed for conditions such as high blood pressure and heart failure.

The researchers who advised people not to stop taking ARBs assume which of the following?

- The risk of cancer owing to ARBs is negligible.
- ARBs beneficial effects are far greater than the risk of cancer.

- People on ARBs are very few and cannot significantly increase the number of cancer patients.
- Alternative compositions available for ARBs are also known to have side effects.
- None of these.

11. West Africa has become an attractive trade route for Latin America's cocaine smugglers in recent years. On June 8th two tonnes of the stuff—with an estimated street value of over \$1 billion—were seized in the Gambia. While cocaine use in America has fallen by 50% over the last two decades, some European countries have seen consumption rates double or triple. Aided by its corruptible police and flimsy money-laundering laws, up to 150 tonnes of cocaine are estimated to pass through the region a year. In 2006, 36% of the cocaine carriers caught in one network of European airports had come from West Africa. In 2008 this had dropped to 17%.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above?

- Cocaine trade in Europe had reduced in the period from 2006 to 2008.
- There is a focus on the Gambian drug gangs after the cocaine raid.
- Europe's cocaine habit has harmed West Africa.
- American cocaine trade reduced owing to the efficiency of its police.
- None of the above.

12. Fears of a “jobless recovery” in the West have abounded ever since the world economy returned from the abyss last year. For some, the latest quarterly survey from Manpower, a global employment-services company, brings timely good news. Of the 36 countries included in Manpower's survey, employers in 30 of them are increasingly bullish about their hiring plans for the next three months compared with the third quarter of 2009. The survey suggests that the BICs (Brazil, India, and China) bounce will continue. The three countries, along with Taiwan, report the most positive hiring plans in the survey, with China reporting its strongest hiring plans since the survey began there in 2005.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above?

- Post recession, employers globally are optimistic about hiring new workers.

- (b) Unemployment rates in the BICs are lower than those in the West.
- (c) Six countries in the survey are expecting a decrease in employment.
- (d) In the West it was expected that plenty of jobs would be available post recession.
- (e) None of the above.

13. The European Union climate commissioner says that the slowdown in economic activity will make it easier for the EU to achieve its 2020 goal of ensuring that greenhouse-gas emissions are 20% below their 1990 level. In fact, Hedegaard believes that cutting emissions has become so easy that European leaders should be more ambitious and unilaterally aim for a 30% reduction below the 1990 level. This may seem like good news, but it is not, because there is a strong correlation between economic growth and carbon emissions. For almost all countries, higher emissions come from higher growth rates. Restrict carbon emissions and GDP will falter. In other words, by advocating even deeper cuts in emissions, Hedegaard is, in effect, calling for an even deeper recession.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the above argument?

- (a) Trying to cut back on emissions in the absence of practical alternatives has proved to be a recipe for economic stagnation.
 - (b) Climate models uniformly show that for all the economic havoc that such carbon cuts would likely wreak, they would significant impact on global temperatures.
 - (c) The investments that EU has made in R&D in green energy technologies in the last decade have made it possible to reduce fossil-fuel consumption without crippling the economy.
 - (d) Despite the huge reduction on the part of the European Union, climate models show that the difference in climate by the end of the century would be practically indiscernible.
 - (e) The approach of European Union has failed spectacularly in the past; it seems likely to consign itself to an ever-dwindling economic position in the world.
14. When it comes to global warming, extreme scare stories abound. Al Gore, for example, famously claimed that a whopping 6 m (20 feet) of sea-level

rise would flood major cities around the world. It is hard to keep up the climate panic as reality diverges from the alarmist predictions more than ever before: the global temperature has not risen over the past ten years, it has declined precipitously in the last year and a half, and studies show that it might not rise again in the immediate future.

Which of the following, if true, strengthens the argument above?

- (a) With global recession and high oil and food prices undermining the living standards of the Western middle class emissions have reduced drastically.
- (b) Satellites orbiting the planet have measured the global sea level every 10 days with an amazing degree of accuracy that in the last two years, sea levels have declined.
- (c) The United Nations climate panel tells us that the best models indicate a sea-level rise over this century of 18 to 59 cm
- (d) In the last 150 years the sea rose by only 30 cm.
- (e) Gore's scientific advisor, Jim Hansen from NASA, has suggested that there will eventually be sea-level rises of 24 m (80 feet), with a 6-m rise happening just this century.

15. One of the most significant steps taken to respond to climate change is bio-fuels. Adopted because of the climate panic, bio-fuels are supposed to reduce CO₂ emissions. Bio fuels are described as part of a "brighter future for the planet." But using bio-fuels to combat climate change must rate as one of the poorest global "solutions" to any great challenge in recent times. Bio-fuels essentially take food from mouths and puts it into cars. The grain required to fill the tank of an SUV with ethanol is enough to feed one African for a year. Thirty percent of this year's corn production in the United States will be burned up on America's highways.

Which of the following serves to strengthen the above argument?

- (a) The rush towards bio-fuels has also contributed to rising food prices.
- (b) Because of climate panic, the attempts to mitigate climate change have resulted in spending hundreds of billions of dollars in research on bio fuels.

- (c) Because increased demand for bio-fuels leads to cutting down carbon-rich forests, the net effect of using them has doubled CO₂ emissions.
- (d) Because of alarmist panic, we have blocked out sensible solutions leading to bad policies on climate change.
- (e) Technologies are available to produce bio fuels from non-food crops, crop residue, and waste.

16. It has taken almost two years since the collapse of Lehman Brothers, and more than three years since the beginning of the global recession brought on by the financial sector's misdeeds for the United States and Europe finally to reform financial regulation. Perhaps we should celebrate the regulatory victories in both Europe and the United States. After all, there is almost universal agreement that the crisis the world is facing today—and is likely to continue to face for years—is a result of the excesses of the deregulation movement begun under Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan 30 years ago. Unfettered markets are neither efficient nor stable.

Which of the following follows logically from the argument?

- (a) Reason triumphs over ideology and interests.
- (b) There is an important role for government to play in the economy.
- (c) In a severe downturn, monetary policy is likely to be ineffective.
- (d) Deregulation is necessary for the market forces to correct themselves.
- (e) Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan were failures.

17. Stem cell therapy, the most promising treatment is autologous—where patients' own cells are harvested and re-introduced into their body. Animal studies have indicated that injecting stem cells directly into organs is safe. Positive effects have been shown for the treatment of conditions including heart attacks and urinary incontinence. Many scientists hope stem cell therapy can be used to treat a wide range of diseases.

Which of the following, if true, belies the hope of the scientists?

- (a) There is a wide gap between scientific knowledge and clinical translation for safe and effective stem cell-based therapies.

- (b) The only patient who had received autologous treatment suffered tissue damage and died from an infection.
- (c) Autologous treatment was found to have led to the development of blood vessel and bone marrow masses at the place of injection.
- (d) The scientists hope is based on premature enthusiasm and protocols that are not fully vetted.*
- (e) None of the above.

*vet (v)—to appraise, verify, or check for accuracy, authenticity, validity, etc.: *An expert vetted the manuscript before publication.*

18. Professor Capecchi, Nobel Prize-winning scientist says it could be tougher than first thought to harness the healing power of stem cells in medicine. It had been hoped a single "master" cell could potentially be used to repair all damage in a single organ. Professor Mario Capecchi, from the University of Utah, said that stem cell biology could be "more complicated" than previously thought, which could be bad news for patients hoping for the swift arrival of new stem cell therapies.

Which of the following, if true, helps best to strengthen the claim of the scientist?

- (a) Unlike the majority of cells in the body, stem cells have special qualities.
- (b) Stem cells not only reproduce themselves, but can produce a wide variety of the cells.
- (c) It was believed that a uniform stem cell population was contained in each organ.
- (d) Different stem cells are thought to be working together in the same organ.
- (e) Embryonic stem cell research is mired in controversy.

19. The brain naturally distorts body image—a finding which could explain eating disorders like anorexia, say experts. People tend to think that their hands are wider and their fingers are shorter than they truly are. The confusion may lie in the way the brain receives information from different parts of the body. Distorted perception may dominate in some people, leading to body image problems. This may be relevant to psychiatric conditions involving body image such as anorexia nervosa, as there may be a general bias towards perceiving the body to be wider than it is.

- Which of the following most seriously weakens the above argument?
- Dangerously underweight people generally desire to put on more weight.
 - People tend to judge their hands leaner and legs fatter than they actually are.
 - People have an accurate knowledge of where all parts of the body are in space even when the eyes are closed.
 - People generally have a conscious and clear visual image of their body parts.
 - Dangerously overweight people sometimes desire to put on more weight.
20. Euro MPs have backed plans for more uniform food labeling in the EU, but they rejected “traffic light” color coding of foods. MEPs opted for Guideline Daily Amounts (GDAs), instead of red warning labels for foods seen as unhealthy because they are high in fat, sugar or salt. Some food producers lobbied intensively against color coding, fearing it would demonize their products. The MEPs’ vote could lead to new food labels in three to five years’ time. “Traffic light” coding is already used by some supermarkets and the idea is backed by the European Consumers’ Organization BEUC.
- Which of the following can be validly concluded from the above?
- Shoppers find the system of labeling of foods called “traffic light” color coding useful.
 - MEPs’ rejection of the “traffic light” color coding of foods was to favor the food producers lobby.
 - The rejection of “traffic lights” color coding of foods makes it clear that MEPs won’t stand for people being misled by food packaging.
 - The new food labels will have key nutritional information about salt, fat and sugar content and GDAs.
 - More amendments are likely to the legislation on food labeling.
21. People with plenty of a B-vitamin in their blood appear to be at a reduced risk of lung cancer, even if they smoke, a European study suggests. High levels of Vitamin B6 and the amino acid methionine cut the risk by half, a study of 400,000 people suggested. These occur naturally in nuts, fish and meat or can be taken as supplements.

Findings of the above study may still be premature if which of the following possibilities is true?

- Many of the 400,000 people studied might have quit smoking and used vitamin supplements in order to avoid cancer.
 - A healthy diet in itself might reduce the risk of cancer, and lead to higher Vitamin B and methionine levels.
 - The study might not have ascertained how many of the 4,000 people smoked, and how many did not.
 - Higher vitamin levels could simply reflect healthier lifestyles.
 - None of the above.
22. The genetics underpinning a smoker’s risk of developing lung cancer have been further unpicked by UK scientists. In one area of DNA, on chromosome 15, they pinpointed two independent sites that have a role in whether or not a smoker develops lung cancer. Current or former smokers who carry one copy of each of these genetic variants increase their risk of lung cancer by 28%. That increases to 80% in smokers who carry two copies.
- Which of the following has to be true if the risks cited above are to be true?
- Apart from chromosome 15, chromosomes 5 and 6 were also linked to lung cancer.
 - Those who had the genetic variants in chromosome 15, and were smokers developed different type of cancer.
 - Those who had the genetic changes but did not smoke had no increased risk of lung cancer.
 - Those who had quit smoking did not show an increased risk of lung cancer.
 - Those who did not carry the genetic variants in chromosome 15 did not develop cancer.
23. Drinking several cups of tea or coffee a day appears to protect against heart disease, a 13-year-long study from the Netherlands has found. It adds to a growing body of evidence suggesting health benefits from the most popular hot drinks. Those who drank more than six cups of tea a day cut their risk of heart disease by a third, the study of 40,000 people found. Consuming between two to four coffees a day was also linked to a reduced risk.

Which of the following, if true, best strengthens the argument that tea and coffee protect against heart disease?

- Tea and coffee were found to decrease the risk of heart disease in smokers.
 - Majority of the deaths attributed to heart disease were found to be of coffee and tea drinkers.
 - Abstainers, who had a healthy life style, were found to have far lower risk of heart disease than tea and coffee drinkers.
 - Abstainers were more likely to die of heart disease than those who drank more than six cups of tea and two to four coffees a day.
 - Those who drank more than six cups of tea and two to four coffees a day ran the same risk of heart disease as were abstainers.
24. A green tea extract may help patients with a form of leukemia, a study says. The tea, discovered in China nearly 5,000 years ago, has long been thought to have health benefits. But the team from the Mayo Clinic in the United States found it appeared to improve the condition of four patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL). Experts said the Leukemia Research journal study was interesting but more research was needed. CLL is a blood and bone marrow cancer which affects white blood cells and is the commonest type of leukemia with over 3,000 new cases—mainly in the over 60s—diagnosed each year in the UK. There is no known cure for CLL.
- The experts’ further research should be in the direction of
- Whether chemotherapy that is the only treatment administered for CLL can be replaced with green tea extract.
 - To prove the findings on a larger scale and whether there were any side effects.
 - Carrying out a large scale, controlled trial to see if the findings hold true.
 - Whether green tea extract can be beneficial in treating other diseases like heart disease, HIV, cancer, and arthritis.
 - To ascertain why Chinese had used green tea for 5,000 years.
25. British Petroleum is going to great lengths to salvage its image—buying every possible term in the vicinity of “oil spill” from search engine

providers and spending millions on advertising to bolster its image after the crisis of the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. But the green consumer is not buying. As environmental concerns mount, the green consumer wants companies to be more responsible. According to The Green Brands study, conducted by WPP companies, Cohn & Wolfe, Landor Associates and Penn, Schoen & Berland, although economic concerns strongly prevail in most countries, consumer worry for the environment is intensifying.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?

- There is a fundamental shift in consumer behaviour towards green products.
 - A company that associates with an environment protection organization is likely to succeed.
 - A company that introduces a green product in the market place is likely to succeed.
 - Consumers are becoming more concerned about the environment than the economy.
 - Not only must companies have their green credentials straight but the way ahead is through innovation.
26. President Barack Obama remains popular in most parts of the world, although his job approval rating in the United States has declined sharply since he first took office.
- Which of the following helps explain the above seeming paradox?
- Barack Obama’s performance as a president has made him unpopular in the United States.
 - Barack Obama’s foreign policy has been widely criticized in the United States.
 - Barack Obama’s domestic policies in dealing with the internal recession have been widely acclaimed by people in most parts of the world.
 - Barack Obama’s popularity outside the United States is largely affected by his negative image in the Muslim countries.
 - Barack Obama’s foreign policy is perceived to be far better than his domestic policy.
27. The year 2010 is turning out to be the warmest ever in recorded history, with the first four months reporting an average temperature of 13.3 degrees Celsius which is 0.69 degrees above the

20th century average. The combined global land and ocean surface temperatures for the period between January and April were the warmest on record, and April was the warmest individual month ever with 14.5 degrees Celsius, America's climate agency has said in its latest report.

Which of the following must be true if the above has to be true?

- The 20th century average for ocean surface temperature is 16.4 and the average for global land temperature is 8.82 degrees Celsius.
 - The combined April global land and ocean average surface temperature was 13.5 degrees Celsius.
 - The 20th century average for ocean surface temperature is 16 and the average for global land temperature is 8 degrees Celsius.
 - The combined April global land and ocean average surface temperature was 1.2 degrees above the 20th century average for April.
 - The global land temperature for January-April at 13.3°C is 1.80 degrees Fahrenheit above the 20th century average.
28. Fertility clinics in India are booming. The services on offer have been referred to as the country's "rent-a-womb" industry. The number of foreigners going to India for fertility treatments, especially surrogacy, has dramatically increased in recent years. At present there are no laws governing industry practices and while a new bill has been presented to the government, there are growing fears about the commercialization of surrogacy in India.
- Which of the following is the most likely fallout of the above?
- Laws governing the "surrogacy industry" in India will be made stricter.
 - "Surrogacy industry" in India is likely to be greatly commercialized.
 - India's "surrogacy industry" faces regulation.
 - The Indian government is likely to close down the "rent-a-womb" industry.
 - Foreigners are likely to visit other developing nations for fertility treatments and surrogacy.
29. With more than a billion mouths to feed, there is a fierce debate in India about whether to introduce genetically modified food crops. Scientists

say they are crucial to tackling food shortages, but farmers and others are divided over the benefits. Doubts have been raised by the experience of growing genetically modified cotton in India, which has been blamed by activists for the suicides of thousands of farmers in the poorest parts of the country.

The details above raise to which of the following questions?

- Will the Indian government be able to feed the more than one billion mouths?
- Can the uneducated Indian farmer understand the genetically modified food crops?
- Will genetically modified food crops go follow the fate of genetically modified cotton?
- Can genetically modified food crops be the answer to farmer suicides in India?
- Are genetically modified food crops the answer to India's food shortages?

30. A new research looking back to the Miocene period, which began a little over 20 million years ago found that at the start of the period, carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere stood at about 400 parts per million (ppm) with sea levels 25–40 m (80–130 ft) higher than today, before beginning to decline about 14 million years ago—a trend that eventually led to formation of the Antarctic icecap and perennial sea ice cover in the Arctic. In the intervening millennia, CO₂ concentrations have been much lower; in the last few million years they cycled between 180 ppm and 280 ppm in rhythm with the sequence of ice ages and warmer interglacial periods. Therefore, the current political targets on climate may be "playing with fire."

Which of the following makes the current political targets on climate "playing with fire"?

- Humanity's emissions of greenhouse gases are pushing towards the 400 ppm, which will very likely be reached within a decade.
- The CO₂ level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system currently receiving a lot of political support is 450 ppm.
- Humanity does not know where the critical CO₂ or temperature threshold is beyond which ice sheet of the poles collapse becomes inevitable.

(d) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) work on ancient climates for the organization's report in 2007, provides an accurate look at how past CO₂ values relate to climate.

(e) Efforts to stabilize at 450 ppm should avoid going up above that level. Any "overshoot" above 450 ppm could be playing with fire.

31. In a bad mood? Don't worry—according to research, it's good for you. An Australian psychology expert who has been studying emotions has found being grumpy makes us think more clearly. In contrast to those annoying happy types, miserable people are better at decision-making and less gullible, his experiments showed. While cheerfulness fosters creativity, gloominess breeds attentiveness and careful thinking, Professor Joe Forgas told Australian Science Magazine.

Which of the following, if true, strengthens the argument of Joe Forgas?

- Being grumpy raises the blood pressure of people and they usually have to relax before making decisions.
- Anybody who wanders through life in a continuous state of bonhomie either has no idea what's going on around them or simply doesn't care.
- A person who is cheerful and happy is generally not easily taken advantage of by others.
- Schopenhauer, the Great Grump, has had a profound influence in the realm of all those cheerful, creative artists, beyond philosophy.

32. Will military power become less important in the coming decades? It is true that the number of large-scale inter-state wars continues to decline, and fighting is unlikely among advanced democracies and on many issues. But, as Barack Obama said in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize in 2009, "we must begin by acknowledging the hard truth that we will not eradicate violent conflict in our lifetimes. There will be times when nations—acting individually or in concert—will find the use of force not only necessary but morally justified."

Which of the following provides best supporting evidence for Barack Obama's view that "nations will find the use of force not only necessary but morally justified"?

(a) Napoleon famously said that "God is on the side of the big battalions," and Mao Zedong argued that power comes from the barrel of a gun.

(b) In today's world, military power is also used to provide protection for allies and assistance to friends.

(c) Of 226 significant armed conflicts between 1945 and 2002, less than half in the 1950s were fought between states and armed groups.

(d) In the twenty-first century, most "wars" occur within, rather than between states, and many combatants do not wear uniforms.

33. On April 20, 2010, an explosion on Deepwater Horizon, a British Petroleum (BP)-operated oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico, led to the most publicized oil spill in decades. Another blowout in the same waters 31 years ago, farther south on the Mexican side of the Gulf, turned into the largest peacetime oil spill ever. The platform where that accident happened, called Ixtoc 1, was operated by Pemex, the state-owned Mexican oil company. In both cases, efforts were made to burn off the oil from the ocean's surface.

Which of the following, if true, must have led to the failure of the efforts to burn off the oil?

- The properties of the oil emulsion spilling over from an oil rig differ from normal crude oil.
- Some part of the spilled oil will float on the surface, but parts will also form plumes at different depths in the water mass.
- Oil on water doesn't burn well, and the emulsified oil from a blowout hardly burns at all.
- Standard aerial or satellite imaging techniques to measure the quantity of oil spilled do not work well.

34. Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates is fascinating. So is the 19-page annual letter that describes the work of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the world's largest philanthropy. But for someone as smart as Gates, who can afford to hire experts on any subject under the sun, some of his foundation's strategies are baffling. Consider his foundation's approach to malaria, which focuses on bed nets, a low-tech, only modestly effective intervention, and on the development of

a vaccine, a high-tech solution that has eluded intensive efforts for decades.

The writer's argument is based on which of the following assumptions?

- In combination with other anti-malarials, artemisinins have been used effectively for several years to treat multiple-drug-resistant malaria.
 - Elimination of the mosquitoes that spread the disease is the key to preventing malaria.
 - DDT is an inexpensive and effective pesticide once widely deployed to kill disease-carrying insects.
 - There are cheaper, low tech, and effective solutions to control the vector carrying malaria.
35. In June 2009, the United Nations' World Health Organization, responding to an outbreak of the H1N1 virus, or swine flu, boosted the pandemic alert to the highest level, Phase 6, meaning that a pandemic was under way—the first time in 41 years that the organization had taken that declared step. But the outbreak appears to have ended less like the rogue wild boar that WHO bureaucrats predicted and more like roasted pork tenderloin with apples and sage, in other words the appearance of the H1N1 flu during the past nine months might be thought of as a net public-health benefit.

Which of the following can be advanced in support of the argument?

- The official death toll worldwide from H1N1 is under 14,000, while seasonal flu killed about 36,000 in the United States and hundreds of thousands elsewhere.
- H1N1 appears to have suppressed, or at least supplanted, the far more virulent and lethal seasonal flu strains.
- During this period only 3.7% of Americans tested positive for the seasonal flu, compared to 11.5% during the same period in 2008.
- The publicity and resulting panic surrounding the WHO's announcement brought out fraudsters peddling all sorts of ineffective and possibly dangerous protective gear and nostrums.

36. Imagine a race of intelligent fish that start to think deeply about the world. For millennia, their ancestors took their watery environment for granted; to them, it was "emptiness" as empty

as they could conceive. But, after studying some mechanics and using their imaginations, the physicist-fish realize that they could deduce much simpler laws of motion by supposing that they are surrounded by a medium (water!) that complicates the appearance of things.

Which of the following is the writer's assumption in the above?

- What we ordinarily perceive as empty space is actually a medium.
- The universe contains a form of matter, the so-called dark matter.
- The medium influences phenomena.
- Statements A and C.

37. The scientists whose research has revealed the extent of global climate change are now getting the tabloid treatment. First came the scandal of leaked (actually hacked) e-mails at the climate institute of Britain's East Anglia University. Now comes the supposed news that the Himalayan glaciers are not, in fact, retreating, and will therefore not disappear by 2035. Coming one after the other, these inflated scandals have, at least for now, dealt a massive blow to the credibility of the evidence that underpins the battle against global warming.

Which of the following most supports the argument above?

- Syed Iqbal Hasnain, who is currently conducting a study of the accumulation of black carbon on snow at high altitudes in the Himalayas and the retreat of glaciers, has tremendous experience in Himalayan Glaciology.
- The reliability of the research of Nobel laureate R.K. Pachauri, an icon of the anti-global-warming movement, has become suspect after financial motives were attributed to his research.
- The retreat of the biggest and best-known glaciers, such as Gangotri and Siachen in the Himalayas practically came to a standstill during the period 2007–09.
- More research focused on the subject of the retreat of Himalayan glaciers is needed in order to answer the question definitively.

38. "Free trade may increase economic prosperity, but it is bad for the working class."

Which of the following most seriously weakens this argument?

- Trade with poor countries creates paupers in rich countries.
- The costs for labor in poor countries are raised by imposing the same labor standards that exist in rich countries.
- Free trade is a form of protectionism that seeks to reduce import competition.
- Workers profit from lower prices for imported goods like clothing and electronics.

39. US automakers were convinced during the years of Japan-bashing in the 1980s that Japan was closed and the United States was open. But it was the United States that had a quota of 2.2 million units for Japanese cars, while the Japanese market was open but difficult to penetrate. Even if other economies are closed, open economies still profit from their own free trade. There was skepticism about this long-standing wisdom when it was argued that, if Japan was closed and the United States was open, Japanese firms would have two markets and American firms would have one. The former, it was claimed, would have lower unit costs than the latter.

Which of the following is the assumption underlying the sceptics' claim that Japanese firms "would have lower unit costs" than the American firms

- American firms would need protection to compete with the Japanese firms.
- American products would not be accepted in Japanese markets.

Answer Keys

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (e) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (e) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) | 25. (d) | 26. (e) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) | 29. (e) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (d) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (b) | 36. (d) | 37. (b) | 38. (d) | 39. (c) | 40. (c) |

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- Option (b). The view that you have to weaken is: British children are protected through the existence of herd immunity ... so even people who are not vaccinated are also protected. To weaken this argument we need to say that they are not protected—or bring in

some fact that will show that they are not protected. Option (a)—if the disease is nonexistent because of her immunity option (a) does not weaken the argument. Option (b) weakens because it implies that herd immunity is not going to last—then the threat is

serious. Option (c) may by implication strengthen their argument. Options (d) and (e) are not applicable to UK physicians' argument.

2. Option (a). Option (b) is incorrect as even normal people's blood pressure rises when doctors check it—the last sentence of the paragraph. Option (c) is incorrect in "not beneficial"—too broad a generalization. Option (d) is not correct because the setting (hospital/surgery) is not supported by the data. Option (e) is not as well supported as option (a) is—the last sentence states even in people with close to normal blood pressure, there was a difference, though less. Hence "accurately" cannot be inferred. Option (a) is well supported by the passage.
3. Option (e). Think of the trilemma as x, y, and z (globalization—x, democracy—y, and the nation-state —z)—what in effect the paragraph states is that the intersection of all three (xyz) is not possible. Only two can be together at one time—with variable x, y, and z; xyz is not possible. The possible are xy, xz, and yz. If yz and xz are given in the paragraph (democracy is compatible with national sovereignty only if we restrict globalization. If we push for globalization while retaining the nation-state, we must jettison democracy), xy is option (e).
4. Option (c). The argument that needs to be supported here is "work/life balance plays a vital role in well-being—overtimes increase the risk of heart disease." Wellbeing is to be understood as being not susceptible to heart disease. All the options except (c) can be advanced to support this argument that they induce stress. Option (c) reverses the relationship, hence cannot be advanced in support of this argument.
5. Option (b). It is not possible to infer "necessary" as stated in option (a)—besides if voice can trigger oxytocin inference 1 is false. Option (b) can be inferred from the last sentence read in conjunction with the other ideas in the passage, "produced virtually the same amount of the stress-quelling hormone oxytocin as physical comfort—a hug." Option (c) is eliminated because of "strongly"—that inference is not possible. Option (d) is also data inadequate.
6. Option (d). The conclusion that we have to weaken is either too much or too little sleep (6–8 hours being ideal) leads to early death. We can weaken this by saying the cause of death was something else not related to sleep. Option (d) establishes that lack of or too much sleep and death were due to illnesses and not due to sleep itself.
7. Option (d). The writer does not assume drug addiction is not a crime—he may agree that it is a crime committed under illness option (a). The writer does not assume that the reasons are different—he cites certain reasons. Option (c) may be factually correct but is not the assumption required to make this argument true.

Option (d) has to be true if the argument has to be true since the writer is asking to differentiate between crime and drug addiction.

8. Option (e). Option (b) comes very close, but "no known motives" cannot be concluded only because the writer eliminates certain "known motives." Though option (e) seems to have the problem of "other massacres," on closer examination it can be seen that when the writer states "the Nazis did not kill the Jews because they wanted their territory...etc." it becomes implicit that massacres had taken place for this reason—hence "other massacres" can be accommodated in the conclusion. Hence option (e) is the best conclusion.
9. Option (c). The argument we need to strengthen here is: digital information almost never goes away This fact is one of the biggest challenges that society will face... From this point of view, analyse the options to identify which option strengthens this. If we are confronted by outdated data (even today) and taken out of context (implying it is more of a nuisance than necessary or useful), it completely supports the conclusion it is going to be a challenge in the future. None of the other options addresses this argument.
10. Option (b). If in spite of the risk of cancer, researchers are asking people not to discontinue the medicine they realize the benefits of ARBs. Even though the other options may be assumptions, it does not act as sufficient condition to conclude ARBs should not be discontinued.
11. Option (c). The doubling or tripling of the cocaine consumption in some European countries, the smuggling of cocaine through West Africa—150 tonnes a year, the raid equal to 1 billion USD, 36% of the cocaine carriers ... from West Africa—are enough to conclude that Europe's habit is creating a problem of West Africa. There is not enough data to infer any other option.
12. Option (a). Since Man-power is "a global employment-services company," and 30 out of 36 countries are "bullish" about hiring—option (a) can be safely inferred from the passage. The other options are either data inadequate options (b) and (c) or contrary to the paragraph option (d).
13. Option (c). The argument that we have to weaken is deeper cuts in emissions will bring deeper recessions because energy consumption/emissions are directly related to growth rates. If we break this link between growth and emissions the argument falls. Option (c) does this by stating that green technologies have been made viable instead of fossil fuels—or the cause of emissions. All the other options support the argument that reducing emissions will reduce growth. Option (d) does not address the economic part of the argument hence cannot weaken it.
14. Option (a). The argument that we have to strengthen is "studies show that it (temperature) might not rise again

in the immediate future." Option (a) states that owing to recession emissions have reduced and the living standards (causes of emissions) have reduced, hence it is likely that temperature will not rise at least until living standards improve. "Might" in the conclusion of the argument accommodates option (a) as a factor that "might" strengthen the conclusion. The other options merely refer to sea level rise (though relevant to the paragraph) and are not relevant to the conclusion that we have to strengthen.

15. Option (c). The argument to be strengthened is: ... but using bio-fuels to combat climate change must rate as one of the poorest global "solutions" to any great challenge in recent times. The challenge in this argument is reducing CO₂ emissions. The option that relates to both these aspects of the argument will strengthen it best. Option (c) does just that. Option (a) may also strengthen the argument, but it does not address the CO₂ emission aspect. Options (b) and (d) do not address the issue. Option (e) may weaken the argument.
16. Option (b). "crisis the world is facing today—and is likely to continue to face for years—is a result of the excesses of the deregulation." The background to this is the introduction of financial regulations in the America and Europe. Hence it can be concluded that the writer believes that government interference is necessary—as free markets are neither efficient nor stable. Option (b) states just this as the conclusion.
17. Option (b). We need to find an instance where the hope of the scientists needs to be weakened. The proof of the only patient who received the treatment suffering tissue damage (the injection of stem cells is for the purpose of tissue building) must necessarily dampen the confidence/hope of the scientists—simply, the treatment has produced opposite results—evidence against. In fact, all the options help to belie the hope. But only one option scores are required to rank them. Option (a) is general. Option (c) needs explanation about blood vessel and bone marrow—we cannot make sense of it. Option (d) is also general. Hence option (a) scores.
18. Option (d). The argument that we have to strengthen is the contrary view held by the Nobel Prize winner to the earlier view that "It had been hoped a single "master" cell could potentially be used to repair all damage in a single organ. Professor Mario Capecchi, from the University of Utah, said that stem cell biology could be 'more complicated.'" Reinforcing Mario Capecchi's view, option (d) attacks the "single master" hypothesis. Option (c) strengthens the "single master" theory. Other options are irrelevant to this argument.
19. Option (a). The only option where people seems to have an accurate body image is when people who are thin want to put on weight. Hence option (a) weakens the argument. Options (b) and (e) prove that they have distorted image. Options (c) and (d) are not related to
20. Option (a). Option (b) is a possibility and not a valid conclusion. Option (c), in effect, is the opposite of option (b), also not a valid conclusion. Similarly options (d) and (e) too cannot be concluded. The part about supermarkets already using the "traffic lights" system and the backing it enjoys from the consumers point to the fact that consumers find the system useful, hence option (a).
21. Option (b). Option (d) is incorrect as it does not link the healthier lifestyles to reduced risk. Option (a) would strengthen the findings. Option (c) is relevant only to smoking and its relation to cancer. Option (b) points to another reason for the reduced risk as well as relates it to higher vitamin levels. Hence the finding of the study becomes suspect.
22. Option (c). First, understand the argument: In one area of chromosome 15 two sites were linked to increased risk of cancer among smokers. Presence of one copy increased the risk by 28% and presence of two copies increased the risk by 80%. That is, a smoker runs increased risk with the presence of these sites in the DNA (chromosome 15). To clearly link the increased risk to smoking, it must be true that non-smokers, though they carried the variants, did not have an increased risk. Option (c) states this and hence is the answer. Analyse the other options from the above point of view. They will not serve as additional premise to prove establish the link between smoking and the increased risk in people who had these variants.
23. Option (d). The answer is almost stated in the paragraph, but the comparison between the abstainers and tea-coffee drinkers as the option does—the paragraph does not mention abstainers. This makes option (d) not a repetition. Since smokers already run a higher risk, option (a) merely reduces that risk, hence not the answer. Option (b) may weaken the argument. Option (c) does not strengthen the benefits of coffee and tea. Option (e) implies that coffee and tea have no effect on the risk.
24. Option (b). This is a very easy question. The research has to be in the same direction as the preliminary findings, unless it throws up possibilities of far greater importance than were expected. Option (c) refers to the preliminary findings themselves; also option (c) is a part of option (b) as well. Option (b) is better.
25. Option (d). "although economic concerns strongly prevail in most countries, consumer worry for the environment is intensifying," justifies "concerned about the environment." One may object to "more ... than the economy." However, the first part states that all efforts by British Petroleum to save its image have failed. "But

space and visual image (shape) and not related to size. Hence option (a) is the answer.

the green consumer is not buying”—or not convinced about their intentions justifies that they are concerned about the environment “more than the economy.”

26. Option (e). Barack Obama is less popular in the United States and more popular outside the United States will be explained by the reason in option (d) that his foreign policy is better than the domestic policy. Option (a) is eliminated because the argument is not about "unpopularity." Option (c) does not account for the decline in US popularity.

27. Option (a). Simple arithmetic $16.4 + 8.82/2$ works out to be 0.69. None of the other options are consistent with what is stated in the paragraph.

28. Option (c). "a new bill has been presented to the government," clearly leads to option (c) in the light of the other details in the paragraph. Since there are no laws in India option (a) is incorrect. Option (b) is likely to be prevented by the government. Option (d) is unlikely. Option (e) is data inadequate.

29. Option (e). "fierce debate," "farmers vs. scientists," and "activist resistance" etc., mentioned in the passage undermines the hope of "with more than a billion mouths to feed, ... whether to introduce genetically modified food crops," becomes a big question mark in India. Hence option (e) sums up this question. Other options deal with specific areas of the passage.

30. Option (b). At 400 ppm of CO_2 , the sea levels were 25–40 m higher than today. There was no ice in the poles. Hence the current political target of 450 ppm is unwise as the ice in the poles may melt and sea levels may rise 25–40 m higher at this target. Hence option (b). The other options are merely distractors without substance. Option (a) does not mention the political targets.

31. Option (b). Option (a) would weaken the argument. Option (c) also would weaken the argument. Option (d), since it refers to creativity and not clarity can be used to contradict the argument and not to strengthen it.

32. Option (d). The argument is that though armed conflict between nations is highly unlikely the army and the use of force will still be relevant and even morally justified—the last part being Obama's views. We need to find evidence for this. Option (d) provides that evidence—in option (d) there is no war between nations, but the enemy is within, even without a uniform (e.g., terrorists). Option (c) will weaken the argument—as more than half were between nations. Options (a) and (b) may support the argument in a philosophical way, but do not provide the evidence we are looking for.

33. Option (c). Option (a) may be considered, but it does not establish why the efforts to burn will fail, e.g., if the properties were highly flammable then the efforts may succeed.

Fact, Inference and Judgement

Each question has a set of four/five sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following:

- *Facts*, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen, or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an "F").
 - *Inferences*, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an "I").
 - *Judgements*, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations, and occurrences in the past, the present, or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a "J").

 **Answer**

1. (e)

★ HOW TO SOLVE

These questions are easy if you are clear about what *facts, inferences, and judgements* are. Second, any confusion that may arise can be, more often than not, resolved by using the options. In the above question the options tell you that the first statement is either a judgement or an inference. For the same reason the answer choices may also create confusion at times. Hence, it is necessary to be very clear about the characteristics of each type of statement.

FACTS—as the instructions state these are direct experiences of someone. In that case they are open to discovery or verification—in the sense a fact does not have to be your own direct experience, but can be someone else's; and if you were there at that time you would experience the same—in that sense a fact is "*experienceable*." For example: the statement that "my house has four rooms" is a fact for me because I experience it every day, and it is a fact for all else too because they can "discover or verify" or experience it at any time they come to my house. Universal truths are to be considered facts; existing reality and something known to be true are also facts; e.g., "the earth is round" or "water is necessary for life" is a fact rather than an inference.

Logical deduction based on facts is an inference. Simply, inferences are observations made on the basis of direct experience. For example, your past academic record (mark sheets), your achievements in extracurricular activities

(certificates) are facts; based on these facts if I conclude that "you are clever" it is an inference. In other words the inferences are based on direct experiences and will be accepted by a majority of people—if the facts are shown to them. Hence, to identify an inference ask if facts *can be made available* to prove "clever" or such ideas. If facts can be made available it is an inference—*inference is not subjective or personal; most people will agree with it.*

JUDGEMENTS—as the instructions state they are opinions that imply approval or disapproval. In other words, judgements are also based on direct experience but the reaction to that experience is quite personal or subjective. It is not necessary that others (most people) have to agree to it. For example, after looking at your academic and other records (facts) if my observation is "you are wonderful," it becomes my personal evaluation rather than objective. Such subjectivity in the observation makes it a judgement.

When long sentences are given to you, make sure that you have identified the part of the sentence that controls its label (F, I, or J). For example, "he is six feet tall, dark and handsome" is controlled by the idea "handsome" and the sentence gets that label. Next, work around the answer choices (options) in which at least one statement that you are completely sure of.

Evaluate each statement independently and not in relation to the preceding or following ones (even though they form a paragraph)

REVIEW EXERCISE

Directions: Select the answer option that best describes the set of four statements.

1. A. Most of us watching the news are probably up-to-date on the Swine Flu outbreak.
B. The Media, bloggers and others are generating awareness . . . and a lot of buzz.
C. I was reflecting on what this means to us in the Business of Globalization.
D. Such epidemics are certainly a cause for concern.
(a) JFFF (b) JIIF
(c) IJFF (d) FIJJ
(e) JIJI
 2. A. The book is self-centred and occasionally overly precious, but I loved it anyway.
B. The American and Russian sections are wonderful.
C. Batman can be an incredibly funny writer as well as a very moving one, and when she writes about things she knows and loves she's a joy to read.
D. The Samarkand sections though, despite being set in Samarkand, do not work for me.
(a) FJJI (b) IFFJ
(c) JIFF (d) JJJF
(e) JJI
 3. A. Our primary energy sources in nature are all exhaustible and they profit only a few people.
B. The current mass production-ready alternatives promoted are wind and solar which are not efficient and again profit only a few people.

- C. If we continue this way there will come a point in the not too distant future where it'll all be over.
 - D. The planet will degenerate and because of our greed, humans, along with many other species, will be over.
 - (a) FJII
 - (b) IFFF
 - (c) IIJJ
 - (d) JIFF
 - (e) JJJI
 - 4. A. *Jack of All, Master of None*—this is a concept we have heard throughout our childhood.
 - B. We have been brought up in a system that teaches us to harness a skill, as they put it, to make a career, or in other words to contribute once more to this system.
 - C. The *Jack of all Master of none*, does not exist just in your hometown or country.
 - D. According to the wiki page on this quote, the Chinese have it as “All trades known, all trades dull,” the Argentineans, “Who embraces too much, has a weak grasp,” the Spanish, “An ocean of knowledge of an inch deep.”
 - (a) FIJJ
 - (b) IIJJ
 - (c) IJFF
 - (d) JIFF
 - (e) FFIF
 - 5. A. The Orissa government is not alone in this criminal negligence to ensure that rules and regulations are followed.

to the earth the common property that all human and other sentient beings own and share.

- (a) IJIJ (b) JJJJ
(c) JIJI (d) IJJI
(e) JJII
10. A. From what one has been able to gather, the Golden Quadrilateral, the very first of the projects to have been undertaken by the NDA government, is still to be completed.
B. There is a stretch of some 10 miles or so in Bihar where land acquisition has still not been done or where there is some impediment to the work.
C. Explanations are given, for example, that 97.6% of the work has been completed.
D. The disturbing fact is that the project is not completed.
(a) IJJF (b) JFFI
(c) JFFF (d) FFFF
(e) IFFJ

11. A. It is a common sight in Indian cities, big and small that well-painted compound walls are pasted with unwanted posters and ugly advertisements.
B. Mr M. R. Pai had to wage incessant efforts to train volunteers to keep Mumbai clean.
C. The result of enlightened public opinion, mobilized through voluntary action, is bound to be effective towards a cleaner city.
D. The school children who cleaned up the walls of South Mumbai a few weeks ago gave us the right slogan: "Wake up! Losers never win, winners never lose, let's keep Bombay clean."
(a) FIJJ (b) IFJJ
(c) FIFF (d) IFFF
(e) JIFJ

12. A. Prayer-meetings of Mahatma Gandhi are world famous.
B. Gandhiji found time in his busiest schedule and participated in these meetings where people sang bhajans, meditated, and listened to religious discourses.
C. Gandhiji's most favourite song was "Vaishnava janato."
D. This song was composed by Narasi Mehta, foremost Saint-poet of 15th century Gujarat.

- (a) JFJF (b) FFIJ
(c) IIFF (d) FFIF
(e) FJFJ

13. A. Ancient Saraswat Brahmins who lived in Saraswati Valley migrated to adjoining regions when river Saraswati dried up.
B. One group made its way to Kushasthal in Sourashtra in Gujarat and then to Goa via Sea.
C. One is tempted to believe that these Saraswats have retained in their names their ancient identity long after they had settled down in Goa.
D. A small village is still known as Kushasthal or Kutral in Goa.
(a) FFJF (b) IIJI
(c) FIJJ (d) JIFF
(e) FFIF

14. A. In 1987, Anthony Sattin published Florence Nightingale's letters from Egypt, written in her late 20s during the winter of 1849–50, before the Crimean war turned her into the Lady with the Lamp.
B. Florence was simply a troublesome daughter who took an unseemly interest in hospitals and refused to marry.
C. When old family friends, the Bracebridges, offered to take the girl to Egypt with them, her parents hoped a change would break the impasse.
D. They misjudged.
(a) FIFI (b) FJFJ
(c) JIJI (d) FIJI
(e) FIIF

15. A. The mobile phone is a medium that stays with one through the day.
B. It's everything from an alarm clock and personal assistant to a communication tool and a gateway to the World Wide Web.
C. The mobile phone has become an integral part of student life and its absence, even for a moment, is "weird".
D. In fact, a large number of students consider mobile phones their best friend, particularly at times devoid of human company.
(a) FFFF (b) FIJF
(c) IIFJ (d) JFJF
(e) IIJF

16. A. Even for the world's largest advertiser, with an estimated \$9 bn in spends in 2009, acquiring some new lessons is critical.
B. According to Pritchard, the world is heading towards Marketing 3.0 and that means marketing as a function needs to overhaul itself.

- C. We are not there yet, but we are moving towards an inflection point.
D. We are shifting to purpose inspired brand building, a shift from marketing to serving, Pritchard states.
(a) FJFJ (b) JFJF
(c) IFJF (d) JIJF
(e) IFJF

17. A. A global ad spend of over \$7 bn in 2009 makes Unilever the second largest advertiser in the world, after P&G.
B. One of the immediate mandates for Weed is to bring a larger marketing focus at Unilever.
C. And so far, Weed is pleased with the progress.
D. We have good momentum now, says Weed.
(a) IJIF (b) FJIF
(c) JFIJ (d) JFJF
(e) IFIF

18. A. Delays and endless deliberations in decision-making have actually helped the country buy latest telecom technology, and India is now leading the world in pursuing 4G and 5G networks.
B. We debated for 10 years after mobile telephony was introduced across the world whether it was appropriate for the poor Indian.
C. When it came in, it could not grow for another 10 years owing to high tariffs and inappropriate regulation and could not reach the bottom of the pyramid.
D. We debated 3G also for 10 years, and now when it is coming in, it is challenged by a totally new technology.
(a) JJJJ (b) JFJF
(c) IJIJ (d) IIII
(e) IFIF

19. A. Much has been written and spoken following the recent court judgement in the case related to the Bhopal gas tragedy.
B. For over a week, it was the flavour of the day or TV channels and in the print media.

- C. Now that the media frenzy is over, the time may be appropriate to look at some of the more basic issues.

- D. These include corporate responsibility; the role of the business community; the governance system, at local, state, and central level; and, finally, the judicial system.
(a) IFJF (b) JFIJ
(c) FIJF (d) FIIJ
(e) JIJF

20. A. Leading B-schools are looking to overhaul the MBA syllabus.
B. Nitin Nohria, the newly-appointed dean of Harvard Business School (HBS), is said to believe that the way management is taught in B-schools contributed to the recent financial crisis.
C. Srikant Datar, another HBS professor, and two of his colleagues have authored a book, *Rethinking the MBA: Business education at a crossroads*, that echoes this theme.
D. It also laments the fact that MBA students are taking less and less interest in their classes and spending more time on networking and attending recruiting events.
(a) JFFI (b) IFFI
(c) IFJJ (d) IJJI
(e) JIII

21. A. Every year we go through the tough task of compiling various documents required for preparing and filing our tax returns.
B. Timely and meticulous planning on your part, however, can make this task easier for you.
C. After all, filing of tax return is compulsory for everyone whose gross total income exceeds the basic exemption limit.
D. For women below 65 years of age, the limit is ₹1.90 lakh, for senior citizens it is ₹2.40 and for any other individual it is ₹1.60 lakh.
(a) FJFF (b) IJFF
(c) FFFF (d) IFIF
(e) FFIJ

22. A. State-owned oil firms may opt to revise petrol prices every fortnight to reflect changes in the global oil market in the free pricing regime that kicks in from next week.
B. Petrol prices were freed from government control last month resulting in a ₹3.50 per litre hike in rates in Delhi.

- C. Sources said Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum and Hindustan Petroleum today began consultations on modalities like the frequency or interval at which prices will be revised.
- D. Private firms Reliance Industries, Essar Oil and Royal Dutch/Shell too are being consulted in the exercise.
- E. Sources said most retailers favour fortnightly revisions in retail rates to reflect changes in cost of raw material.
- (a) IFJFF (b) JFFFF
(c) IFFFJ (d) IFFFF
23. A. It's a rather strange world.
- B. Things are invented based on the principle that swathes of people want to reveal details about everything from their love life to what they are reading at the moment.
- C. Or that they want to, virtually every hour, tell people what they are doing.
- D. And it is assumed large amounts of people want to know all this.
- E. Hence, the success of what a few oldies might consider odd things like Facebook or Twitter.
- (a) FIIIFI (b) JIFFI
(c) JIFI (d) JFIFI
24. A. An amazing lack of socio-cultural sensitivity is provoking endless controversy and delaying much-needed investment in Kalahandi, one of our most backward—albeit mineral-rich—districts.
- B. The proposal of Vedanta Aluminium to source bauxite ore for its alumina refinery at Lanjigarh, Kalahandi, cannot be faulted on technical grounds; the region has some of the world's best deposits.
- C. But to insist that the mining site be on top of the Niyamgiri hills, considered sacred by the local Dongria Kondhs, seems to be the height of insensate policy.
- D. After all, there are proven deposits of bauxite along large tracks in Orissa: including in Rayagada and Sundergarh districts; the Panchapatmali deposit in Koraput district is said to be the largest single deposit globally.
- E. Neighbouring Kalahandi also has significant bauxite; however, to undertake intensive mining activity in Niyamgiri in the first place would alienate and deprive the tribals

- of a sacred space and cannot but harmfully affect the larger regional population.
- (a) JIJFJ (b) FIJFI
(c) JIJFI (d) IIJFI
25. A. Controversy is the middle name of Indian advertising.
- B. While the hoopla around rigging results at Goafest got buried in the sun n' sand at Cannes, another controversy has reared its head.
- C. Reckitt Benckiser asking media agencies to pay for participating in the pitch for their business has been a hot topic for discussion around water coolers, the internet and everywhere Indian ad folk converge.
- D. Reckitt Benckiser is allegedly demanding ₹ 4 lakh from agencies who want to participate in the pitch besides a cut of 2.5% of the money made by agencies on buying media for their business.
- E. What has caught the attention of people at large though, is the credentials of the marketer behind the move.
- (a) IFJFI (b) JFIJF
(c) JFIFI (d) IJIFI
26. A. India has been ranked second, ahead of the United States and South Korea, in terms of manufacturing competence globally, a report by Deloitte has said.
- B. China, followed by India and South Korea has been ranked first, second and third respectively in the 2010 Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index; a result of the collaboration between Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and the US Council on competitiveness.
- C. In less than a decade, a new world order for manufacturing competitiveness has emerged along with a tectonic shift in regional manufacturing competence, the report said.
- D. The rise in the manufacturing competitiveness of three countries in particular, China, India, and the Republic of Korea (Korea), appears to parallel the rapidly growing and important Asian market, said the 56-page report.
- E. The report notes that China's ascent to the top of the list is not surprising, given its rising eminence in the manufacturing sector over the past ten years, particularly as

- regional hub for foreign outsourced production, foreign direct investments, and joint ventures.
- (a) FFFFF (b) IFIGF
(c) FFJIF (d) IFJFF
27. A. Inhaled anaesthetics widely used for surgery—particularly the anaesthetic desflurane—is a major contributor to global warming.
- B. Dr Susan M. Ryan of University of California and computer scientist Claus J. Nielsen of University of Oslo said that sevoflurane, isoflurane, and desflurane are recognized greenhouse gases.
- C. Using desflurane for one hour is equivalent to 235 to 470 miles of driving.
- D. The anaesthetics usually are vented out of the building as medical waste gases and remain in the atmosphere for a long time.
- E. Ryan and Nielsen suggest some simple, knowledge-based decisions that anaesthesiologists can follow to minimize their environmental impact.
- (a) IFJFF (b) FFFIF
(c) IFFFI (d) IFIIF
28. A. Even as India hopes to improve its big tally from the present 1,411, their number has now declined drastically in tiger range countries such as Nepal, Vietnam, and Cambodia due to poaching and other reasons.
- B. At a two-day meeting of the Global Tiger Forum (GTF), the representatives from these nations discussed thread-bare the issues confronting tiger conservation and underlined the need for trans-boundary cooperation to check poaching.
- C. Habitat loss, unabated smuggling of animal parts, and bones and declining prey base continued to take toll on the tiger population which is now estimated to be less than 3,000 worldwide.
- D. In the Hukang Tiger Reserve in Myanmar the number of tigers in the sanctuary has declined to less than 100 because of killing of preys by hunters for human consumption or illegal trading in the area.
- E. The tiger reserve in northernmost Kachin state covers an area of about 22,000 sq km, and is claimed to be the largest of its kind
- in the world where two kinds of Bengal and Indochina tigers are found.
- (a) JFFIF (b) JFIFJ
(c) IFFFIF (d) IFFJF
29. A. The hope that battery-operated cars can save the earth's climate by reducing carbon emission is just a fantasy.
- B. The technology used for electric car batteries is so backward that they will die within two years.
- C. The so-called energy efficient cars will be extremely expensive and cover far less distance on one battery charge than the manufacturers claim.
- D. The research carried out by the Institution of Engineering and Technology suggests that claims about the performance of electric vehicles are pure fantasy.
- E. The researchers found the batteries are likely to burn out within two years, requiring expensive replacements.
- (a) JJFFF (b) IJJIF
(c) JJJFF (d) JIFJI
30. A. The Delhi government needs to be commended on its recent directive to doctors in state-owned hospitals to prescribe generic and not branded medicines.
- B. Its fiat to these hospitals to open more generic drug stores under the Centre's Jan Aushadhi programme is also welcome.
- C. These initiatives will make medicines more affordable, lower the cost of healthcare and break the nexus between doctors and pharma companies.
- D. Unlike consumer products, patients cannot choose from different brands and often do not know their generic equivalent.
- E. So, they are compelled to buy the brand prescribed by the doctor.
- (a) IIJF (b) IJIFI
(c) JIJFJ (d) IIJFJ
31. A. The RBIs angst over the Securities and Insurance Laws Ordinance promulgated last month is understandable.
- B. The Ordinance is clearly aimed at establishing the finance ministry diktat over the central bank.
- C. The RBI has often refused to play footsie to finance ministers.

D. And though the central bank has no option but to eventually fall in line with the government's wishes, its show of spine irks the political class.

E. Hence the bid to cut it down to size!

- (a) JJJJ (b) IJJJ
(c) JJJJ (d) JFFF

32. A. After making inroads into south-east Asia, foreign low-cost airlines are now eyeing the growing Indian market.

B. Air Asia, a dominant player with one of the largest fleets, entered the Indian skies in 2009.

C. The airline is now expanding its operations here and, starting August 4, it plans to connect Delhi to its 132-route network.

D. The idea is to grab a slice of the market, dominated by full-service airlines.

E. More rate wars could be in the offing as Air Asia plans to start offering a few hundred free seats.

- (a) FFIJ (b) JFIJ
(c) IFIJ (d) FIJF

33. A. In the accounts we give of one another, claims about our abilities appear to be indispensable.

B. Some abilities are so widespread that many who have them take them for granted, such as the ability to walk, or to write one's name, or to tell a hawk from a handsaw.

C. Others are comparatively rare and notable, such as the ability to hit a Major League fastball, or to compose a symphony, or to tell an elm from a beech.

D. In either case, however, when we ascribe such abilities to one another we have the impression that we are making claims that, whether they are worth saying or not, are at least sometimes true.

E. The impression of truth exerts a pressure towards giving a philosophical theory of ability.

- (a) JFJI (b) IFJI
(c) JIJF (d) FJJJ

34. A. Following a barrage of criticism, World of Warcraft publisher Blizzard has backed down on the need for gamers to use their real names on its forums.

B. The firm's about-face comes three days after saying it would introduce the feature as part of its Real ID product.

C. Blizzard said the intention was to cut down on "flame wars" and heated online arguments started to cause trouble.

D. Within 24 hours of announcing the plan, Blizzard received more than 1,000 comments, mostly critical.

E. Hours before the change of heart, there were around 50,000 comments stretching over some 2,500 pages.

- (a) FFFF (b) FIFIF
(c) FIIFI (d) FFIFF

35. A. The Chinese government has renewed Google's licence to operate in China, the internet giant has said, ending a long-running stand-off between the two.

B. Google gave no details of the licence renewal.

C. There had been speculation China would revoke the licence after Google began redirecting Chinese users to its unfiltered search site in Hong Kong.

D. But last month, in a conciliatory move towards Beijing, Google said it would no longer automatically redirect users.

E. The battle between Google and the Chinese government appears to have ended in a score-draw.

- (a) FFIJJ (b) IFFFJ
(c) IIFJJ (d) FFFFJ

36. A. The desired objectives of providing quality elementary education for all children in a mission mode by 2010 cannot be met in any case.

B. Worse, the quality of learning not only lags that of the urban counterparts but, in many instances, is poor.

C. What this means is that spending of crores of taxpayer money, with the objective of creating an educated, employable workforce, for most part may remain a fruitless exercise.

D. And that would prove disastrous for a young country that hopes to gain from the demographic advantage in a fast-greying world.

E. Clearly, the government needs to do more than just throw money at the programme; it needs to ensure programmes are sharply focused on outcomes.

- (a) IJJJ (b) IJJI
(c) FIJI (d) JJJJ
(e) JJJJJ

37. A. After the deluge of loose monetary policy during the global financial crisis of 2007–09, there is a seeming flood of central-bank intervention in the financial markets.

B. Already, the mavens are thinking aloud about the expanding role of central banks since the crisis, and pointedly asking, what are the limits?

C. A recent paper on policy, at the Bank for International Settlements, notes the renewed mandate of late for supervision and financial stability on the part of central banks.

D. But it emphasizes that extended support of the latter in bond markets, those for currencies and enhanced credit support generally, all need to be wound down.

E. And sooner, the better, it adds. —

- (a) JFFF (b) JIFIF
(c) FIJF (d) IFJIF
(e) JFFIF

38. A. Short spurts of efforts, while they do contribute in a way, are not adequate to save the planet.

B. We need long-term efforts which provide lasting results and it is here that the government can really help.

C. A recent international survey undertaken by Regus states that governments worldwide must introduce new tax breaks to increase the uptake of green investment.

D. Eco-friendly measures seem attractive on paper, but they do entail a higher cost, at least initially.

E. 46% of companies surveyed have declared that they will only invest in low-carbon equipment if the running costs are the same or lower than those of conventional equipment.

- (a) JFJF (b) JJFJF
(c) IJFIF (d) FJIJF
(e) JJJF

39. A. The New Direct Tax Code is proposed to be implemented from the year 2011.

B. For its smooth implementation, changes in the present system have to be made on an ongoing basis.

C. The forthcoming budget may thus be expected to bring about some of the changes for a smoother transition.

D. The New Direct Tax Code talks of substantial increase in the tax slabs for an individual tax assessee.

E. A part of this may be implemented in forthcoming budget.

- (a) FJFJF (b) FIIFI
(c) IJJJ (d) FJJFJ
(e) IIIFJ

40. A. London and New York are about to lose their spots as the world's leading financial centres.

B. With developed economies struggling and emerging markets thriving, more and more financial deals are being cut well away from the traditional centers.

C. Rising trade between emerging economies spur growth of financial centers in the fastest growing economies.

D. For the bankers, clustering in cities like Sao Paulo and Mumbai, the intra-emerging markets movement of funds represents an alluring chance to make money.

E. We see flows between Africa and India, India and China, India and Korea being much bigger.

- (a) JJJF (b) IFIIF
(c) JFJF (d) JFJJ
(e) IFIJF

41. A. Throughout history new technologies have revolutionized warfare, sometimes abruptly, sometimes only gradually.

B. Computers and the internet have transformed economies and given Western armies great advantages.

C. But the spread of digital technology comes at a cost: it exposes armies and societies to digital attack.

D. The threat is complex, multifaceted and potentially very dangerous.

- (a) JJJ (b) IIIJ
(c) FIFJ (d) JIFJ
(e) JJJJ

42. A. The federal class action in New York is still proceeding.

B. This case concerns environmental remediation of the pollution spreading from the

- Bhopal plant into the drinking water supply of 20 residential communities nearby.
- C. The pollution has spread farther since 1999, so it is now 20 communities affected whereas before it was 16.
- D. It does seek remediation, medical monitoring and compensation.
- (a) IIJJ (b) IIFF
(c) IFIF (d) FFIJ
(e) FFII
43. A. The first sight that greets a visitor to Thanjavur is the majestic vimana (the tower above a temple's sanctum sanctorum) of the Rajarajesvaram temple.
- B. The vimana and the gopurams (towers above the gateway) soaring skyward add to the temple's resplendent glory in the early morning sun.
- C. A United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Monument, the 1,000-year-old temple is maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.
- D. Although it was originally called Rajarajesvaramudaiyar temple, it came to be known as Brihadisvara or the Big Temple, during the Nayaka and Maratta rule.
- (a) FIJF (b) FIFF
(c) FJFF (d) IFJF
(e) JFIF
44. A. Now, it is certainly not true that all NGOs are doing good work.
- B. While some of them may well be doing excellent development work, some could be purely religious, devoted to nurturing or propagating a particular religion.
- C. That apart, there are numerous NGOs that exist only on glossy letterheads and collect funds for which they do not render clear statements of expenditure.
- D. There are genuine NGOs that do good work in far-flung areas of the country.
- (a) JFIF (b) IIJJ
(c) FIFI (d) JJII
(e) JJJJ
45. A. Last week I wrote a candid critique in this very space on a hugely hyped up film that has tanked.

- B. The point is it would have tanked whether or not anybody had written about it.
- C. That's the nature of the beast.
- D. And that, alas, is the nature of what columnists the world over engage themselves in—it is their job to express opinions.
- (a) FIJJ (b) FFFF
(c) JJJJ (d) IJIJ
(e) FIII
46. A. India has a huge stake in Afghanistan.
- B. At least some of this is meant to ensure it remains a sovereign state and extremist Taliban influence and Pakistani meddling are minimized.
- C. In the last decade India has spent at least a couple of billion dollars to rebuild ties with Afghanistan.
- D. India has built roads, transmission grids, schools, hospitals, the parliament.
- (a) IFIF (b) FFFF
(c) JIIF (d) JFIF
(e) JJJJ
47. A. And then the realization that tells you never to think that you are the master of your life.
- B. Because just when you start thinking that you own the world there comes a strong blow from somewhere up there.
- C. It makes you realize your place in the Universe.
- D. We lose our humility and we start believing we are above all else; in reality, we are not.
- (a) JJJJ (b) FFFF
(c) IIII (d) JIJI
(e) JJFF
48. A. When you came into this world, you came with no investment.
- B. So whatever happens in your life, anyway you are in profit.
- C. But the reason people are in various levels of distress is because there is no life-sense, only ego-sense.
- D. If you are miserable, it is because life is not happening the way you think it should happen.

- (a) JIJI (b) IJII
(c) JJJJ (d) JFIF
(e) JJJJ
49. A. Indeed, we are increasingly confronted with outdated information taken out of context, from anachronistic news stories to emotional e-mails that we had long ago forgotten.
- B. There are already many cases of people being denied jobs or promotions because of what is unearthed.
- C. But these are reflections of a person's past; they rarely provide accurate information about the present.
- D. We have much to gain individually and as a society from sharing information with each other.
- (a) JIJF (b) IJJF
(c) IJIF (d) FIJF
(e) FJIF

Answer Keys

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (e) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (e)
11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (e) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (e) 19. (c) 20. (b)
21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (b) 30. (d)
31. (c) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (d) 40. (a)
41. (b) 42. (e) 43. (c) 44. (d) 45. (b) 46. (c) 47. (a) 48. (e) 49. (d) 50. (c)

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Option (a). JFFF. A—"Probably up-to-date" is neither a fact nor an inference. B—"generating awareness" is a fact (visible on the media blogs etc.) C—"I was reflecting ..." is a fact. D—"certainly" is a personal opinion.
2. Option (d). JJJF. A—"I loved it" is a fact however, "self-centred," "overly precious" etc., control the sentence which are judgements. Hence the label J. B—"wonderful" is a judgement. C—"incredibly funny," "moving one," "she's a joy to read," are all personal opinions. D—"do not work for me" is a direct experience of the speaker—hence a fact.
3. Option (c). IIJJ. A—"exhaustible" and "benefit only a few people" are not very subjective concepts nor are they as concrete as facts, but they are based on observation of certain facts. B—"not efficient" borders on the subjective however, since it is used to describe solar and wind power in relation to potential mass production—it is not a very subjective assessment, hence inference. C and D are clearly personal assessments of a situation—alarmist and emotional.
4. Option (e). FFIF. A—"we have heard" is fact B—"we have been brought up" is fact. C—"does not exist just in your hometown" is an inference based on the observation (fact) of it existing elsewhere. D—"According to wiki" is a fact.
5. Option (b). IFJI. A—"is not alone" is based on observation or facts and is not a personal opinion hence inference. B—"estimated that" makes the statement a fact. C—the "seamless" merging of boundaries' though based on observation is not universally true but more on the side of a personal opinion. Hence judgement. D—"engages in legal and illegal mining" at the same time is not a fact—nor is it so intensely personal, hence an inference.
6. Option (a). FFFF. All the sentences are facts from medical science. The only doubt one may have is that can't all these be inferences? Yes, all scientific facts are always inferences. But something like "a carbon atom has six electrons" is better considered a fact in this context rather than an inference.

7. Option (e). FFIJ A—"is now in focus" is like saying "is now in news" which makes it a fact. B—"drawn attention to" is more of fact than an inference like "paid attention to" will be. C—"allegations ... have led to the resignation" is an inference based on the link between allegations and resignation. D—"increasingly seen as" is more of a judgement than an inference.
8. Option (c). FFFI. The first three statements are historical facts. D—"is now making rapid strides" though idiomatic expression is based on statistics and is not a subjective assessment, hence inference.
9. Option (b). JJJJ. A—"neither persons nor property will be safe..." makes it a judgement. B—"are very relevant" makes this statement a judgement. C—"strong similarities" is more towards a personal opinion than a balanced and reasoned inference. D—"could very well relate to the earth..." is conditional and hence can only be a judgement.
10. Option (e). IFFJ. A—"is still to be completed" is based on facts. B—"there is stretch of some 10 miles" is a direct observation. C—"explanations are given" is a fact. D—"the disturbing fact" is personal opinion.
11. Option (b). IFJJ. A—"common sight" is an inference. B—"had to wage incessant efforts" is same as saying "waged incessant efforts" hence is a fact. C—"bound to be effective" is a judgement. D—"gave us the right" slogan is a personal opinion; hence judgement.
12. Option (d). FFIF. A—"world famous" is advanced not as a personal opinion nor as something based on concrete data—it is a known truth—hence a fact. B—"found time" is a fact. C—"Gandhiji's most favourite" is not a personal opinion but something based on data—since most favourite is a comparison we cannot say it is a fact, hence the label inference fits better. D—"was composed by" is a fact.
13. Option (a). FFJF. A—historical fact. B—historical fact (known truth). C—"one is tempted" is neither an inference nor a fact, a personal observation is a judgement. D—"is still known as" is a fact.
14. Option (b). FJFJ. A—the year, "published" etc are facts. B—"simply a troublesome daughter" is someone's opinion. C—historical fact. D—they misjudged is someone's personal assessment of the situation.
15. Option (e). IIJF. A—"a medium" is an inference. "an instrument" or something like that would be a fact. B—"It's everything" is an inference based on the facts mentioned in the sentence. C—"weird" etc is a personal opinion. D—"students consider" is a fact.
16. Option (b). JFJF. A—"acquiring some new lessons is critical" is an opinion. B—"according to .." make B a fact. C—"not there yet" "inflection point" etc., are judgements. D—"Pritchard states" makes it a fact.

17. Option (a). IJIF. A—"second largest" is a comparison, hence an inference. B—"one of immediate mandates for Weed." is a personal assessment, hence a judgement. C—"is pleased" is an inference made on the basis of someone's behavior. D—"says Weed" makes it a fact.
18. Option (e). IFIF. A—"have actually helped the country to buy telecom technology" is an inference based on the fact "delays and deliberations." B—"We debated for 10 years" is a historical fact. C—"it could not grow" and "it could not reach" are inferences based on certain observed phenomena. D—"We debated 3G also for 10 years" is again a historical fact.
19. Option (c). FIJF. A—"much has been written and spoken" is a fact. B—"it was the flavour of the day" is an inference based on the coverage observed. C—"the time may be appropriate" is a personal opinion, hence judgement. D—"these include" is a fact.
20. Option (b). IFFI. A—"are looking to overhaul" is an inference based on certain observed behavior/facts. B—"is said to believe" is a fact. C—"have authored a book" is a fact. D—"it laments the fact" is an inference based on what is written and the tone in which things are written.
21. Option (a). A—"we go through the tough task of compiling"—is fact. B—"can make this task easier" can be either an inference or a judgement—however, options do not state inference—J vs. F; J is a better choice. C—"is compulsory" is a known fact. D—all limits are known facts in IT.
22. Option (d). IFFF. A—may opt to revise is based on the observation of certain facts—it is not entirely a personal opinion. B—"prices were freed" is a fact. C—"sources said" is a fact. D—"are being consulted" is fact. E—sources said—fact.
23. Option (c). JIIFI. A—personal opinion, hence J. "things are invented based on the principle" is inferred after observing the principle (fact) and the invention (fact)—and the statement is not so intensely subjective, Hence inference. C—they want to (fact) *virtually every hour* is inferred generalized) after observing the behavior, hence inference. D—"It is assumed" is fact. D—"hence the success of" is based on certain facts—otherwise one cannot say "hence," making it an inference. "Oldies might consider," etc. are judgements, but they don't control the sentence.
24. Option (a). JIJFJ. A—"an amazing lack of socio cultural sensitivity" is a judgement. B—"cannot be faulted" is an inference (not so subjective to make it J) arrived at after analyzing the facts about the technological aspects. C—"seems to be the height of .." is judgement. D—there are (proven) deposits is a fact; this overrides the inference in the last part "largest"—the sentence gets the label of the controlling part.
25. Option (c). JFIFI. A—"controversy is the middle name..." is a personal opinion. B—"another controversy has reared its head" is a fact. C—"has been a hot topic for discussion" is an inference based on what was heard and seen. D—"allegedly demanding" is a fact. E—"what has caught the attention of people ... is the credentials" is an inference, as it is not an intensely personal evaluation.
26. Option (a). FFFFF. A and B "ranked second," first, second etc. are facts. C, D and E—"the report said" "the report notes" are facts.
27. Option (d). IFIIIF. A—"are a major contributor" is an inference based on comparison. B—"said that" is a fact. C—"equivalent to" is an inference based on figures and calculations. D—"remain in the atmosphere" is an inference based on observed facts. E—"suggest" is a fact.
28. Option (c). IFFIF. A—"has now declined" is an inference based on comparison of numbers. B—"discussed threadbare" is a fact. C—"continued to take a toll" was an ongoing phenomenon, hence a fact. D—"has declined to less than 100" is an inference. E—covers an area, claimed to be etc. are facts.
29. Option (b). JJJIF. A—"the hope ... is just a fantasy" is a judgement. B—"the technology is so backward, it will die" is a judgement. C—"extremely expensive" "will run far less" etc., are judgements. D—"suggests" is an inference based on the facts mentioned in the research. E—"the researchers found" is a fact.
30. Option (d). IIJFJ. A—"needs to be commended" is an inference based on certain observations about performance. B—"s welcome" is similar to A and is an inference. C—"will make" is a prediction, though based on facts can only be termed as a judgement (inferences are verifiable; a prediction cannot be verified). D—"cannot choose," "often do not know" are facts. E—"they are compelled" backed by facts can be either an inference or a judgement. The subjectivity in "compelled" whether greater towards the subjective (judgement) or objective (inference) is difficult to decide. Since options do not ask us to make this choice, it is labeled judgement.
31. Option (c). JJJJ. A—"angst" and to a greater extent "understandable" are judgements. B—"clearly aimed at establishing the finance ministry diktat" is too subjective to be an inference, hence judgement. C—"play footsie" is a judgement. D and E similarly are personal assessments of a situation, rather than facts or inferences.
32. Option (a). IFIJJ. A—"after making inroads" is a fact, "now eying the Indian market" (now watching the Indian market) can also be accepted as a fact.
33. Option (c). JIJF. A—"appear to be indispensable" is a judgement. B—"take them for granted" is an inference made on the basis of people not talking about them. C—"comparatively rare and notable" on the basis of the examples given is an inference made on the basis of them not being widespread. D—"we ascribe such abilities" is a fact. E—"the impression of truth exerts a pressure" is a judgement (though well reasoned).
34. Option (a). FFFFI. A—"backed down" is a fact. B—"comes three after saying it would" is a fact. C—"Blizzard said" is a fact. D—"Blizzard received" is a fact. E—"there were around 50,000" is an estimate looking at the number, as is "some 2,500 pages." Hence inferences (*there were 50,000* will be fact).
35. Option (d). FFFFJ. A—"the internet giant has said" is a fact. B—"gave no details" is a fact C—"there had been speculation" is a fact. D—"Google said it would" is a fact. E—"appears to have ended in a score draw" is a judgement.
36. Option (d). JJJJ. A—"cannot be met"; B—"poor"; C—fruitless exercise; D—"prove disastrous" E—"needs to" are all judgements.
37. Option JFFIF. A—"seeming flood" makes it a judgement. B—"mavens are thinking aloud" (speaking) is a fact. C—"notes" makes this a fact. D—"emphasizes" is based on the fact that it repeats or through the tone communicates that the measures are important, hence is an inference. E—"it adds" makes it a fact.
38. Option (b). JJFJF. A—the writer's opinion though well reasoned is a judgement. B—"we need long-term efforts" and "it is here that government can help" are judgements. C—the verb "states" is a fact. D—"seem attractive on paper" "do entail" are judgements. E—with stats and "declared" is a fact.
39. Option (d). FJJFJ. A—"proposed to be implemented" is a fact (not an inference because proposal can be directly heard or experienced). B and C are personal assessment of the situation, hence judgements. D—"talks of" (in the sense of "mentions") is a fact. E—a personal opinion.
40. Option (a). JIIJF. A—"about to lose their spots" is a personal opinion. B—"more and more financial deals are being cut" is an inference based on comparison. C—since spur growth of financial centers is based on the facts about "rising trade," it is an inference. D—"alluring chance to make money" though based on fact is a personal assessment, hence judgement. E—"we see flows" is a fact.

41. Option (b). IIIJ. A—almost a historical fact, but revolutionized cannot be a concrete as a fact. Hence, inference. B—similar to A. C—“it exposes” is an inference. D—too many abstract ideas like “complex,” “multifaceted,” “potentially dangerous,” etc., are labeled judgements in the options.

42. Option (e). FFII. A—“is still proceeding” is a fact. B—“this case concerns (is about) is a fact. C—“has spread farther” is based on certain observations, hence inference. D—“does seek remediation” is not so personal to make it a judgement, hence inference.

43. Option (c). FJFF. A—‘The first sight that greets the visitor’ is direct experience, hence fact. B—“soaring skyward add to the temple’s glory” etc. is a personal opinion. C—“is maintained by” is a fact. D—“it came to be known as” is a historical fact.

44. Option (d). JJII. A—“certainly not true” is a judgement. B—is a personal opinion with may and could be in it, hence a judgement. C—“numerous Exist only on glossy letterheads” is based on certain observations hence inference. D—genuine NGOs is an inference based on their performance. Genuine is not subjective enough to be a judgement.

45. Option (b). FJJJ. A—“last week I wrote” is a fact. B—it would have tanked is a personal opinion. C—whatever

the short statement may mean it is a personal opinion. D—“And that, alas, is the nature of what columnists ...” is a personal opinion.

46. Option (c). A —“huge stake” is a judgement. B —“at least some of it is meant to ensure” is an inference. C—“India has spent at least a couple of billion” is based on some observation of facts—hence inference. D—all are verifiable facts.

47. Option (a). JJJJ—all the statements are intensely personal reaction to a situation.

48. Option (e). JJJJ—the given statements are all judgements. Someone’s particular viewpoint about life.

49. Option (d). A—“we are increasingly confronted” is based on the observation of the frequency hence an inference. “indeed” does not make it a judgement. B—“there are many cases” is a fact. C—“reflections of the past” is an inference by looking at the past; the second part is more towards judgement; however, the first part over rides it. D—is clearly a personal assessment.

50. Option (c). A—“excellent tools to address health etc.” are verifiable through facts, hence inference. B—is personal reaction to the issue. C—“most EU countries’ governments are unwilling” is an inference. D—is a fact.

the short statement may mean it is a personal opinion
D—"And that, alas, is the nature of what columnists
..." is a personal opinion.

Sentence Completion and Cloze

5

Directions: In each of the following sentences, parts of the sentence are left blank. Beneath each sentence, four/five different ways of completing the sentence are indicated. Choose the best alternative from the given options.

Answer 1. (d)

★ HOW TO SOLVE

There are two aspects to questions on sentence completion and cloze (paragraph): vocabulary and reasoning. Vocabulary issues arise when one or several of the words in the sentence or in the answer choices are unfamiliar words. To an extent, you can try to eliminate the words that you are familiar with, and if all the known words can be safely eliminated; you may choose the unknown word for the answer. However, if several words are not known to you, the question may become a lost opportunity.

The basic test in these questions, the writer feels, is not vocabulary, as there are several other question types in competitive exams that directly test a candidate's vocabulary. With or without vocabulary items the question tests your reasoning skills, though mildly.

Reasoning means completely comprehending the *context* provided by the sentence. This is where sentence completion and cloze differ from mere fill in the blanks. In fill-in-the-blank situations one is not bothered about the context but is merely constructing a grammatically correct sentence which is meaningful—whatever its meaning may be! For example: *I _____ you (love/hate)*, can be correctly completed by fixing any verb that is grammatically correct—*love, hate, etc.*—it makes no difference! However, if the sentence is expanded to, *I _____ you, mom*. The word “mom” controls the context completely and eliminates the word “hate.” One may argue that both the words can still be used. In objective tests and in reasoning questions, one has to go by the generally accepted common meaning of all the terms. The word “mom” is a loaded word in English—it is not merely a biological relationship, there is a great deal of love, care, and affection associated with that word. Hence, the word *love* goes into the blank naturally and smoothly. The word *hate* needs to be fixed subjectively—you have to justify it by quoting an exception. In other words, the test is not a subjective one in which a person has to think about his or her mom. It is an objective test in which the generally accepted meaning of the word “mom” controls the context.

So, reasoning in these questions involves comprehending the context completely and identifying the elements that control the word in the blank directly and indirectly. Every word in the context is important, but there are certain ideas and words that will have a direct bearing on the word in the blank space. Most conjunctions will have an influence on the answer choice; hence do not miss them while analyzing the context.

Once the context is well understood and the operative ideas well identified, it becomes very easy to see why only one option can score and not the others—even though, more often than not, the choices appear to be very close.

Look at the above example. The law prohibits a person from felling a sandalwood tree, even if it grows on one's own land, *without prior permission from the government*. As poor people cannot deal with the government, this legal provision leads to a rip-roaring business for _____ who care neither for the _____ nor for the trees.

rip-roaring business for and who eliminate “the government”—no government is in business; it cannot be referred to as “who.” Though options (a, c), and (d) fit in the first blank, in the context, the word *care* eliminates *rich* options (a) and (c)—*care for the rich* is meaningless in the context. Hence option (d). This is a very simple question used merely to illustrate the working.

2. In these bleak and depressing times of _____ prices, non-performing governments and _____ crime rates, the Indian Cricket team has given us, Indians, a lot to cheer about.

 - (a) escalating, increasing
 - (b) spiraling, booming
 - (c) spiraling, soaring
 - (d) ascending, debilitating

In these bleak and depressing times of ____ prices, non-performing governments and ____ crime rates, the Indian Cricket team has given us, Indians, a lot to cheer about.

The word “*prices*” directly controls the word before it, and *depressing times* controls this word indirectly, hence the word “*ascending*” can be eliminated in comparison to “*spiraling*” and “*escalating*”—*ascending prices* would not make as much sense as *spiraling* does. *Ascending* and *escalating* applied to prices would mean a steady and smooth upward movement whereas *spiraling* would mean an upward movement which is swift, uncontrolled, and unpredictable. Hence comparing these words in the context of *depressing times* the word *spiraling* is best applied to *prices*. The next word is directly controlled by the term *crime rates* and need to build a climax, *spiraling prices, non-performing governments, and _____ crime rates*. Between *booming* and *soaring* to be applied directly to *crime rates*, *booming* suggests a physical expansion (in size—*booming population, booming economy*), and *soaring* suggests a shooting upward and can be applied to *rates* well. If the times are *depressing* and prices are *spiraling*, *soaring crime rates* logically builds the climax. Hence the best option is (c), which is the scoring option.

The *manners and customs* of the *nouveau riche* is a recurrent theme in literature.

Some of us may confront vocabulary items in this sentence. *Nouveau riche* [pronounced: noo-voh reesh] means: a person who is newly rich. *Motif* may also pose a problem. It means: (1) a recurring subject, theme, idea, etc., esp. in a literary, artistic, or musical work; (2) a distinctive and recurring form, shape, figure, etc., in a design, as in a painting or on wallpaper; (3) a dominant idea or feature.

The first word is directly controlled by "manners and". In comparison to *morals* and *wealth*, *style* can be easily eliminated as "*style*" does not add much to *manners* in the context of the sentence; hence, option (a) can be eliminated for others. "*recurrent _____ in the literature ...*" can be either *motif* or *theme* rather than *story*. This comparison of options can eliminate option (b). Choosing between options (c) and (d) becomes easy because the term *nouveau riche* already implies *wealth*, besides *wealth* being a recurrent theme is inferior (logically) to *morals* being a theme. Hence the scoring option in this question is option (d).

✓ **NOTE:** Since these are less time-consuming questions, attempting them carefully will give rich rewards. Remember to read and understand the context well before looking at the options. Analyse the options only after the context is understood well and the controlling ideas are identified.

◀ REVIEW EXERCISE

Directions: In each of the following sentences, parts of the sentence are left blank. Beneath each sentence, four/five different ways of completing the sentence are indicated. Choose the best alternative from among the five options.

1. As the consequences of climate change become more _____, increasing numbers of people have come to _____ that the longer we hesitate, the more expensive the problem becomes.

 - severe, reminisce
 - visible, evaluate
 - evident, reconcile
 - visible, recognize
 - pronounced, imagine

2. In the past, universities have been created in times of _____, typically to encourage people to think beyond their immediate need for survival to more edifying spiritual or national _____.

 - poverty, wealth
 - distress, well being
 - plenty, goals
 - prosperity, interests
 - scarcity, goals

3. Is academic freedom affordable in a time of economic crisis? There remains a nagging sense that universities are _____ now that ordinary people are _____ to make ends meet.

 - free, living
 - luxuries, struggling
 - useless, surviving
 - unnecessary, studying
 - exuberances, able

4. The new knowledge produced by original research is an instance of social capital formation. Hence, the university's unique institutional mission is to manufacture knowledge as a/an _____.

 - social institution
 - intellectual property
 - consumable
 - utility
 - public good

5. Contrary to the hopes of many, the end of the Second World War and the shock of the Nazi atrocities did not mean the end of war and genocide: the decades following it have been _____.

6. Nazis did not exterminate the Jews in order to take their _____ as most Jews were _____, and those who owned anything probably would have given it up gladly in order to save themselves.

 - property, wealthy
 - property, poor
 - territory, atheists
 - religion, atheists
 - ideology, hedonists

7. There is a lot of value in forgetting; forgetting permits us to _____ details and generalize, to see the forest and not just the trees.

 - transcend
 - forget
 - discount
 - comprehend
 - apprehend

8. _____ memories of past experiences allow new memories to bloom, much as leaves allow for new growth.

 - Pleasant, dying
 - Renewing, exfoliating
 - Fading, new
 - Fading, decaying
 - Newfangled, emerging

9. For a lot of women the main benefit of a job is not just _____, but also the chance to learn and _____ with others.

 - boredom, enjoy
 - economic, interact
 - monetary, gossip
 - escape, interact
 - financial, converse

10. Though Vitamin C is strongly associated with immunity, a prolonged marginal deficiency of vitamin C may not lead to clinical symptoms; however, it may _____ one toward heart disease and _____ immunity.

 - lead, lowered
 - lead, acquired
 - predispose, lowered
 - influence, improved
 - make liable, wipe out

11. Cars _____ to accommodate wheelchair users are vital to disabled people to get out and about and enjoy _____ lives.

- (a) designed, their
- (b) modified, healthy
- (c) adapted, active
- (d) modified, itinerant
- (e) adopted, itinerant

12. Some _____ defending, especially in the second half of the game allowed the opposition to _____ and the defending champions lost the game.

- (a) slack, score
- (b) superb, lose
- (c) robust, win
- (d) superb, score
- (e) slack, lose

13. Print, paper, and newspapers enabled the rise of new types of _____ based on expanded popular participation.

- (a) class conflicts
- (b) cultural forms
- (c) social norms
- (d) political systems
- (e) ethical dilemmas

14. Businesses attempt to _____ the conflicts of interest between groups to ensure _____ operation of the organization.

- (a) compromise, profitable
- (b) reconcile, efficient
- (c) reconcile, commercial
- (d) stimulate, efficient
- (e) encourage, professional

15. One in three people on our planet have no _____ to modern energy to light and heat the _____ in which they live.

- (a) resource, homes
- (b) right, houses
- (c) contact, nations
- (d) access, dwellings
- (e) source, countries

16. The financial implications of ensuring universal energy access are _____, but not overwhelming when weighed against the enormous _____.

- (a) insignificant, disadvantages
- (b) large, benefits
- (c) immaterial, benefits
- (d) vast, drawbacks
- (e) small, investments

17. Long stretches of _____ rule, with its emphasis on command and control, has left policymaking in Pakistan highly _____.

- (a) inefficient, enfeebled
- (b) military, efficient
- (c) parliamentary, democratic
- (b) totalitarian, vulnerable
- (e) military, centralized

18. Quite simply, if the European Union is to overcome national _____ and embrace a shared and binding purpose, it must abandon the _____ of accountants and speak in a language that comprehends what is good and bad, beautiful and ugly, right and wrong.

- (a) boundaries, rhetoric
- (b) integration, language
- (c) parochialism, rhetoric
- (d) paradoxes, language
- (e) pride, matters

19. Clearly, the popular response to the agitation was so _____ that the government could not _____ it as it had done many times in the past.

- (a) downbeat, deal with
- (b) strong, join
- (c) extensive, ignore
- (d) pervasive, control
- (e) massive, unite

20. As the _____ of manufacturing industries such as chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals and engineering, Mumbai has been a city of opportunity for the _____.

- (a) center, political class
- (b) hub, elites
- (c) hub, working class
- (d) edge, middle class
- (e) heart, avant-garde

21. Ironically, the conditions of the unorganized class of workers are far _____ in those states that boast _____ per capita incomes and high minimum wages.

- (a) worse, high
- (b) worse, low
- (c) better, high
- (d) safer, higher
- (e) subhuman, low

22. The _____ nature of the food inflation over the last year has brought the acuteness of food _____ in India into political focus.

- (a) truculent, scarcity
- (b) persistent, insecurity
- (c) hostile, shortage
- (d) unrelenting, surplus
- (e) repugnant, conference

23. The food procurement policy of the government had two objectives: _____ regional distribution of food grains at _____ prices and the provision of a fair price to farmers.

- (a) restricted, low
- (b) limited, fair
- (c) just, low
- (d) equal, reasonable
- (e) equitable, reasonable

24. The situation in Kashmir has always been _____, but policymaking in New Delhi, which has remained "one track", has only helped to _____ it further.

- (a) sensitive, alleviate
- (b) confounded, exacerbate
- (c) fragile, aggravate
- (d) violent, assuage
- (e) peaceful, spoil

25. Being unsure of itself, reform is pursued _____ by a coalition government constantly _____ of voters' reactions.

- (a) vigorously, hopeful
- (b) slowly, chary
- (c) hesitantly, wary
- (d) nervously, circumspect
- (e) reluctantly, eager

26. Palestinian officials say that there is no use holding talks with Israeli leaders that are nothing more than a photo opportunity intended to create the _____ of a peace process while avoiding any substantive _____.

- (a) impression, conflicts
- (b) blueprint, problems
- (c) proposal, arrangements
- (d) impression, commitments
- (e) conception, implementation

27. We should be wary of hyperbolic predictions; more often than not, what sound like horrific changes in climate and geography actually turn out to be _____—and in some cases even _____.

- (a) beneficial, malignant
- (b) destructive, catastrophic
- (c) worse, unmanageable

- (d) manageable, benign
- (e) productive, catastrophic

28. Climate science is a subtle and fiendishly convoluted discipline that rarely yields _____ forecasts or _____ prescriptions.

- (a) unambiguous, straightforward
- (b) ambiguous, unreliable
- (c) unreliable, useless
- (d) extreme, dubious
- (e) ambiguous, reliable

29. Despite his long tenure, North Korea's "Dear Leader" Kim Jong-il's hold on power sometimes has been _____ by a small group of _____.

- (a) threatened, dissidents
- (b) reinforced, dissidents
- (c) reconciled, loyalists
- (d) compromised, patriots
- (e) endangered, patriots

30. The relationship between the International Monetary Fund and the G-20 is _____ but conflicted. Like a long-married couple who habitually bicker and fight, the two can't seem to live together—but they can't live _____, either.

- (a) certified, together
- (b) official, separate
- (c) symbiotic, apart
- (d) synergetic, apart
- (e) harmonious, together

31. Unfortunately, trying to scare the socks off of people doesn't help matters. Yes, a startling statistic, combined with some hyperbolic prose, will make us sit up and pay attention. But we quickly become _____, requiring ever more _____ scenarios to move us. As the scare stories become more _____, so, too, does the likelihood that they will be _____ for the exaggerations that they are—and the public will end up tuning the whole thing out.

- (a) outraged, exaggerated, outrageous, belied
- (b) desensitized, reassuring, outrageous, contradicted
- (c) outraged, inflated, outrageous, exposed
- (d) desensitized, outrageous, inflated, exposed
- (e) incapacitated, reassuring, outrageous, prevaricated

32. Cloze 1.

Throughout modern times (i) states have always co-existed alongside many kinds of tyranny. Similarly, the modern world has always contained (ii) economic systems - many varieties of capitalism, planned and guided economies, and a host of hybrid economic systems not easily (iii). Diplomacy and international law developed to cope with the fact of (iv) regimes. Yet throughout the 20th century global politics was shaped by the project of (v) the world within a single regime. The whole world was to be a single socialist economy, administered by forms of governance that were to be everywhere the same.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (i) (a) liberal | (b) political |
| (c) autocratic | (d) military |
| (e) civilized | |
| (ii) (a) Marxist | (b) Fabian |
| (c) numerous | (d) poor |
| (e) rich | |
| (iii) (a) structured | (b) unstructured |
| (c) perceived | (d) classified |
| (iv) (a) totalitarian | (b) tyrannical |
| (c) closed | (d) diverse |
| (e) democratic | |
| (v) (a) describing | (b) unifying |
| (c) destroying | (d) conquering |
| (e) globalizing | |

33. Cloze 2

China's decision to (i) the head of its drug regulatory agency has rekindled international debate about capital punishment. It is an age-old question, one that harks back to Plato, who in his "Laws" saw the need to punish by death those who commit (ii) crimes. Supporters of capital punishment usually put forward three arguments to (iii) state-sanctioned killing of those who take the life of another. First, there is the old law of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." In the words of Immanuel Kant no other (iv) is capable of satisfying justice. Then there is a (v) argument: capital punishment deters many criminals from murder. Furthermore,

killing murderers prevents (vi); if released from prison, they might kill again.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (i) (a) punish | (b) banish |
| (c) absolve | (d) exonerate |
| (e) execute | |
| (ii) (a) egregious | (b) munificent |
| (c) carnal | (d) philistine |
| (e) corporeal | |
| (iii) (a) vilify | (b) disparage |
| (c) justify | (d) undermine |
| (e) eviscerate | |
| (iv) (a) penalty | (b) compensation |
| (c) amends | (d) atonement |
| (e) cessation | |
| (v) (a) contrarian | (b) useful |
| (c) fashionable | (d) strange |
| (e) utilitarian | |
| (vi) (a) extravagance | (b) dogmatism |
| (c) fanaticism | (d) recidivism |
| (e) stubbornness | |

34. Cloze 3

The reality of the world's epic (i) is well known. We have seen how financial engineering in the United States can (ii) economic growth in every part of the world; how carbon-dioxide emissions from China end up (iii) crop yields and livelihoods in Vietnam, Bangladesh, the Maldives, and beyond; how an epidemic in Mexico endangers the rhythm of public life in the United States; or how volcanic ash from Iceland (iv) travel across Europe.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) (a) calamities | (b) tragedy |
| (c) problems | (d) recession |
| (e) interdependence | |
| (ii) (a) undermine | (b) determine |
| (c) encourage | (d) accelerate |
| (e) complicate | |
| (iii) (a) ameliorating | (b) acculturating |
| (c) among | (d) influencing |
| (e) emending | |
| (iv) (a) prevents | (b) affects |
| (c) boosts | (d) augments |
| (e) ramifies | |

35. Cloze 4

In fact, we all are coming to learn that lesson the hard way: digital information almost never goes away, even if we wish that it would. The result is the (i) of the past in the present. This fact is one of the biggest challenges that society will face as computers and the Internet become more a part of everyday life. For millennia, (ii) information was costly and time-consuming, and to forget was a natural part of being human. In the digital age, the opposite is true: cheap computer storage, powerful processors, and ubiquitous Internet access have made remembering the norm. Consider this: we tend to (iii) our rough drafts, years of e-mail traffic, and thousands of ghastly digital snapshots on our hard drives, not because we have decided that they are worth remembering, but because keeping them is now the (iv) way of doing things. By contrast, deciding what to (v) is costly. It actually requires much more time and effort to shed data than to keep it. So we click "save" just in case.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (i) (a) insistence | (b) permanency |
| (c) transience | (d) relevance |
| (e) intransigence | |
| (ii) (a) getting | (b) spreading |
| (c) remembering | (d) forgetting |
| (e) generating | |
| (iii) (a) delete | (b) forget |
| (c) recycle | (d) retain |
| (e) polish | |
| (iv) (a) default | (b) only |
| (c) anticipated | (d) predictable |
| (e) other | |
| (v) (a) remember | (b) understand |
| (c) reconcile | (d) merge |
| (e) delete | |

36. Cloze 5

Several years ago, citing brain-drain and patriotism as reasons, the president of one of the IITs banned undergraduates from accepting academic or business internships overseas. There are other (i) to global mobility, too, not always explicitly (ii), but all having the effect of limiting (iii) to universities

around the world. In the years following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, for example, legitimate (iv) concerns led to enormous student-visa delays and bureaucratic hassles for (v) aspiring to study in the United States. Student numbers have since (vi), despite intermittent problems, but there remain severe limits on work and residency visas, which should serve as a/n (vii) for the best and brightest to study in the United States.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) (a) subterfuges | (b) boosts |
| (c) provisions | (d) impediments |
| (e) circumventions | |
| (ii) (a) diplomatic | (b) adverse |
| (c) protectionist | (d) dispassionate |
| (e) illegal | |
| (iii) (a) sanctions | (b) supply |
| (c) applications | (d) access |
| (e) admissions | |
| (iv) (a) security | (b) religious |
| (c) dogmatic | (d) jingoistic |
| (e) anabatic | |
| (v) (a) natives | (b) foreigners |
| (c) aliens | (d) alumni |
| (e) strangers | |
| (vi) (a) rebounded | (b) declined |
| (c) multiplied | (d) ascended |
| (e) stagnated | |
| (vii) (a) embellishment | (b) condition |
| (c) assessment | (d) application |
| (e) enticement | |

37. Cloze 6

A/n (i) should be made between work and occupation. Work implies (ii); it is something that must be done as contributing to the means of life in general and to one's own (iii) in particular. Occupation absorbs time and energy so long as we choose to give them; it demands constant (iv), and is its own reward. For the average person the element of necessity in work is (v), for he is saved the mental stress involved in devising outlets for his energy. Work has for him

obvious ____ (vi)____, and it brings the satisfaction of tangible rewards.

- (i) (a) comparison (b) distinction (c) evaluation (d) dissimilarity (e) estimation
- (ii) (a) exigency (b) emergency (c) requirement (d) necessity (e) sine qua non
- (iii) (a) sustenance (b) status (c) deliverance (d) liberty (e) equality
- (iv) (a) awareness (b) initiative (c) motivation (d) dedication (e) concentration
- (v) (a) elegant (b) venerable (c) devious (d) civil (e) valuable
- (vi) (a) repercussions (b) necessity (c) utility (d) reverence (e) consideration

38. Cloze 7

It is undeniable that some very useful ____ (i)____ can be drawn between the relational systems of computer mechanism and the relational systems of brain mechanism. The comparison does not depend upon any close ____ (ii)____ between the actual mechanical links which occur in brains and computers; it depends on what the machines do. Furthermore, brains and computers can both be ____ (iii)____ so as to solve problems. The mode of communication is very similar in both the cases, so much so that computers can now be ____ (iv)____ to generate artificial human speech and even, by accident, to produce sequences of words which human beings ____ (v)____ as poetry. The implication is not that machines are gradually assuming human forms, but that there is no sharp break of continuity between what is human and what is ____ (vi)____.

- (i) (a) analogies (b) conclusions (c) inferences (d) summaries (e) conjectures
- (ii) (a) contrast (b) relationship (c) resemblance (d) relations (e) anomaly

- (iii) (a) constructed (b) assembled (c) organized (d) conditioned (e) programmed
- (iv) (a) forced (b) persuaded (c) trained (d) pioneered (e) designed
- (v) (a) write (b) recognize (c) dismiss (d) eulogize (e) maunder
- (vi) (a) synthetic (b) moral (c) evolutionary (d) mechanical (e) prose

39. Cloze 8

I do not think that men of science can cease to regard the ____ (i)____ pursuit of knowledge as their primary duty. It is true that new knowledge and new skills are sometimes ____ (ii)____ in their effects, but scientists cannot profitably take account of this fact since the effects are ____ (iii)____ to foresee. We cannot blame Columbus because the discovery of the Western Hemisphere ____ (iv)____ throughout the Eastern Hemisphere an appallingly devastating plague. Nor can we blame James Watt for the Dust Bowl ____ (v)____ if there had been no steam engines and no railways the West would not have been so carelessly or so quickly cultivated. To see that knowledge is wisely used is ____ (vi)____ the duty of statesmen, not of science; but it is part of the duty of men of science to see that important knowledge is widely disseminated and is not falsified in the ____ (vii)____ of this or that propaganda.

- (i) (a) fervent (b) uninterested (c) fanatical (d) disinterested (e) obsessive
- (ii) (a) beneficial (b) harmful (c) diplomatic (d) prejudiced (e) bigoted
- (iii) (a) inevitable (b) feasible (c) impenetrable (d) immediate (e) impossible
- (iv) (a) spread (b) inculcated (c) inseminated (d) dissipated (e) jolted

- (v) (a) despite (b) still (c) although (d) instead (e) anyway
- (vi) (a) only (b) primarily (c) finally (d) eventually (e) arguably
- (vii) (a) cover (b) beliefs (c) dogmas (d) interests (e) principle

40. Cloze 9

Humans have probably always been surrounded by their kin—those to whom they have been related by ____ (i)____ or marriage. But the size, the composition, and the functions of their families and kinship groups have ____ (ii)____ tremendously. People have lived not only in the “____ (iii)____ family,” made up of just the parents and their offspring, which is standard in the West and has been found almost everywhere, they have also lived in ____ (iv)____ families and in formal ____ (v)____; they have been conscious of themselves as heirs of ____ (vi)____ hundred of generations deep.

- (i) (a) blood (b) society (c) kith (d) country (e) religion
- (ii) (a) conflicted (b) grown (c) contradicted (d) varied (e) dwindled
- (iii) (a) universal (b) nucleus (c) core (d) small (e) nuclear
- (iv) (a) dysfunctional (b) extended (c) distended (d) chaotic (e) foreign
- (v) (a) systems (b) cliques (c) blocs (d) societies (e) clans
- (vi) (a) genes (b) property (c) tradition (d) lineages (e) chattels

41. Cloze 10

The fact is often ____ (i)____ by the widespread confusion about the nature and role of emotions in man's life. One frequently hears the

statement, “Man is not merely a ____ (ii)____ being; he is also an emotional being”, which implies some sort of ____ (iii)____, as if, in effect, man possessed a dual nature, with one part in ____ (iv)____ to the other. In fact, however, the content of man's emotions is the product of his rational faculty; his emotions are a/n ____ (v)____ and a consequence, which, like all of man's other psychological characteristics, cannot be ____ (vi)____ without reference to the conceptual power of his consciousness.

- (i) (a) contradicted (b) obscured (c) recognized (d) ignored (e) aggrandized
- (ii) (a) human (b) sentimental (c) rational (d) responsible (e) social
- (iii) (a) enfeeblement (b) dichotomy (c) contrast (d) inferiority (e) euphemism
- (iv) (a) mesalliance (b) harmony (c) accord (d) opposition (e) conjunction
- (v) (a) exhilaration (b) superfluity (c) excess (d) exuberance (e) derivative
- (vi) (a) misunderstood (b) understood (c) measured (d) contradicted (e) existing

42. If the more articulate members of a community formed a coherent and ____ (i)____ class with a common interest, democracy would probably be ____ (ii)____ into the rule of that intelligent, educated ____ (iii)____; even as it is, the democracies of the modern world are much closer to this fate than they are to the much-canvassed ____ (iv)____ of mob rule.

- (a) united, overthrown, minority, benefits
- (b) separate, overthrown, majority, problems
- (c) united, replaced, minority, dangers
- (d) separate, replaced, minority, benefits
- (e) united, replaced, majority, dangers

43. I think it is the duty of science—I do not say of every individual man of science—to study the means by which we can ____ (i)____ ourselves to the new world. There are certain things that

the world quite obviously needs: _____, as opposed to dogmatism in our beliefs; an expectation of co-operation, rather than _____, in social relations; a lessening of envy and collective _____. These are things which _____ could produce without much difficulty.

- (a) adapt, fanaticism, competition, malice, philosophy
- (b) adopt, fanaticism, affection, malice, science
- (c) reorient, tentativeness, war, consciousness, science
- (d) adapt, tentativeness, competition, hatred, education
- (e) orient, diffidence, competition, malice, education

44. As man's tool of survival, reason has two basic functions: cognition and evaluation. The process of cognition consists of discovering A, of identifying their nature, their B. The process of evaluation consists of man discovering the relationship of things to himself, of identifying C to him and D, what should be sought and what should be avoided.

- (a) A—what is beneficial, B—what is harmful, C—attributes and properties, D—what things are
- (b) A—what things are, B—what is beneficial, C—attributes and properties D—what is harmful
- (c) A—what is beneficial B—what things are, C—what is harmful D—attributes and properties
- (d) A—attributes and properties, B—what is beneficial, C—what things are, D—what is harmful
- (e) A—what things are, B—attributes and properties, C—what is beneficial, D—what is harmful

45. When you first arrive in a new culture, there is a period of _____ that comes from the new situation and from a lack of information. It leaves you quite _____ and in need of help in the form of information and more. The second stage begins as you start to _____ with the new culture. It is called the stage of small victories. Each new _____ with the culture is fraught with peril. It is _____ by anxiety and information collection and rehearsal. Then the event occurs and you return home either _____ or defeated.

- (a) confusion, vulnerable, interact, observation, preceded, jubilant
- (b) excitement, vulnerable, observe, observation, followed, victorious
- (c) confusion, dependent, interact, encounter, preceded, triumphant
- (d) excitement, dependent, interact, encounter, followed, victorious
- (e) confusion, dependent, observe, observation, preceded, triumphant

46. The core of modern doctoring is diagnosis, treatment and prognosis. Western doctors have been _____ the wheezes and pains of their patients since the 17th century to identify the _____ disease of the cause of complaints. They did it well and good _____ became the hallmark of a good physician. They were less strong on treatment. But when *sulphonamides* were _____ in 1935 to treat certain bacterial infections, doctors found themselves with powerful new tools. The area of modern medicine was born. Today there is a _____ array of complex diagnostic tests, and of pharmaceutical and surgical methods of treatment.

- (a) analyzing, deep rooted, diagnosis, conceived, burgeoning
- (b) curing, deep-rooted, medicines, invented, dwindling
- (c) diagnosing, widespread, prescriptions, conceived, escalating
- (d) analyzing, underlying, diagnosis, discovered, burgeoning
- (e) curing, widespread, prescriptions, discovered, dwindling

47. Today, Adam Smith is widely seen as the intellectual champion of self-interest. This is a _____. Smith saw no moral virtue in selfishness; on the contrary he saw its _____. Still less was he a _____ of capital over labour, of the rising _____ over the common folk. His _____ of self-interest and his regard for the people as a whole come through clearly in his writings.

- (a) delusion, benefits, critic, middle class, mistrust
- (b) misconception, dangers, defender, bourgeoisie, suspicion
- (c) fallacy, risks, detractor, bourgeoisie, distrust

- (d) misconception, risks, critic, bourgeoisie, mistrust
- (e) delusion, benefits, defender, middle class, suspicion

48. A conservation problem as important as that of soil erosion is the _____ of soil fertility. Most agriculture was originally supported by the _____ fertility of the soil; and, in areas in which soils were deep and rich in minerals, _____ could be carried on for many years without the return of any _____ to the soil other than those supplied through the natural _____ of plant and animal wastes.

- (a) loss, normal, cultivation, fertilizers, compost
- (b) lack, usual, agriculture, nutrients, down-fall
- (c) loss, natural, farming, nutrients, breakdown
- (d) lack, natural, farming, fertilizers, decay
- (e) loss, usual, cultivation, crops, cultivation

49. Charles Darwin may have been _____ when he argued that competition was the major driving force of evolution. He imagined a world in which _____ battled for _____ and only the fittest _____. But new research identifies the availability of "living space," rather than competition, as being of key _____

for evolution. Findings question the old adage of "nature red in tooth and claw".

- (a) right, animals, survival, lived, reason
- (b) erroneous, organisms, survival, lived, consequence
- (c) mistaken, creatures, control, survived, importance
- (d) wrong, creatures, power, survived, significance
- (e) wrong, organisms, supremacy, survived, importance

50. Approximately 17% of all global greenhouse gas emissions come from the _____ of tropical forests. So _____ and restoring these forests must form part of a _____ climate change deal; reducing _____ from the developed world is _____, but is not enough.

- (a) burning, conservation, complete, forests, sine qua non
- (b) elimination, preserving, broad, temperature, essential
- (c) destruction, conserving, comprehensive, emissions, essential
- (d) trees, conserving, comprehensive, emissions, vital
- (e) destruction, management, wide ranging, emissions, critical

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (e) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (b) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) | 17. (e) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (e) | 24. (c) | 25. (c) | 26. (d) | 27. (d) | 28. (a) | 29. (a) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (d) | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. Cl. 1 | i. (a) | ii. (c) | iii. (d) | iv. (d) | v. (b) | | | | |
| 33. Cl. 2 | i. (e) | ii. (a) | iii. (c) | iv. (a) | v. (e) | vi. (d) | | | |
| 34. Cl. 3 | i. (e) | ii. (b) | iii. (d) | iv. (b) | | | | | |
| 35. Cl. 4 | i. (b) | ii. (c) | iii. (d) | iv. (a) | v. (e) | | | | |
| 36. Cl. 5 | i. (d) | ii. (c) | iii. (d) | iv. (a) | v. (b) | vi. (a) | vii. (e) | | |
| 37. Cl. 6 | i. (b) | ii. (d) | iii. (a) | iv. (c) | v. (e) | vi. (c) | | | |
| 38. Cl. 7 | i. (a) | ii. (c) | iii. (c) | iv. (e) | v. (b) | vi. (d) | | | |
| 39. Cl. 8 | i. (d) | ii. (b) | iii. (e) | iv. (a) | v. (c) | vi. (b) | vii. (e) | | |
| 40. Cl. 9 | i. (a) | ii. (d) | iii. (e) | iv. (b) | v. (e) | vi. (d) | | | |
| 41. Cl. 10 | i. (b) | ii. (c) | iii. (b) | iv. (d) | v. (e) | vi. (b) | | | |
| 42. (c) | 43. (d) | 44. (e) | 45. (c) | 46. (d) | 47. (b) | 48. (c) | 49. (e) | 50. (e) | |

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Option (d). visible, recognize. When things are *visible* people *recognize*.
2. Option (c). plenty, goals. If people are to be encouraged towards thinking "beyond their immediate need for survival," it can only be done when survival is not a problem, hence *plenty* or *prosperity* fits in the blank. Once they are beyond the problem of survival people can be directed towards "edifying spiritual or national" goal or objectives.
3. Option (b). luxuries, struggling. In times of economic crisis, the nagging sense about universities could be option (b) or (d). During economic crisis it does not make sense to say that people are "studying" to make ends meet. "struggling" makes better sense.
4. Option (e). Public good. "social capital" controls the word. The most appropriate option approximating to "social capital" is public good.
5. Option (c). rife, murdered. "did not mean the end of war and genocide" controls the words; the options will show that something that is "contrary to" the hopes of many. Hence "rife" (widespread) fits in the first blank. *Marred* and *riddled* will be followed by "by" and not with. In the second blank we need a word that is similar to *genocide* hence murdered.
6. Option (b). property, poor. "those who owned anything probably would have given it up gladly in order to save themselves" controls the first blank—hence *property*, or *territory* may fit the blank. "Atheists" eliminates option (c). If the Nazis did not exterminate them for what they own—the writer rules out this reason because most Jews probably had nothing, hence *poor* fits the next blank.
7. Option (a). Transcend. "to see the forest and not just the trees" (the idiomatic expression in English means: to be overly concerned with the details and not see the larger picture) controls the sentence. If this has to be possible one has to transcend the details and generalize, not merely comprehend or discount.
8. Option (d). Fading, decaying. If "past experiences allow new memories to bloom," the past experiences must essentially recede or go into the background, hence *fading* in the first blank. For the comparison of fading memories (past experiences) to be consistent, it must refer to something that is going away—hence *dying* in the next blank. Vocabulary: *Newfangled* means: a new kind or fashion: *newfangled ideas*; fond of or given to novelty. *Exfoliate* means: to throw off scales or flakes; peel off in thin fragments: *The bark of some trees exfoliates*.
9. Option (b). economic, interact. *Benefit* controls both the blanks; *learn* controls the second blank, hence in

comparison to *converse* and *enjoy*, *interact* is better—*interact* is more related to learning. *Benefit* is *economic*, *monetary*, or *financial*. *Monetary* is too specific. Since *economic* is a more general term than *financial*, *economic* benefits makes a better choice.

10. Option (c). predispose, lowered. "may not lead to clinical symptoms" and "however" control the words. The deficiency may make one susceptible to heart disease and immunity may be affected adversely hence *predispose* (make one susceptible) one to heart disease, and *lowered immunity* logically complete the sentence.
11. Option (c). adapted, active. There is nothing in the context to justify healthy or itinerant (moving from place to place; wandering—like a salesperson) option (a) "enjoy their lives" is grammatically correct but logically it does not justify "to get out and about"—hence active is justified. Cars can be adapted, modified, or designed. The best combination, however, is option (c).
12. Option (a). slack, score. The _____ defending had allowed the opposition to *win* or *score*, hence the defending cannot be *superb* or *robust* it has to be *slack*. Option (c) also seems to give a correct sentence, but the logic is clearer in option (a).
13. Option (d). political systems. "based on expanded popular participation" and "print, paper, and newspaper" (media) control the word in the blank. Political systems relate to both, whereas all the other options are not necessarily related to one or the other.
14. Option (b). reconcile, efficient. Conflicts need to be reconciled if operations are to be efficient. *Conflicts of interests* controls the first blank. *Operations* controls the second word. Some of the other options (e.g. option (d)) may make sense—but it is not natural communication or logic, it is a contrived sense.
15. Option (d). "modern energy" controls the first blank in the context. "in which they love" and "heat and light" control the next blank, hence dwellings.
16. Option (b). "But not overwhelming" controls the first blank hence we need a word that is lesser in degree than "overwhelming," hence large or vast options (b) or (d). "not overwhelming when weighed against" controls the next word. We need a positive word, hence benefits.
17. Option (e). "with its emphasis on command and control" determines the first word—hence military, totalitarian are likely answers. Vulnerable will not fit in the next blank (vulnerable to what?), centralized gives a coherent sentence. Military rule has left the policy making centralized.
18. Option (c). The "overcome national _____" "and embrace a shared and binding purpose" control the first

blank hence parochialism. "it must abandon and speak in a language", hence rhetoric fits best.

19. Option (d). The extensiveness of the popular response forced the government not to ignore it, hence, option (c). Option (d) may appear correct, but "control" the "popular response to the agitation" does not make much sense as no government can actually control the response of the people. downbeat, (sad) and deal with also does not make sense.
20. Option (c). manufacturing and working class go together. It is possible to have all the options except (d) in the first blank. Since manufacturing industries and "opportunity" control the net blank, working class is better than elites or the political class.
21. Option (a). The words "ironically" and "boast" control the first and the second blanks respectively. "boast" cannot take "low" after that. "ironically" needs that the two parts need to be in contrasting; hence, option (a).
22. Option (b). "food inflation," "acuteness of," "into political focus" etc., control the blanks. Something is brought into political focus only when it is unrelenting option (d) or persistent option (e). Food inflation does not directly result in scarcity or shortage but necessarily creates insecurity. Hence option (b). The first part of options (a, c) and (e) are nonsensical.
23. Option (e). "regional distribution" and "prices" in the light of "procurement policy of the government" control the blanks. Equal means the same quantity and equitable means characterized by equity or fairness, which is what is intended. Hence option (e).
24. Option (c). "has always been" and "further" control the words. The word "but" does not warrant a contrast in this sentence because it has the sense of "contrary to expectations," or simply, "and" can easily replace "but." So the sentence communicates a "bad to worse" situation. Hence option (c).
25. Option (c). Being unsure of itself controls the first blank—unsure makes hesitantly the best option for the blank. Between chary, circumspect and wary, wary (cautious) fits the best. The difference between chary and wary is that: circumspect suggests less fear and stresses the surveying of all possible consequences before acting or deciding. Wary emphasizes suspiciousness and alertness in watching for danger and cunning in escaping it keeps a wary eye. Chary implies a cautious reluctance to give, act, or speak freely.
26. Option (d). Photo opportunity controls the first blank, hence impression; if they are merely creating an "impression" they will be avoiding any commitments.
27. Option (d). "wary of hyperbolic predictions" means the reality turns out to be different, hence the first blank requires a contrasting word: beneficial, productive, and manageable may be considered; however, "even" that controls the next word requires to intensify the first word, hence options (a) and (e) will be eliminated.
28. Option (a). "subtle and fiendishly convoluted discipline" controls the blanks, hence it is likely to yield positive results, hence option (a) fits the blank. What is convoluted is *unlikely to yield* (rarely yields) unambiguous or straightforward results.
29. Option (a). "Despite" calls for a contrast to "hold on power" hence threatened and dissidents fit well in the context.
30. Option (c). *Symbiotic* means: the living together in more or less intimate association or close union of two dissimilar organisms; the intimate living together of two dissimilar organisms in a mutually beneficial relationship. *Synergy* means: interaction of discrete agencies (as industrial firms), agents (as drugs), or conditions such that *the total effect is greater than the sum of the individual effects*. Option (c) creates the most logical sentence.
31. Option (d). The first blank talks about the effect of paying continued attention to hyperbolic prose and startling statistics—we become desensitized. Then we will require still outrageous stories to move us. Such inflated stories run two risks—they may be exposed because they are exaggerations or people stop listening to them. Hence option (d) constructs the most logical paragraph.
32. Cloze 1

(i) Option (a)	(ii) Option (c)
(iii) Option (d)	(iv) Option (d)
(v) Option (b)	

 (i) Option (a)—along with many kinds of tyranny" requires a contrasting word in the first blank.
 (ii) Option (c)—After the hyphen we have, "many varieties of capitalism..." indicating that the writer's emphasis is on the variety of economic systems available, hence numerous.
 (iii) Option (d). numerous and difficult (not easily) calls for classified.
 (iv) Option (d). The paragraph and the sentence is more about the variety of economic systems (varieties of capitalism) in the modern world—hence they have to cope with variety or diversity. Other options are not justified.
 (v) Option (b). The last sentence talks about bringing the world under a single regime—this calls for "unifying" in the blank.
33. Cloze 2

(i) Option (e)	(ii) Option (a)
(iii) Option (c)	(iv) Option (a)
(v) Option (e)	(vi) Option (d)

 (i) Option (e)—Since capital punishment controls the word, "execute" is the correct choice. (ii) Option (a)—egregious means: conspicuously and outrageously bad or reprehensible. (iii) Option (c)—"Supporters"

controls the word—hence justify. The other parts of the paragraph also call for “justify” in the blank. (iv) Option (a)—We need a word synonymous with punishment—hence no other word fits; only penalty fits. (v) Option (e)—utilitarian in the context means: considering every value from the point of view of its “usefulness.” (vi) Option (d). Recidivism means: The state or quality of being recidivist; relapse, specifically (Criminology), a falling back or relapse into prior criminal habits, esp. after conviction and punishment.

34. Cloze 3 (i) Option (e) the paragraph is about how world is now interconnected that an event in United States has impact the world over; it becomes easier to complete the paragraph is this central theme is understood—hence interdependence in the first blank (ii) Option (b) (iii) Option (d) (iv) Option (b) are then very easy to choose.

35. Cloze 4

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Option (b) | (ii) Option (c) |
| (iii) Option (d) | (iv) Option (a) |
| (v) Option (e) | |

(i) Option (b)—“never goes away” in the first sentence results in permanency. (ii) Option (c). “to forget was natural” makes the opposite of it costly and time consuming. (iii) Option (d). The sentence later states that we keep all these things (rough drafts etc.) hence retain. (iv) Option (a). since we fail to delete them retaining information has become the “normal” way of doing things—the closest option that comes to this meaning is default. default means: failure to act; inaction or neglect. (v) Option (e). By contrast to “retaining information” will be deleting it (in this context) rather than any other option.

36. Cloze 5

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Option (d) | (ii) Option (c) |
| (iii) Option (d) | (iv) Option (a) |
| (v) Option (b) | (vi) Option (a) |
| (vii) Option (e) | |

(i) Option (d). If IITs had banned foreign internships, it is an obstacle to foreign education—there are other obstacles too (impediments). (ii) Option (c). IITs’ banning was quite clearly protectionist hence (c). (iii) Option (d)—such situations limit “access to” foreign education and universities. (iv) Option (a)—they were security concerns. (v) Option (b) the problem was faced by people coming into the United States from outside, hence foreigners. (vi) Option (a)—the contrast to despite intermittent problem calls for a word that communicates that things have improved, hence rebounded. (vii) Option (e)—the improvement in situation should tempt (entice) the students to the United States.

37. Cloze 6

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Option (b) | (ii) Option (d) |
| (iii) Option (a) | (iv) Option (c) |
| (v) Option (e) | (vi) Option (c) |

(i) Option (b). The paragraph is about the difference between work and occupation, not merely a comparison, “should be” also justifies “distinction,” hence option (b). (ii) Option (d). “Something that must be done” calls for “necessity.” (iii) Option (a). “Contributing to the means of life” calls for “sustenance.” (iv) Option (c). “Absorbs time and energy” and “constant” in the context makes “initiative” better than all other choices. (v) Option (e). A word that is synonymous with “useful” will best complete the blank; hence “valuable” is the best choice. (vi) Option (c). “tangible rewards” justifies “utility.”

38. Cloze 7

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|------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Option (a) | (ii) Option (c) |
| (iii) Option (c) | (iv) Option (e) |
| (iv) Option (b) | (vi) Option (d) |

(i) Option (a). The word “comparison” in the next sentence tells us that the writer is drawing a comparison or “analogies.” No conclusion or inferences can yet be drawn. (ii) Option (c). Comparisons are always certainly based on “likeness” or resemblances. (iii) Option (c). The word should be able to accommodate both computers and the human brain. Constructed and programmed may apply to the computers and not to the brain, “organize” better accommodates both. (iv) Option (e). The word applies to computers in the context, hence only “designed” can be right. (v) Option (b). A word that implies “classify,” “call” etc., can fit in the blank. The closest word available is “recognize.” (vi) Option (d). The difference between man and machine is mechanical—this difference is, according to the author, is now blurred.

39. Cloze 8

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Option (d) | (ii) Option (b) |
| (iii) Option (e) | (iv) Option (a) |
| (v) Option (c) | (vi) Option (b) |
| (vii) Option (e) | |

(i) Option (d). The answer choice is between fervent and disinterested which means unbiased, as the paragraph is about the good and bad of science and the scientist’s neutrality option (d) is the best choice. Options (ii) and (iii): Scientists pursue knowledge with disinterest—hence it is not possible for him to account for the fact that the knowledge he generates may be used for harmful purposes as well. (iv) Option (a) because the sentence is talking about plague. (v) Option (c). The writer is stating that although James Watt’s inventions made the Dust Bowl possible, he cannot be directly blamed for it. (vi) Option (b). We need a word which means “chiefly,” hence primarily fits. (vii) Option (e). The duty of the scientist is that knowledge is disseminated but not used for vested “interests.”

40. Cloze 9

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|------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Option (a) | (ii) Option (d) |
| (iii) Option (e) | (iv) Option (b) |
| (v) Option (e) | (vi) Option (d) |

(i) Option (a). “Kin” in the earlier part calls for relation by blood. (ii) Option (d). In the later part the writer is describing different kinds of family units, hence “varied.” (iii) Option (e). “just the parents and their offspring” is a nuclear family. (iv) Option (b). Nuclear family vs. extended or (joint) family (v) Option (e). The largest group in the context of family will be a clan. (vi) Option (d). In the context of family one is aware of one’s lineage or descent form a common ancestry.

41. Cloze 10

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Option (b) | (ii) Option (c) |
| (iii) Option (b) | (iv) Option (d) |
| (v) Option (e) | (vi) Option (b) |

(i) Option (b). “By the widespread confusion” justifies obscured. (ii) Option (c). Emotional vs. _____, hence rational. (iii) Option (b). Dual nature controls this word hence dichotomy. (iv) Option (d). Dichotomy and duality means they are in opposition to each other. (v) Option (e). “and a consequence” calls for a similar idea in the blank before it “derived from” or “derivative” goes with consequence. (vi) Option (b). “without reference to ..” justifies understood.

42. Option (c). “common interest” and united will go together. Mob rule eliminates benefits vs. dangers.

43. Option (d). Adopt is incorrect. Dogmatism as opposed to fanaticism does not make sense; we need its opposite, hence tentativeness in the second blank. War and consciousness will eliminate option (c).

44. Option (e). Immediately after blank A, it is said identifying their nature which means A and B are related to the nature of things—hence option (e). After C and D

we have “what should be sought and what should be avoided,” hence beneficial and harmful combination in option (e).

45. Option (c). From a “new situation and lack of information,” there cannot be excitement. Observe eliminates option (e). Observation eliminates option (a). Hence (c).

46. Option (d). If the doctors were doing this to “to identify...” something it has to be “analyzing.” Diseases are not deep rooted but underlying, hence option (a) can be eliminated in favor of option (d).

47. Option (b). The first blank is a contradiction of the first sentence. In comparison misconception and fallacy score over delusion, besides benefits eliminates both the options with delusion. Detractor and critic eliminates (d) and (a). Detractor eliminates option (c).

48. Option (c). It is easier to choose between lack and loss because of the paragraph is talking about conservation. Usual can be easily eliminated in favor of natural and normal. Option (e) is eliminated for the last two words and option (a) is also eliminated for the last two words.

49. Option (e). “Animals” eliminates option (a)—this would exclude plants and other organisms. Consequence eliminates option (b). Creatures, control eliminate option (c). Creatures, power eliminate option (d). Option (e) is the best choice and no blemishes.

50. Option (c). Options (a) and (d) can be easily eliminated as the cause of the emissions from these sources can be ruled out—burning is too specific. Conserving vs. preserving vs. management—it is easy to see that conserving is the best. Hence option (c).

- E. They need to know their way around the stage.
 (a) BACDE (b) ABCDE
 (c) DCABE (d) EBDAC
 (e) ACEBD
27. 1. *The need to identify a suitable mate is such a strong biological urge that the animal kingdom has spawned a bewildering array of courtship rituals.*
 A. Humans also use dance as part of courtship, but it has been difficult for scientists to pin down exactly what it is about a dance that appeals to members of the opposite sex.
 B. Such competitive displays depend on the speed, strength and size of an animal, which is why they convey a measure of reproductive fitness.
 C. Scorpions and sandhill cranes, for instance, dance to impress.
 D. Hippo males fling their faeces, and humpback whales sing and leap above the ocean surface.
 E. Dancing is popular among animals for similar reasons.
 6. *This is because factors such as facial attractiveness, height and even social status tend to confound any attempt to judge the relative merits of a person's gyrations.*
 (a) DBECA (b) DCBEA
 (c) CDBEA (d) BDECA
 (e) EDACB
28. A. Carbon fibre is an expensive alternative to making things in steel or aluminium, but besides being extremely strong it is also very light.
 B. When his Formula 1 car cartwheeled in a spectacular 306 kph crash at the recent Valencia Grand Prix, what helped him to escape unscathed was the immensely strong carbon-fibre "tub" that racing drivers now sit in.
 C. But if work by Germany's BMW proves successful, it could also become the material of choice to mass-produce electric cars.
 D. It is found in high-performance parts, like aircraft wings, bits of supercars and the frames of pricey mountain bikes.
 E. Mark Webber has a lot to thank tiny strands of carbon for.

- (a) BEADC (b) AEBDC
 (c) EBADC (d) ABDCE
 (e) EDBAC
29. 1. *Arguments for legalizing prostitution depend on the strength of two arguments: that prostitution is a choice for those in it and that the harms of prostitution are decreased if it is legalized. There is little evidence that either of these arguments is true.*
 A. They usually have options for escape.
 B. For most, prostitution is not a freely-made choice because the conditions that would permit genuine choice are not present: physical safety, equal power with buyers, and real alternatives.
 C. But zombie theories about prostitution never seem to die no matter how many facts we beat them down with.
 D. The few who do choose prostitution are privileged by class or race or education.
 E. Only a tiny percentage all women in prostitution are there because they choose it.
 6. *Most women in prostitution do not have viable alternatives. They are coerced into prostitution by sex inequality, race/ethnic inequality, and economic inequality.*
 (a) ACEBD (b) BDACE
 (c) CEBDA (d) DACEB
 (e) EBDAC
30. 1. *Two weeks back, a Himalayan desert town, Leh was ravaged by a fatal cloudburst—but scientists insist that there isn't sufficient evidence to confirm that it occurred as a result of global warming.*
 A. According to New Scientist, climate scientist Jayaraman Srinivasan of the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore said that the number of extreme events such as cloudbursts would increase with rising global temperature.
 B. On 6th August, however, the cloudburst that attacked Leh, led to flash floods and mudslides, washing away houses that weren't built to withstand such rainfall.
 C. Heavy rainfall is common elsewhere in the Himalayas, but not in Ladakh.
 D. Instead, it's a rain shadow area, making it a cold, high-altitude desert and receives a meager average of 15 millimeters of rain during August.

- E. More than 150 people have died and hundreds more are missing.
 6. *But added that there is not enough evidence to pin the Leh cloudburst on global warming.*
 (a) ADCBE (b) ABEDC
 (c) CDABE (d) CABDE
 (e) CDBEA
31. A. One powerful force is the use of language to tell stories.
 B. But there is no Darwinian payoff to sacrificing our resources to anonymous strangers, particularly those in faraway lands.
 C. These can motivate us to think of distant people as if they were friends and family.
 D. There is an adaptive logic to being kind to those with whom we continually interact; we scratch their backs, they scratch ours.
 E. The explanation for our expanded morality comes from intelligence, imagination, and culture.
 (a) DCABE (b) DBEAC
 (c) ABEDC (d) ACBDE
 (d) EACBD
32. A. Indeed, one recent study found that spending money on others is more rewarding than spending it on oneself.
 B. It feels good to be good.
 C. The paradoxical finding here is that one great trick to being happy is to forget about being happy and instead try to increase the happiness of others.
 D. The effects of our kindness are not zero-sum.
 E. Those who receive charity have their lives improved, but those who provide it also benefit.
 F. It's not just short-term pleasure: those who donate wealth and time to others tend to be a lot happier in their entire lives than those who do not.
 (a) EDBAFC (b) BAFCDE
 (c) CDEBAF (d) FDEBAC
 (e) DEBAFC
33. A. The United States, as the most powerful member of the international system, tends to prefer ad hoc approaches to global governance.
 B. With its vast resources and alliances, ad hoc solutions allow the US to advance its

- interests effectively without the entanglements of more enduring rules, customs, and structures.
 C. Europeans prefer a more systematic reliance on the rule of law, and also on what has come to be known as the global public-goods paradigm.
 D. Adherents of this view point first and foremost to the existence of certain vital global public goods, climate being the most obvious example.
 E. By definition, public goods mean a collective-action problem.
 F. The global public-goods paradigm also implies some commensurability, if not uniformity, in the way we respond to various global collective-action challenges.
 (a) FDBACE (b) DBACEF
 (c) ABCDEF (d) DEFACB
 (e) EFDCAB
34. A. A slight move of the steering wheel in the wrong direction would wreak havoc, but we cruise carefree, because we have reasonable expectations about the behavior of other drivers.
 B. That framework has to be based on global civics, a system of conscious responsibilities that we are ready to take on—and corresponding rights that we are ready to claim—after due deliberation.
 C. In an increasingly interdependent world, we need a corresponding global framework to put our minds at relative ease.
 D. Every day millions of people drive at high speeds encased in a ton of metal, and they do so extremely close to others who are doing the same thing.
 E. Our expectations of other drivers, which serve to mitigate the theoretical risks of driving, can exist because people adhere to a framework of laws, habits, and conventions about how to operate automobiles.
 (a) DEABC (b) ACDBE
 (c) DACEB (d) DAECB
 (e) CBDAE
35. A. On a worldwide scale, nuclear energy is thus only a small component of the global energy mix, and its share, contrary to widespread belief, is not on the rise.

- B. Yet that renaissance never seems to come.

C. In July 2010, there was a total of 439 nuclear power plants with a net installed capacity of 373,038 GW(e), about 1.2 GW(e) more than at the beginning of 2006.

D. Nuclear fission's contribution to total electric energy has decreased from about 18% more than ten years ago to about 14% in 2008.

E. Repeatedly in recent years there have been calls for a revival of civilian nuclear power.

F. Indeed, of the more than 200 countries in the world, only 30 use nuclear power.

(a) ACEFDB (b) EBFCDA
(c) DAFCEB (d) EFCABD
(e) CDAEBF

36. A. The obstacles to energy access are not technical.

B. What is missing is a global commitment to move energy access up the political and development agendas.

C. We know how to build power systems, design modern cooking stoves, and meet energy demand efficiently.

D. But over 2 billion people—one in three people on our planet—have no access to modern energy to light and heat the dwellings in which they live.

E. If you are reading this, you most likely have electricity and heat at home and never think of that fact as at all remarkable.

(a) EDACB (b) ABCDE
(c) ACBED (d) BEDAC
(e) EDBCA

37. A. Then, in the twentieth century, airplanes moved us even faster.

B. To be modern is to be mobile.

C. In the modern world, we cherish our freedom and individuality.

D. Our economy depends on the free and rapid circulation of people and goods, and we have invented transportation technologies to suit our needs.

E. And, as automobile advertisers have long understood, few experiences make us feel more liberated than a fast ride with the top down.

F. First the railroads moved people and goods at previously unimaginable speeds, while steamships circled the globe.

(a) BDFAEC (b) BDFACE
(c) CEBAFD (d) CDBAFE
(e) CEBDFA

38. A. It is now one of the two major themes as governments prepare for the *Rio+20* conference in Brazil in 2012.

B. The Green Economy is not a luxury, but a clear imperative on a planet of six billion people—and nine billion by 2050.

C. But, as multiple case studies demonstrate, many developing economies are making up their own minds.

D. The inherent logic offers, perhaps for the first time, a sustainable growth paradigm that is suited to developing and developed countries alike.

E. New ideas and policies, especially when they challenge the status quo, will always have their critics.

F. Over the past two years, the Green Economy has gone from theory to practice.

(a) FACBDE (b) FACEBD
(c) FADECB (d) CADBEF
(e) BDFACE

39. A. The past twelve months was the hottest 12-month period since measurements began.

B. Satellite data have this March the hottest March on record, with April ranking second-hottest; the surface data have it the other way round, with March the second-hottest and April the hottest.

C. But if you prefer satellite data, the picture is similar.

D. This April was the hottest April on record, globally, for at least 130 years, according to the worldwide temperature records maintained by NASA and the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

E. That is what the data from weather stations and ships show.

(a) DAECB (b) ECBDA
(c) AECDB (d) AECBD
(e) DAEBC

40. A. Without an improved geopolitical strategy, there can be no effective fight against climate change.

B. The first lesson is that climate change is a matter not only of science, but also of geopolitics.

(a) ABCD (b) ADBC
(c) CBDA (d) ADCB
(e) CABD

C. The expectation at Copenhagen that scientific research would trump geopolitics was misguided.

D. International climate-change negotiations are to be renewed this year.

E. To be successful, they must heed the lessons of last December's Copenhagen summit.

(a) ABCDE (b) DEBCA
(c) DEABC (d) BCADE
(e) CADEB

41. A. The authors also assert that the world's past did not unfold of its own accord, but that "we create history by our observation, rather than history creating us."

B. The main novelty in "The Grand Design" is the authors' application of a way of interpreting quantum mechanics, derived from the ideas of the late Richard Feynman, to the universe as a whole.

C. They say that these surprising ideas have passed every experimental test to which they have been put, but that is misleading in a way that is unfortunately typical of the authors.

D. According to this way of thinking, "the universe does not have just a single existence or history, but rather every possible version of the universe exists simultaneously."

(a) BADC (b) BDAC
(c) BCAD (d) ACDB
(e) ACBD

42. A. Seminars on the subject drew 25 people to a small Mississippi town and another 30 to Nashville, Tennessee preposterously early one recent Saturday morning.

B. But then, most Power Points do not conclude with a good 60 pounds of perfectly smoked pork shoulder.

C. Most people would not relish the thought of devoting one of summer's last Saturdays to sitting in a cavernous room listening to a five-hour PowerPoint presentation—particularly if that presentation begins just before 8am.

D. Welcome to the arcane and delicious world of barbecue-judging.

(a) ABCD (b) ADBC
(c) CBDA (d) ADCB
(e) CABD

43. A. Game theory studies interactive situations.

B. Situations, in which the outcome of an agent's action depends on the actions of all the other agents involved, are called interactive.

C. Its fundamental idea is that an agent in an interactive decision should and does take into account the deliberations of her opponents, who, in turn, take into account her deliberations.

D. Two people playing chess is the archetypal example of an interactive situation, but so are elections, wage bargaining, market transactions, the arms race, international negotiations, and many more.

(a) ABCD (b) ABDC
(c) BDAC (d) BADC
(e) DACB

44. A. For example, the "fine-tuning" version of the design argument depends on empirical evidence of intelligent design; in particular, it turns on the empirical claim that as a matter of law, life could not have developed if certain fundamental properties of the universe were to have differed even slightly from what they are.

B. In contrast, the ontological arguments are conceptual in roughly the following sense: just as the propositions constituting the concept of a bachelor imply that every bachelor is male, the propositions constituting the concept of God, according to the ontological argument, imply that God exists.

C. Likewise, cosmological arguments depend on certain empirical claims about the explanation for the occurrence of empirical events.

D. Most of the arguments for God's existence rely on at least one empirical premise.

(a) ABCD (b) ADBC
(c) ACBD (d) DCAB
(e) DACB

45. A. Modern physics and cosmology suggest that basic truths about how nature operates, and how our universe arose, are visible only to those who can see events that occur faster than the time it takes for light to cross a proton, and whose vision can resolve sub-nuclear distances.

B. By smashing protons together with unprecedented energy, monitoring the many particles that emerge from the collisions, and reconstructing the primary events that produced them, physicists will in effect have constructed the fastest, highest-resolution microscope ever, with each proton taking a snapshot of the other's interior.

- C. The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) rises to the opportunity.
D. Fortunately, that does not rule out humans, for we can augment the eyes we were born with.

(a) ABCD (b) ADCB
(c) ABDC (d) BCAD
(e) CBAD

46. A. For more than a decade, the precious metallic component of e-waste has been fueling a polarized international trade in potentially hazardous materials, with defunct electronic products exported to countries where labour is cheap.

B. It can be argued that disposing of high-tech e-waste in landfills is just another way of returning these precious metals to the earth, where, millennia from now, it will have merged with the substrata, becoming just like any other ore.

C. The short-term consequences of using landfills, shallow pits, or incinerators to get rid of e-waste is the release of these noxious chemicals, which adversely impact ecological processes, wildlife, and human health.

D. But, along with the precious metals, e-waste also contains potent toxic chemicals such as lead, mercury, cadmium, and brominated flame retardants.

(a) BDCA (b) ABCD
(c) BCAD (d) ACBD
(e) CABD

47. A. It makes eminent sense; I grew up with Malthus's ideas brought up-to-date in apocalyptic books like *The Population Bomb*.

B. It was not that long ago that experts were predicting that our skyrocketing human population would outstrip its food supply, leading directly to mass famine.

C. It was the old doom-and-gloom mathematics of Thomas Malthus at work: population

shoots up geometrically while food production lags behind.

D. By now millions were supposed to be perishing from hunger every year.

(a) BCAD (b) BDCA
(c) BACD (d) ADCB
(e) CADB

48. A. Help is at hand in the form of a new study from cognitive scientists at the University of Rochester, which suggests that video gamers make faster and more accurate decisions.

B. Parents worry that violent games make their children antisocial, violent, shallow, and obese, and are breeding a generation that cannot sustain their concentration.

C. Video games have been blamed for the ills of the world.

D. Screen time is routinely limited, much to the chagrin of their keyboard-pounding offspring.

(a) CBDA
(b) BDCA
(c) BADC
(d) ABDC
(e) CBAD

49. A. That business is not just about profit and the interests of shareholders, and that the wishes of executives cannot be placed above those of all other stakeholders.

B. In today's business climate, organizations need well-rounded executives with strong leadership skills and the ability to integrate ethical, sustainable and stakeholder thinking into their management decisions.

C. Nowhere was this more apparent than the BP oil spill where the suspicion was that protecting the dividend and shareholder value was placed above public interest.

D. For the MBA to remain relevant there needs to be an acknowledgement of this fact.

(a) ADBC
(b) BDCA
(c) ACBD
(d) BDAC
(e) DACB

50. A. It is absolutely fundamental to our concept of actions performed intentionally, which in turn is central to those of agency, free will, and moral responsibility.

B. The phenomenon of mental causation is thoroughly commonplace and ubiquitous.

C. An action, as philosophers use the term, is not a mere bodily motion like involuntarily blinking one's eyes.

D. It is something one does intentionally, as when one winks to grab someone's attention.

E. But this is not the only reason why it is significant.

(a) ACEBD
(b) BEACD
(c) CEDBA
(d) CDBEA
(d) CABED

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (e) | 4. (a) | 5. (e) | 6. (c) | 7. (e) | 8. (e) | 9. (b) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (e) |
| 21. (e) | 22. (a) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) | 25. (d) | 26. (d) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) | 29. (c) | 30. (e) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (e) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (b) | 36. (a) | 37. (e) | 38. (c) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (c) | 43. (e) | 44. (e) | 45. (b) | 46. (a) | 47. (b) | 48. (a) | 49. (c) | 50. (b) |

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Option (d). DCAEB. Comparison of B, D, and A yields D as the best starter. Going on from there it is easy to discover the best sequence as option (d). Also, sentence B cannot be anywhere else other than at the end.

2. Option (d). EDCBA; E best starts the paragraph. ED makes a pair. CB makes the next pair with the lady's observation and the reaction. A continues the idea from B ending the paragraph.

3. Option (e). CADB. Between C and A, CA is far better than AC because "she said" in A is properly understood when it is preceded by "As always she spoke..." Then it goes on naturally to D placing D at the end.

4. Option (a). DCEBFA. Only statement D is an intelligent start for the paragraph. And there is only one option starting with D. However, if you go on and analyze the options, only option (a) makes sense as a paragraph.

5. Option (e). BECAD "already expressed," "such malpractices" indicate C is unlikely compared to B for the starter. E is also eliminated as "it has become pervasive..." is inferior to B for the starter. BEC is better compared to BED. Reading further on the answer choice becomes obvious.

6. Option (c). CBDA. When all the four sentences are considered for starting the paragraph C makes the best choice in comparison. "This evolution" in B is directly to the "transformed" in C, hence CB scores over CD. CBDA hence is the best option.

7. Option (e). BADC. B introduces the paragraph. A and D are illogical in comparison to B. BA is continuous, Ad is continuous and DC is continuous.

8. Option (e). ABCD. CD is mandatory can be easily understood. The placement of A and B in comparison with the sequences in the options shows that BA is a less likely versus AB. AB is better placed before CD because "not the only" in A is continued in the other sentences with various examples.

9. Option (b). DACB. The tendency to "define all conditions as genetically..." is result of the "certainly geneticized medicine" in D—hence DA is logical. If the paragraph is started with A, the placement of D is problematic in every other option. AC is mandatory; also B has to be after C because of the "genetic-testing services" (C) and "genetic tests if properly administered" (D).

10. Option (d). BDAC. By comparing A first gets eliminated for the start over D and B. Since the "current success ratio" is vague without placing B before it BA can be seen as mandatory. After A "this makes the industry's..." makes sense to be followed by "thus" in C. Hence option (d).

11. Option (c). DBECA. A and D become contenders for the starter AE gets eliminated in comparison and ADC gets eliminated when you continue it with B. DA gets eliminated in comparison to DB—DBECA is the best choice.

12. Option (c). BDCEA. The contest is between options (b) and (c), after comparing the other options and to lesser extent 5 also can be considered. What eliminates option (b) in favour of (c) is the combination EB—the mention of "Faculty are on the move too" makes much

better sense after it is mentioned that students are on the move as globalization is more related to student movement than faculty movement. Option (e) is eliminated because B immediately before the footer.

13. Option (a). CBEDA. On comparison of options, DB eliminates option (b); B moving into the 7 or the footer eliminates option (c). EB eliminates option (d). CA eliminates option (e). These combinations may make sense but the answer choice (a) is the best in comparison to all these.
14. Option (c). CBDA. Obviously the paragraph is about agriculture—what are the main constraints—first it has to be related to the land, not by rule but in comparison to the other statements related to seeds and irrigation. Next water, water affects yield, hence BD make a pair. A can only be placed just before the footer.
15. Option (d). CDAB. C goes best with the header—“two episodes ... more are likely.” CA need to be together because there is no other place for A in the paragraph, just the way DB have to be together.
16. Option (a). DCEBA. D and C may be considered for the start compared to A. DCA eliminates option (b). Option (e) is eliminated when it comes to BE. Option (a) comparatively offers the most logical paragraph.
17. Option (c). DACEB. ED is eliminated first. EA next. “These countries” in B is better placed after C eliminating option (a). Placement of E is the comparison in options (b) and (c). E at the end option (b) just does not make sense. Option (c) scores in comparison.
18. Option (c). BDCA. Header logically continues in statement B rather than any other statement, D continues the same train of thought. Next sentence could either be C or A; here the option (c) has made the decision limiting the analysis.
19. Option (d). BEADC. B introduces the paragraph and the study. E continues the details of the study. A provides the example with the justification in D and C to conclude the paragraph.
20. Option (e). DACEB. D introduces the news item. A gives the reason why a statement is made. C and E are mandatory and state the evidence. B concludes the paragraph.
21. Option (e). BDCA. “this facility” in statement A links to the header. “what accounts for this facility” in B justifies the “a language may be thought of as...” in D. “an axiomatic system” in D is continued in C as “the abstract system.” “A” needs to be placed before the footer. Thus we get the best paragraph in option (e).
22. Option (a). EBDCFA. The second sentence in 1 and E can be seen to be very closely connected. Or, if we compare the other statements to follow the header, then also the link between the header and the statement E

can be seen by comparison. Even if BCD is analyzed, BCDE is not logical.

23. Option (b). BDAEC “though what exactly this means ...” justifies the quotation “the most contentious question” in B. BD, then makes perfect sense—“figuring out ... no small task indeed.” Also, one can easily note that neither B nor D (according to the options) can be placed before the footer.
24. Option (a). BADC Though A would logically continue form the header AB eliminates option (b); besides, “such power transgresses orthodox, mainstream Hindu norms” in C is closely linked to the footer with “*Violating prescriptions regarding caste, sexuality, diet and death,...*” hence option (b) and (c) are eliminated. Since there is a sentence that introduces the foreign term “shakti” (A), it needs to come before D, eliminating option (e). Between options (a) and (d) “The theological designation...” of power is better followed by its “manifestations” rather than preceded, i.e., DA vs. AD (in comparison alone) makes option (a) the best choice.
25. Option (d). BDCA After the introductory sentence the paragraph compares American and Japanese businesses. “have long been highly unusual” is justified after “becoming balanced businesses.” D gives what has been unusual. C compares Japanese and D concludes it.
26. Option (d). EBDAC The reason for what is stated in the header is stated in E. No other sentence continues from the header as logically as E. “But...” in B also has no other place other than after E. “.... standup comedy is standup comedy and theater is theater...” logically moves into “why they are separate...” A and C then follow logically from here as reason (because) and consequence (so).
27. Option (a). DBECA. “bewildering array” in the header is explained only in D; hence D continues from the header. B then explains the reason for “such competitive displays”; this is then linked by E with its “similar reasons.” C gives examples of animals that use “dance to impress.” A can only follow C because of the “also” in it. The second part of statement A is explained in the footer—making option (a) the best choice.
28. Option (c). EBADC. AE and AB can be very easily eliminated. If E and b are compared for the starter B can be eliminated. EDB is inferior to EBA. Hence option (c).
29. Option (c). CEBDA. Since the header states “there is little evidence ...” which makes these arguments “zombie theories”—(mechanical or apathetic); hence statement C is the best one after the header; besides there is no other place in the paragraph where C can be placed logically—especially after A as all the other options do. CEBDA thus makes the most logical

paragraph, as only statement A can be placed before the footer.

30. Option (e). CDBEA. Statement A cannot continue form the header because it contradicts the header. Once that is seen the decision to make is what follows C. CA vs. CD is an easy choice in favour of CD. Also, there is a very strong clue to place A just before the footer.
31. Option (b). DBEAC. DB is a mandatory pair. B does not make sense after any other sentence. Though A can be confused for the starter, none of the options beginning with A have the mandatory DB.
32. Option (e). DEBAFC. D provides the best starter in comparison, the non zero-sum then gets explained in E. After that the paragraph moves on. The other options are eliminated at this stage itself.
33. Option (c). ABCDEF. By comparing the option it can be seen that the original order itself is the best.
34. Option (d). DAECB. The comparison between driving and global co-operation comes through logically in option (d). DAE is about driving, and CB about global framework.
35. Option (b). EBFCDCA. “Renaissance” in E is the revival in B—hence they are a mandatory pair. A is eliminated for the starter because of the “thus” in it—best in a concluding line. In comparison D and C also can be eliminated for the starter. In comparison the best sequence is to be found in option (b).
36. Option (a). EDACB. While comparing the starter B gets eliminated first. Then, in comparison, ACB and ABC options (b) and (c) get eliminated as they do not make as much sense as the other options do. EDA scores over EDB.
37. Option (e). CEBDFA. B and C seem to be equally good for the start. However, after BDFA the paragraphs do not seem to make sense. Working with options beginning with C, it becomes easy to notice the scoring option as (e).
38. Option (c). FADECB. Though the sentences seem to be disconnected, the options help arrive at the answer quickly. C and its continuation in option (d) and b and its continuation in option (e) can be very easily eliminated in favour of options beginning with F. However, option (a) starts losing sense after FAC in comparison to FAD.
39. Option (a). DAECB. Since D has details about both the sources of data used to reach the conclusion it starts the paragraph best. The choice between options (a) and (e) can be made after DAE (or by evaluating CB vs. BC) in favour of option (a).
40. Option (b). CEBCA. DE is mandatory; EB is mandatory; BC is mandatory; they are better combinations also in comparison with the others.
41. Option (b). BDAC. “application to the universe as a whole” continues logically in statement D making them a better pair than any other. This is then continued with “the authors also assert...” in A; hence DA would also go together.
42. Option (c). CBDA. “most people would not ...” And “but then, most powerpoints...” make a logical pair. D is most effective when placed immediately after CB than anywhere else (other options).
43. Option (c). BDAC. If you had selected option (a) you fell for the trickster. Look a little more carefully. AC is a mandatory pair. “Its fundamental idea ...” is best placed after A and there is no sequence beginning with AC. BC option (a) does not make much sense with “its” begging the question. Compare all the options; you will see that (c) is the best sequence.
44. Option (e). DACB. Very straightforward if one notices the transition words; it may necessitate only a very casual reading of the sentences and not any comprehension. “Most of the arguments For example Likewise In contrast “forms the best sequence The other sequence possible is “Most of the arguments ... for example.... In contrast ... likewise...” (DABC) No other option is logical.
45. Option (b). ADCB. In comparison A is the best starter. A states “visible only to those...” this makes “Fortunately, that does not rule out humans...” a logical pair with D. As B explains what happens in the LHC, C need to be before it.
46. Option (a). BDCA. First, the major clue available is that DC needs to be together in that order because “these noxious chemicals” in D refers to the chemicals mentioned in D. No other option has DC. Comparison of options shows you that option (a) is the answer.
47. Option (b). BDCA. Among B, A, and C for the starter B definitely scores in comparison. BA can be ruled out in comparison to BD and BC. Since D cannot be placed at the end, (in comparison with BDCA) BDCA scores. Besides, “experts were predicting” in B is best followed by “by now millions were supposed to perish”—the prediction itself.
48. Option (a). CBDA. BD is mandatory pair with references to parents and offspring respectively. Placement of C and A on either side in that order makes the most logical sequence.
49. Option (e). DACB. “this fact” in D is specified in A making DA a mandatory pair. “nowhere was this more apparent” in C refers to the fact highlighted in A, hence DAC. B concludes the paragraph.
50. Option (b). BEACD. Among A, B, and C for the starter A is easily eliminated. CE and CA are inferior to CD. CDB eliminates option (d) forcing us to look at option (b), which provides a logical sequence.

These questions take the familiar Paragraph Jumbles questions a step further. There are four sentences given to you named A, B, C, and D. These are in random order. However three sentences are parts of a paragraph. One sentence, however, does not fit into the context of that paragraph. You need to identify the out-of-context sentence and choose it as your answer. This then becomes an exercise similar to the odd man out questions. Earlier, aptitude tests gave a set of words or short phrases in this question type. However, sentences made it appear as if it was a completely new question type. Hence, it became baffling and difficult for some students.

To solve these questions correctly, apply the same logic as in the odd man out questions—that there is something common about the three words (in this case sentences), and there is one that does not fit into the same classification as the others. Various reasons bind three words together in the odd man out words which need to be analysed from several points of view. But when one is given four sentences analysing and discovering that logic need not be a nerve-wracking exercise. One needs to merely understand the theme that is pursued in the sentences. The odd one will not relate to this theme. That becomes your answer. It definitely takes some analysis to discover this theme as the sentences are jumbled. That makes the question type time-consuming rather than difficult. Hence, be patient and read carefully to identify that theme. The answer choice, then, is not very difficult to identify.

Example:

Directions: Three of the sentences labelled A, B, C, and D form part of a paragraph. One sentence is out of context. Choose the ODD sentence for your answer.

- A. That they have been anonymized reflects propriety rather than conformity to any hidebound traditions.
- B. This is a true incident about a small team of medical personnel doing voluntary work in an under-served Central African country.
- C. They are supported by the local doctors and healthcare workers in that hospital.
- D. Though all characters in the story are anonymized, they are recognizable to the knowledgeable, based on the events portrayed.

You can very easily understand, though after a little deliberation, that sentence C is out of place in the above. BDC in that order can form the beginning of a narration. The writer wants to narrate a true story with the rider that readers understand that the names are not real and are hidden for propriety. In this theme and purpose, sentence C is a misfit.

You must have found this question very easy. However, the purpose of this easy question was to make you understand the methodology—understand the theme and identify the odd sentence.

REVIEW EXERCISE

Directions: Mark the out-of-context sentence for your answer.

- 1. A. Where government resolve and action can really make a difference is in the area of investment.
- B. The government's mid-year review of the economy pares growth estimates for this
- C. fiscal down to less than 6%, from the upbeat 7.6% projected six months earlier.
- D. So far, the government has focused on inclusion, which is not a bad thing.
- D. The prediction may have dismayed markets, but this new show of realism should shake the government out of its cocoon of complacence.

- 2. A. Young adult literature assures teens that the world is capable of understanding and sympathizing, and that it can provide a safe space to explore the unknown, including the unknown parts of oneself.
- B. But stories have always held the power to guide and influence their listeners and, moreover, teens often lack the tools or the cultural context to view works in a critical light.
- C. As evidenced by studies as well as our own memories, teen girls are particularly vulnerable to self-doubt and self-esteem problems.
- D. In this context, young adult novels can play a special role, with stories crafted specifically to validate their emotions and speak to young women's concerns.
- 3. A. In 1991 labourers were brought in from the villages of Tamil Nadu to work on the runway and once construction was completed, instead of returning to their villages they decided to stick around in the city of dreams and thus the slum "Annawadi" came to be.
- B. Pulitzer Prize winning journalist, Katherine Boo spent three years in a Mumbai slum called "Annawadi" situated on the fringes of the city's international airport.
- C. Why anyone would want to live in "a sodden, snake-filled bit of brushland across the street from the international terminal" is a baffling question to many, but because rural poverty is bleaker than urban destitution, many rural migrants choose the latter.
- D. Through the lives of several protagonists the reader is able to get a glimpse into what life may be like in a Mumbai slum.
- 4. A. According to a 2010 study, fields of insect-resistant GM corn have an "area-wide suppression effect" on insects, benefiting neighbouring fields containing conventional corn varieties.
- B. For example, modern techniques of genetic engineering—also known as biotechnology, recombinant DNA technology, or genetic modification (GM)—provide the tools to make old plants do spectacular new things.
- C. It is a specialty of self-styled public-interest groups, whose agenda is often not to protect public health or the environment, but rather to oppose the research, products, or technology that they happen to dislike.
- D. In other words, a benefit-risk balance must be struck.
- 5. A. People everywhere are increasingly vulnerable to the use of what Nobel Prize-winning chemist Irving Langmuir dubbed "pathological science"—the "science of things that aren't so"—to justify government regulation or other policies.
- B. In general, it is fair to say that these activities are performed more efficiently as a result.
- C. Many activities that were previously performed "for free" such as home maintenance, and care for the sick and elderly, are now frequently outsourced and counted as economic output.
- D. People whose skills are worth, say, \$50 per hour spend more of their time earning \$50, rather than performing chores "worth" \$10 or \$20 per hour.
- E. But many individuals, most of the time, go online without any interest in buying something.
- F. Developed countries, however, devote most of their research funds to the diseases from which their citizens suffer, and that seems likely to continue for the foreseeable future.
- G. On which problems should we focus research in medicine and the biological sciences?
- H. People in rich countries already can expect to live about 30 years longer than people in the poorest countries.
- I. There is a strong argument for tackling the diseases that kill the most people—diseases like malaria, measles, and diarrhoea, which kill millions in developing countries, but very few in the developed world.
- J. Drugs with serious adverse safety profiles are used to treat potentially fatal conditions—including various forms of cancer, inflammatory arthritis, and HIV—because they ultimately help more than they hurt.
- K. Moreover, drug safety is a leading factor in determining how medicines are regulated.
- L. Rather than assess a medicine's safety in isolation, its adverse effects must be considered in relation to its efficacy.
- M. In other words, a benefit-risk balance must be struck.
- N. And one of the things that struck me as I learned more and more about HIV was how strange epidemics were.

- B. The word "Tipping Point," for example, comes from the world of epidemiology.
- C. If you talk to the people who study epidemics—epidemiologists—you realize that they have a strikingly different way of looking at the world.
- D. Before I went to work for *The New Yorker*, I was a reporter for the *Washington Post* and I covered the AIDS epidemic.
9. A. I guess what I'm saying is that I'm not sure that this book fits into any one category.
- B. I profile three people who I think embody those types, and then I use the example of Paul Revere and his midnight ride to point out the subtle characteristics of this kind of social epidemic.
- C. I think that word of mouth is something created by three very rare and special psychological types, whom I call Connectors, Mavens, and Salesmen.
- D. There's a whole section of the book devoted to explaining the phenomenon of word of mouth, for example.
10. A. Much of the African surface is covered by savannas, or open grasslands, and by arid plains and deserts.
- B. Africa is a continent of great size, almost 12 million square miles or about three times the size of the United States.
- C. We have already noted the origins of humankind in East Africa where some of the earliest fossil remains of protohominids have been found.
- D. Most of it lies in the tropics and, although we often think of Africa in terms of its rain forests, less than 10% of the continent is covered by tropical forests, and those are mostly in West Africa.
11. A. In these centuries, there were important advances in the aesthetics of nature, including the emergence of the concepts of disinterestedness and the picturesque, as well as the introduction of the idea of positive aesthetics.
- B. Although environmental aesthetics has developed as a sub-field of philosophical aesthetics only in the last 40 years, it has historical roots in eighteenth and nineteenth century aesthetics.

- C. Thus, by the end of the eighteenth century, there were three clearly distinct ideas each focusing on different aspects of nature's diverse and often contrasting moods.
- D. These notions continue to play a role in contemporary work in environmental aesthetics, especially in the context of its relationship to environmentalism.
12. A. But the loss is not only theirs.
- B. Unless disadvantaged racial groups are integrated into mainstream social institutions, they will continue to suffer from segregation and discrimination.
- C. Current affirmative action debates have lost sight of the ideal of integration as a compelling moral and political goal.
- D. It is high time that institutions of higher education forthrightly defend this ideal in its own right.
13. A. Not long ago the world's main worry was that people had too little to eat.
- B. In an age of plenty, individuals have the luxury of eating what they like.
- C. Persuading children to eat vegetables is hardly a new struggle, nor would it seem to rank high on the list of global priorities.
- D. Yet America, for all its libertarian ethos, is now worrying about how its citizens eat and how much exercise they take.
14. A. Moreover, for most nations, government debt is projected to grow relative to income for years to come.
- B. The popularity of austerity policies has waned over the past several years thanks to evidence that it may have been counterproductive.
- C. It is important to remember that there is an absence of evidence that governments with their own currencies are too indebted.
- D. But many are still worried by the fact that, relative to national income, government debt is now larger in many countries than at any point since WWII.
15. A. A thorough understanding of what civilization and culture are requires knowledge of all the qualities that make up human nature and a full understanding of world history.
- B. To be truly world history, an account of the past must not only retell what happened but
- must also relate events and people to each other.
- C. It must inquire into causes and effects.
- D. It must try to discern falsehood in the old records, such as attempts of kings to make themselves look better than they really were.
16. A. It came as something of a surprise when scientists determined that human beings share almost 99 percent of their genetic material with chimpanzees.
- B. Prehuman bipeds predicated stone tools, which appeared approximately 2.5 million years ago.
- C. Despite all that is held in common, however, the differences are crucial and allow humans to be allotted their own genus and species, *Homo sapiens*.
- D. This led one scientific journalist to refer to humans as "the third chimpanzee."
17. A. This is in the country where the leader of the ruling party, the speaker of the lower house of parliament, at least three chief ministers, and a number of sports and business icons are women.
- B. It is also a country where a generation of newly empowered young women are going out to work in larger numbers than ever before.
- C. It's early days yet, but one hopes these are the first stirrings of change.
- D. TrustLaw, a news service run by Thomson Reuters, has ranked India as the worst G20 country in which to be a woman.
18. A. For no apparent reason you cannot help yourself from humming or singing a tune by Lady Gaga or Coldplay, or horror upon horrors, the latest American Idol reject.
- B. Songs that get stuck in your head and go round and round, sometimes for days, sometimes for months.
- C. Some people call them earworms.
- D. If there was nothing unique about them they would be swamped by all the other memories that sound similar too.
19. A. Nasa could design another rover, equipped with all sorts of life-hunting instrumentation, only to find it is taking the wrong measurements with the wrong detectors.

- B. The reason scientists favour a sample return mission is that they do not know exactly what they are looking for.
- C. Lunar rocks and soil were sealed in bags and only opened in airtight laboratories.
- D. Martian life, for example, could come in many different guises and using equipment designed to detect life on Earth, may not pick it up on Mars.
20. A. I am particularly optimistic about the potential for technological innovation to improve the lives of the poorest people in the world.
- B. Companies are then willing to make the investments required to build new systems, and customers are able to accept the transition costs of adopting new behaviours.
- C. But I believe that a realistic appraisal of the human condition compels an optimistic worldview.
- D. Usually, "optimism" and "realism" are used to describe two different outlooks on life.
21. A. New technologies of various kinds, together with globalization, are powerfully affecting the range of employment options for individuals in advanced and developing countries alike—and at various levels of education.
- B. From recent research, we have learned a number of interesting things about how the evolution of economic structure affects employment.
- C. How, then, should policymakers confront the new and difficult challenges for employment especially in developed economies?
- D. Technological innovations are not only reducing the number of routine jobs, but also causing changes in global supply chains and networks that result in the relocation of routine jobs—and, increasingly, non-routine jobs at multiple skill levels—in the tradable sector of many economies.
22. A. Beyond a certain point, this issue cannot be pursued independently of metaphysical issues about realism.
- B. What this means is that the judgment of taste is based on a feeling of pleasure or displeasure.
- C. The first necessary condition of a judgement of taste is that it is essentially subjective.
- D. It is this that distinguishes a judgment of taste from an empirical judgment.

23. A. An essential ambiguity characterizes the experience of the audience.
 B. The metaphysical aspects of existentialist aesthetics imply a certain theory of the audience.
 C. The ambiguity of aesthetic experience is linked directly to the above mentioned theory of the negativity of the expressive means.
 D. The genuine artist creates a new virtual world that expresses a coherent, idiosyncratic perspective on the world shared by all.
24. A. The failure to distinguish these questions is the source of serious philosophical confusions.
 B. This may or may not turn out to be correct.
 C. A natural way of thinking would seem to be that mind-body dualism is a "survival-friendly" metaphysical view, whereas materialism is inimical to survival.
 D. The possibility of survival after death cannot be considered without taking into account the nature of the human person.
25. A. The pain you feel when you sprain your ankle is taken to cause you to open the freezer in search of an ice pack.
 B. Mind-world interaction is taken for granted in everyday experience and in scientific practice.
 C. Mental causation—the mind's causal interaction with the world, and in particular, its influence on behaviour—is central to our conception of ourselves as agents.
 D. It might seem equally obvious that the mind's causal role in producing behaviour is also a matter for science to settle.
26. A. The ability of such cells to morph into any other sort of cell suggested that worn-out or damaged tissues might be repaired, and diseases thus treated—a technique that has come to be known as regenerative medicine.
 B. Fourteen years ago James Thomson of the University of Wisconsin isolated stem cells from human embryos.
 C. However, experimental treatments fail far more often than they succeed.
 D. It was an exciting moment.
27. A. Among the many new gadgets unveiled at the recent Consumer Electronics Show in

- Las Vegas was a pair of smartphones able to exchange data using light.
 B. Using light offers the possibility of breaking out of this conundrum by exploiting a completely different part of the electromagnetic spectrum, one that is already ubiquitous because it is used for another purpose: illumination.
 C. These phones, as yet only prototypes from Casio, a Japanese firm, transmit digital signals by varying the intensity of the light given off from their screens.
 D. The flickering is so slight that it is imperceptible to the human eye, but the camera on another phone can detect it at a distance of up to ten metres.
28. A. At the recent Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas, talk of Ultra HD was on everyone's lips.
 B. The recent flood of 3D films largely failed that test.
 C. The development most are hoping will do the trick is a display technology known as Ultra High-Definition that offers four times the resolution of today's 1,080p HDTV sets.
 D. Having seen interest in 3D television fizzle, consumer-electronics firms are desperate to find some other blockbuster product that will get customers back into big-box stores.
29. A. The rapid shrinkage of Arctic ice cover is one of the most dramatic changes in nature currently occurring anywhere on the planet, with profound environmental and economic implications.
 B. There are several oil-related environmental risks specific to the Arctic Ocean.
 C. The once fabled northeast and northwest passages will reduce shipping times and costs by as much as half, bringing China and Japan much closer to Europe and North America's east coast.
 D. We stand to lose one of the Earth's largest and most significant ecosystems.
30. A. For better or worse, youth brands have lost the fear of alienating people who are not the core demographic.
 B. The '91 and later generations have grown up with a far wider and more global set of influences.

- C. Or at least expect them to take a lot more ribbing without complaining.
 D. These ads are early signs of the clash between the pre and post liberalization generations.
31. A. When a brand has earned the respect of consumers and are "followed," 48% are positive to receiving messages from that brand.
 B. But the question that needs to be asked: is all this money being spent wisely?
 C. Social media is everywhere and marketers are planning to take full advantage by pledging more budget than ever to the plethora of new communication channels available.
 D. Billions of dollars are expected to be invested across the globe in 2013 as the explosion in social shows little signs of slowing.
32. A. They are the finest in their respective fields, their areas of expertise range from climbing cliffs that stretch to the heavens, without safety nets of course, to wing suit jumps off those very same cliffs.
 B. Now, you might have heard of the next chap.
 C. It is always a strange, life-threatening form of sport; only those not in their right mind would try it.
 D. Doyle is part of an elite force of over 600 brand agents.
33. A. This must change.
 B. This would encourage long term investment and channelize saving in the productive financial assets of equities.
 C. In the case of equities, retail investors have to rely on the kindness of brokers or advisors to scan a profitable investing opportunity.
 D. Indians save a lot but invest mostly in gold and real estate and very little in equity.
34. A. In India, that is the norm, with 22 constitutionally-decreed languages and thousands of dialects.
 B. It was conventional wisdom that Indians think fast and multitask because of endemic adversity: the situation demands and fosters it.
 C. It is rare to find most people fluent in more than a single language in most places.
35. A. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has promised concrete steps to fight inflation.
 B. It will not only ensure better returns to farmers but also keep inflation under check.
 C. Farmers should be able to sell their produce freely.
 D. This requires states to scrap the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) laws that give monopoly to some traders to buy crops.
36. A. Almost immediately, speculation began about which team he would come back to train after a year-long sabbatical in the United States. Global football chatter—always opinionated and occasionally substantive—speculated that two English clubs were likely destinations for Pep.
 B. These were Manchester City and Chelsea, each with super-rich owners.
 C. Nearly a year ago when Pep Guardiola, the most successful coach of the world's best football team, FC Barcelona, quit at the end of a triumphant season, shockwaves went around the soccer universe.
 D. What does Pep's choice reveal about the state of European football?
37. A. Spectrum is a case in point—though not depleting in reality, it faces scarcity of a different kind because of technological evolution bringing in more and more innovative uses, which does create a scarcity factor of sorts.
 B. In an era when a keyboard is all pervasive; controlling trajectories of space missions, nuclear plants to aircrafts in flight, anything and everything is possible to bring in efficiencies of scale to make the utilisation of natural resources such that costs to the consumer are brought down.
 C. This debate has been going on for over three decades, but it has been sought to be suppressed for parochial reasons of ownership.
 D. Not to embrace technology that helps in the preservation of ever-depleting natural resources to bring about benefits to humanity and to prolong the resources is a sin.

38. A. The reactors have been running for decades without any serious environmental issues.
 B. Soon after commissioning, the original suppliers left, leaving us to fend for ourselves.
 C. The first nuclear reactors in India were imported.
 D. It had to be so because there was no other group than the Department of Atomic energy working in this field.
39. A. He helped kindle fears that effectively shut down GM foods in Europe and in developing nations like India.
 B. But having gone into the science behind it—and getting the Royal Society science book prize for his “Six Degrees”—he found his beliefs on GM foods were myths.
 C. To achieve a doubling of food output by 2050 low-yielding organic technology, huge

forests and grasslands will have to be cleared and cultivated.
 D. Mark Lynas says when he first heard of Monsanto’s GM soya, he thought a nasty US corporation was putting out a monster food by mixing genes.

40. A. They just go ahead and do it because it is part of their nature.
 B. Because if the rich man gives up his wealth to feed the poor and makes a show of it, he would still be far from heaven.
 C. Eastern scholar RH Blyth said that it is not so much our sins that are obvious weaknesses and a vulgarity, as our virtues that we need to be delivered from.
 D. “Forgive us our good deeds as we forgive those who do good deeds to us.”

ANSWER KEYS

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) | 25. (d) | 26. (c) | 27. (b) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (b) | 34. (b) | 35. (a) | 36. (d) | 37. (c) | 38. (d) | 39. (c) | 40. (a) |

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Option C. Notice the theme followed in B, D, and A, in that order if you prefer. They all follow the idea paring of growth estimates, the dismay of the markets to this, and what government can do. D suggests that government should boost investment to accelerate growth. Sentence C talks about “inclusion which is not bad.” It is unrelated to the theme followed in the other three sentences.
2. Option B. The paragraph highlights the importance of young adult literature for teens. CDA in that order follow this theme. However, statement B goes off on a tangent and states that teens lack “critical light.” It does not go along well with the other sentences.
3. Option D. ‘lives of several protagonists,’ “the reader” etc., in D are not related to the story narrated here that Katherine Boo spent three years in a slum that came into being when construction labourers continued to stay on rather than return to their villages.
4. Option A. D, C, and B in that order are about the same theme—which is, the unnecessary regulation of GM

crops by governments and criticism by self-styled public-interest groups to research like modern techniques of genetic engineering. From this point of view sentence A is not related to the theme.

5. Option D. B, A, and C makes sense in that order. However, sentence D talks abruptly about going online without any interest in buying. It is disconnected from the other three sentences.

6. Option C. “On which problems should we focus ... There is a strong argument for tackling the diseases that kill the most people ... Developed countries, however, devote most of their research funds...” elsewhere. Hence C does not fit into this scheme of things.

7. Option B. A, C, and D in that order make perfect sense on the theme that is concluded in sentence D. From this point of view, though B makes sense, it talks about regulation.

8. Option B. D, A, and C, in that order talks about the writers experience and learning. When B states “for

- example” it has no connection with the others. Example for what?
9. Option A. D, C, and B in that order is the writer commenting about a whole section of his book. That it does not fit into any category—sentence A—has hardly any relation to the other three sentences. In d the beginning of the paragraph is rather abrupt but there is no other sentence that can begin this paragraph.
10. Option C. The other three sentences follow the theme of the geography of Africa—the origin of humankind cannot be linked to this theme. If you try to arrange the other sentences in a sequence it could be BDA.
11. Option C. B, A, and D in that order talks about the development of environmental aesthetics—its roots in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries—the emergence of the concepts of disinterestedness and the picturesque in these centuries and how these concepts still influence... C does not fit into this theme in any way—there is no place for “thus.”
12. Option D. C, B, and A is about the theme of integration with reference to affirmative action. “they will continue to suffer...” logically follows into “but the loss is not only theirs.”—There is no need to bring in institutions of higher education into all this. “this ideal” is also ambiguous. Even if we force “this ideal” to be “integration” there seems to no place for respect to the other sentences.
13. Option A. Read the sentences in the order of C, B, and A. The theme is the eating habits of Americans—children don’t eat vegetables—individuals eat what they like—their eating habit has become a national concern. Sentence A does not fit well in this scheme of things.
14. Option C. B, D, and A in that order talk about how in spite of the waning of the popularity of austerity measures government is now larger than ever and how it is projected to grow. C is a misfit and does not relate to any of the sentences.
15. Option A. What is “truly world history” is explained in B, C, and D in that order itself. It becomes impossible to relate A to this theme.
16. Option B. A, D, and C can be seen as describing what is common between chimpanzees and human species and yet how different they are. B has no connection with this theme.
17. Option C. D, A, and C makes up a complete story about the country being the worst for women in spite of the facts presented in A and C. since there is no connection between this and the ‘stirrings of change’ in C, it is the odd sentence.
18. Option D. Arranging sentences B, C, and A (better than CBA) in that order explains what are “earworms”—
- their uniqueness is beside the point even contrary to statement A. Hence A is the odd sentence.
19. Option C. If you read the sentences in the order of B, D, and A, you can understand the theme pursued which is why scientists prefer sample return missions. From this point of view C is a misfit and is disconnected.
20. Option B. Notice the “I” in C and A. These two sentences can have a connection. Now compare B and D. D can be connected to A through “optimism” and to C through “realism” B has no connection with any of these.
21. Option B. A, D, and C in that order deal with the theme of how new technologies affect jobs and raises the question how policy makers this challenge. B is related to some other theme—‘evolution of economic structure’ not necessarily new technologies or globalisation.
22. Option A. C, B, and D in that order pursue the theme of judgment of taste vs. empirical judgment. “... this issue” in sentence A is not related to anything that is said in these three sentences and is the misfit.
23. Option C. B is a good beginning for the theme—the theory of the audience, A and D then explain this theory—that an ambiguity characterizes the experience of the audience which is caught in the virtual world created by the artist. “the negativity of expressive means” has no place in this theme. Hence C is odd.
24. Option A. “These questions” has no place anywhere among the other three sentences. D introduces the theme. C then states a “natural way of thinking”, which as stated in B “may or may not be correct.
25. Option D. “it might seem equally obvious...” has nothing to do with the other sentences. C and then B followed by A talk about mental causation. “matter for science to settle” etc., is out of place.
26. Option C. A followed by D and then by B make sense and talk about regenerative medicine—the technique and its discovery. From this point of view the failure of the “experimental treatments” (in itself ambiguous) has place in this theme.
27. Option B. “breaking out of this conundrum” in statement B does not relate to any of the other three sentences. The other three sentences in the order of A, C, and D introduce a new discovery or technology to us.
28. Option B. The other three sentences are about ultra HD because the interest in 3D television sets has fizzled. 3D films “failing the test” is out of context.
29. Option B. “oil related environmental risks” is not related to the other three sentences which talk about the effects of rapid shrinkage of Arctic ice cover.

30. Option B. The other three sentences are about youth brands. The theme is youth brands rather than what B talks about—wider and more global exposure of the liberalized generation. It is relevant to the theme but is not the theme. A, C, and D follow the theme.

31. Option A, C, B, and D pursue the theme of the perceived importance of social media and the huge budgets in this direction. Sentence A is tangential and has no relation to this theme.

32. Option B. The 600 brand agents of Doyle and their strange and daredevil expertise are described in D A and C in that order. From this point of view B does not make sense.

33. Option B. D, A, and C (or D, C, and A) in that order make sense about the saving habits of Indians and the need to change. However, B starts abruptly and without connection that “this would encourage...”—hence is the odd sentence.

34. Option B. D states the theme to which other two sentences (A and C) are related—that the multitasking ability of Indians spring from their being polyglots. Sentence B brings in another factor “adversity”—hence is odd in this context.

35. Option A. Statements C, B, and D in that order or C, D, and B in that order talks about the freedom that farmers should have to sell their produce freely. Statement A in this context has no connection with the others.

36. Option D. C, A, and B read in that order narrates the story of Pep’s quitting. Statement D mentions “Pep’s choice” which is highly ambiguous as there is no mention of any choice in the other three sentences.

37. Option C. “Not to embrace technology that helps in the preservation of ever-depleting natural resources ...” is theme of the three sentences BDA in that order—spectrum is advanced as an example. “this debate...” in C is disconnected.

38. Option D. It had to be so in D raises the question “what had to be so.” C, B, and A in that order give us the history and performance of nuclear reactors in India. D, A, E etc., in D though related to the subject is not related to the theme of the other three sentences.

39. Option C. The other three sentences in the order of D, A, and B describe the change of view of Mark Lynas with regards to GM foods. The doubling of food output etc. in C is out of context in this narrative.

40. Option A. The other three sentences read in the order CBD follow the same theme—that we need to be delivered from our ostentatious virtues. Hence forgive us our good deeds in D connects with C and B. However, A does not connect.

should have to sell their produce freely. Statement A in this context has no connection with the others.

36. Option D, C, A, and B read in that order narrates the story of Pep's quitting. Statement D mentions "Pep's choice" which is highly ambiguous as there is no mention of any choice in the other three sentences.

37. Option C. "Not to embrace technology that helps in the preservation of ever-depleting natural resources ..." is theme of the three sentences BDA in that order—spectrum is advanced as an example. "this debate," in C is disconnected.

38. Option D. It had to be so in D raises the question "what had to be so." C, B, and A in that order give us the history and performance of nuclear reactors in India. D, A, E etc., in D though related to the subject is not related to the theme of the other three sentences.

39. Option C. The other three sentences in the order of D, A, and B describe the change of view of Mark Lynas with regards to GM foods. The doubling of food output etc. in C is out of context in this narrative.

40. Option A. The other three sentences read in the order CBD follow the same theme—that we need to be delivered from our ostentatious virtues. Hence forgive us our good deeds in D connects with C and B. However, A does not connect.

Logical Set Theory

★ TYPE 1

Directions: Each of these questions contains six statements followed by four/five (BCD etc.) sets of combinations of three sentences. Choose the set in which the statements are the most logically related.

- A. Some of my closest friends disapprove of me.
 - B. Some of my closest friends are aardvarks.
 - C. All of my closest friends disapprove of me.
 - D. All who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
 - E. Some who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
 - F. Some of my closest friends are no aardvarks.

(a) BCB

★ TYPE 2

Directions: Each of the questions below contains four arguments of three sentences each. Choose the set in which the third statement is a logical conclusion of the first two.

- A. Some Xs are Ps; Some Ps are Ys; Some Xs are Ys.
 - B. All Sonas are bright; Some bright are crazy; Some Sonas are crazy.
 - C. No faith is strong; Only strong have biceps. No faith has biceps.
 - D. All men are weak. Some weak are strong. Some strong are weak.

Answer 2. (b)

★ HOW TO SOLVE

In these questions you are asked to test the validity of a syllogism. A syllogism is (in logic) "*a valid deductive argument having two premises and a conclusion.*" The traditional type is the categorical syllogism—a set of three statements in which two premises lead to the third as the conclusion. They use only three simple terms between them, each term appearing twice: "All **men** are **mortal**; no **gods** are **mortal**; therefore no **men** are **gods**" (**men**, **mortal**, **gods** being the three terms).

In this book we are not going into the details of logic or syllogisms. We will look at the principles required to solve questions.

The first thing you should bear in mind is that there are four categorical **propositions** in logic, and all logical set theory questions are based on these four (only these four) propositions. They are:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| All X are Y | (Universally affirmative proposition) |
| Some X are Y | (Partially affirmative proposition) |
| Some X are not Y | (Partially negative proposition) |
| No X are Y | (Universally negative proposition) |

Any question in logical set theory will be combinations of three from these four statements. Some test writers may change the format of these standard propositions to sentences like "All of my closest friends disapprove of me." However, the changed sentence will always mean one of the categorical propositions. Hence "All of my closest friends disapprove of me" is merely "All X are Y."

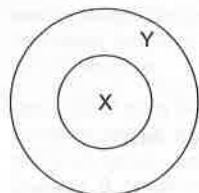
First, translate your syllogism into standard form. For simplicity, you may, if you wish, assign variables to each of the three terms. For example:

All caffeinated drinks are stimulants.	becomes: All CDs are S
All forms of coffee have caffeine.	becomes: All C are CD
All forms of coffee are stimulants.	becomes: All C are S

Second, use Venn diagram to check the validity of the given conclusion.

Venn diagram visually represents the given sets (variables) and makes it easy to check the validity of the conclusion. Each proposition is represented thus:

1. All X are Y



The (inside) set of X is also Y. Hence *Some Y are X* but the data does not give us any information about Y which are not X.

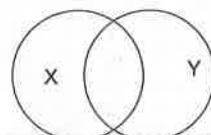
Hence *Some Y are X* is true

But we don't know if there is Y which is not X, hence *Some Y are not X* cannot be concluded.

All X are Y means

- (a) there is *at least one X that is Y* and conversely *Some Y are X* (in the X = Y set. "Some" in logic means *at least one or non-empty*)
- (b) there is no information about Y which are not X, hence *some Y are not X* is not true but only a possibility.

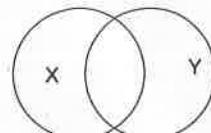
2. Some X are Y



Some X are Y means

- (a) *Some Y are X* (in the intersection where X = Y/Y = X)
- (b) There is no information about Y that are not X and X that are not Y in which case *Some X are not Y* and *Some Y are not X* do not follow as conclusions. However, the possibilities *Some Y may not be X*, *All Y may be X*, *Some may not be Y* are true.

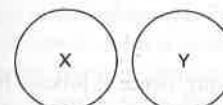
3. Some X are not Y



We have no knowledge about the intersection or the area in which Y is not X. We know that X outside the intersection is not empty.

Some *X are not Y* does not yield any definite conclusion because we do not know the relationship between X and Y. However, *Some X may be Y*; *Some Y may be X*, *All Y may be X* etc., are possibilities which are true.

4. No X are Y



No X are Y means *No Y are X*.

This is all you need to know to solve these questions correctly. As we saw earlier a question has three terms X, Y and Z.

Solve the following questions

Directions: Each of these questions contains six statements followed by four/five (BCD etc.) sets of combinations of three. Choose the set in which the statements are the most logically related.

- A. Some of my closest friends disapprove of me.
- B. Some of my closest friends are aardvarks.
- C. All of my closest friends disapprove of me.
- D. All who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
- E. Some who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
- F. Some of my closest friends are no aardvarks.

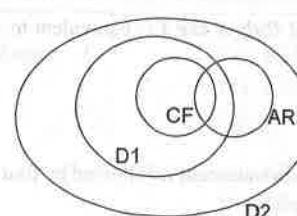
(a) BCD

(b) ABD

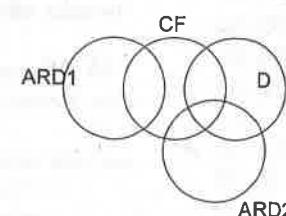
(c) BCE

(d) ABE

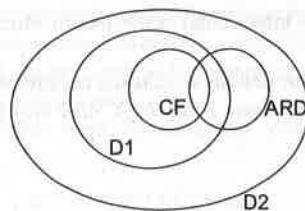
Work from the options backward. Check option (a) if from statement B and Statement C we get the conclusion D. (some CF are A; all CF are D; therefore, All D are A.) The Venn diagram would look like this—



D1 or D2 do not support the conclusion that All D are A. Hence eliminate option (a). Then examine option (b). Draw an appropriate Venn diagram and check; it will look like below. (ARD2 can also be drawn to include all of D). However, as we do not know which case is true it cannot be concluded that *All D are ARD*.



Answer option (c) is correct and the Venn diagram looks like this (it is the same as above); we know that the intersection of CF and ARD contains those elements in the conclusion.

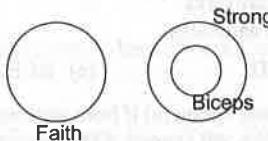


Hence the conclusion is about the intersection we definitely know that is not empty, hence E follows from B and C

Directions: Each of the questions below contains four arguments of three sentences each. Choose the set in which the third statement is a logical conclusion of the first two.

- A. Some Xs are Ps; Some Ps are Ys; Some Xs are Ys.
 - B. All Sonas are bright; Some bright are crazy; Some Sonas are crazy.
 - C. No faith is strong; Only strong have biceps. No faith has biceps.
 - D. All men are weak. Some weak are strong. Some strong are weak.
- (a) A and D (b) C only (c) D only (d) None of these

Sequence A—Some Xs are Ps; Some Ps are Ys; does not yield Some Xs are Ys. Hence eliminate option (a) as it contains A. Check C—it is true and the conclusion follows from both the premises it is the answer as there is no other option containing C. You can mark the answer. However, D appears to be correct at first glance but the third statement (conclusion follows only from the second premise, hence not a part of the answer. The Venn diagram for C looks like this:



✓ NOTE: Only strong have biceps OR *Only X are Y* is equivalent to *All Y are X*—or All biceps are strong.

★ LOGICAL CONSISTENCY

In each of the following sentences the main statement is followed by four sentences each. Select a pair of sentences that relate logically with the given statement.

1. Either Sam is ill; or he is drunk.
- A. Sam is ill.
 - B. Sam is not ill.
 - C. Sam is drunk.
 - D. Sam is not drunk.
- (a) AB (b) DA (c) AC (d) CD

Answer (b)

★ HOW TO SOLVE

In these questions we are given two events related in a particular way. In the options we are given four sentences—one affirming and another negating the first event; still, one affirming and another negating the second event.

These are labeled A, B, C, and D. The basic difference between two combinations in the options e.g. the difference between AC and CA is this: AC means event A guarantees event C; and CA, on the other hand, means that event C guarantees event A.

Read the main statement carefully; notice the conjunction used; work out how the events are related—their interdependency. Then, look at the combination in the options. For example: Juliet is in the balcony when Romeo is in the garden, guarantees the following: *Romeo is in the garden, guarantees that Juliet is in the balcony; Juliet is not in the balcony guarantees that Romeo is not in the garden*.

However, *Juliet is in the balcony* does not guarantee that *Romeo is in the garden* (as per the main statement) because the main statement does not rule out her freedom to be in the balcony for other reasons and at other times. Also, *Romeo is not in the garden* does not guarantee that *Juliet is not in the balcony* for the same reason.

So, if the combination is reversed the dependency of the events as per the main statement (indicated by the conjunction used) may be destroyed. Hence you need to remember this dependency while choosing the correct option.

However, sometimes the exams present you with two correct options. The affirmation sequence and the negation sequence. It is wise to choose the negation over affirmation because negation creates a void and hence scores over the affirmation.

1. Either Sam is ill; or he is drunk.
 - A. Sam is ill.
 - B. Sam is not ill.
 - C. Sam is drunk.
 - D. Sam is not drunk.
- (a) AB (b) DA (c) AC (d) CD

In this case AD, DA, CB, BC, are correct sequences because the conjunction is either or. Hence the scoring option is DA.

★ REVIEW EXERCISE 1 (LOGICAL SET THEORY)

1. A. All those who grow up are unhappy.
 B. All children are unhappy.
 C. All children grow up.
 D. No children grow up.
 E. No children are unhappy.
 F. Some children are unhappy.
 - (a) ADE (b) ACB
 - (c) ADB (d) ADF
 - (e) ABF
2. A. All honest men are persons who acknowledge value in a rival.
 B. Some educated men are very honest.
 C. Some educated men are not persons who acknowledge value in a rival.
 D. Some educated men are persons who are very honest.
 E. Some educated men are not honest.
 F. Some persons who recognize value in a rival are educated.
 - (a) CED (b) ACB
 - (c) BDC (d) CFE
 - (e) ACE
3. A. All chairs are tables.
 B. All chairs are made of wood.
 C. All chairs are used to sit.
 D. All chairs need nails.
 E. All used to sit need nails.
 F. All used to sit are made of wood.
 - (a) BAE (b) ACF
 - (c) ADE (d) BAF
 - (e) BAE
4. A. All men are men of scientific ability.
 B. Some women are women of scientific ability.
 C. Some men are men of artistic genius.
 D. Some men and women are people of scientific ability.

- E. All men of artistic genius are men of scientific ability.
F. Some women of artistic genius are women of scientific ability.

(a) ACD (b) ACE
(c) DEF (d) ABC
(e) ACF

5. A. No plants grow in water.
B. All plants have leaves.
C. Some algae grow in stream.
D. All algae grow in water.
E. No algae are plants.
F. All plants are green.

(a) ABC (b) BCD
(c) ADE (d) DEF
(e) ADF

6. A. Some cats are carnivores.
B. All lions are cats.
C. All lions are kings.
D. All lions are carnivores.
E. Some kings are cats.
F. Some cats are lions.

(a) ADF (b) ABC
(c) AEF (d) ACE
(e) BCE

7. A. First-year students of this college like to enter for the prize.
B. All students of this college rank as University students.
C. First-year students of this college are entitled to enter for the prize.
D. Some who rank as University students are first-year students.
E. All University students are eligible to enter for the prize.
F. All those who like to are entitled to enter for the prize.

(a) AEF (b) ABC
(c) BEC (d) CDF
(e) BED

8. A. Some beliefs are uncertain.
B. Nothing uncertain is worth dying for.
C. Some beliefs are worth dying for.
D. All beliefs are uncertain.
E. Some beliefs are certain.
F. No belief is worth dying for.

(a) ABF (b) BCD
(c) BEF (d) BDF
(e) ACE

9. A. No lunatics are fit to serve on a jury.
B. Everyone who is sane can do logic.
C. None of your sons can do logic.
D. Some who can do logic are fit to serve on a jury.
E. All who can do logic are fit to serve on a jury.
F. Everyone who is sane is fit to serve on a jury.

(a) BDE (b) BEF
(c) BDF (d) ADE

10. A. No phones are cameras.
B. Some PDAs are cameras.
C. Some PDAs are not cameras.
D. All PDAs are phones.
E. All phones are cameras.
F. Some phones are cameras.

(a) ABF (b) CDF
(c) BDF (d) BDE
(e) ABC

11. A. Mary is John's wife.
B. Mary and John danced together.
C. Mary wears John's ring.
D. Husbands and wives danced the last waltz.
E. John loves Mary.
F. John danced last with Mary.

(a) ADF (b) ABD
(c) ACE (d) AEF
(e) ADE

12. A. All pens are blue.
B. All pens are pencils.
C. All pens are erasers.
D. All erasers need ink.
E. All pens need ink.
F. All erasers need paper.

(a) ABC (b) BCD
(c) CDE (d) CEF
(e) DEF

13. A. Ron is a dog.
B. Ren is Ron's pet.
C. Some dogs are pets.
D. No dog is a cat.
E. Ren is not a cat.
F. Ron is not a cat.

(a) ADE (b) ABE
(c) ADF (d) CDE
(e) ACD

14. A. No politician is a gentleman.
B. Some gentlemen are politicians.
C. Some gentlemen are corrupt.
D. No gentlemen are corrupt.
E. Some politicians are not corrupt.
F. All politicians are corrupt.

(a) ABE (b) BCE
(c) ADF (d) BDE
(e) ADE

15. A. Painting and music are forms of art.
B. Art is a symptom of culture.
C. Culture and art are complementary.
D. Music is a form of art.
E. Painting is a form of art.
F. Music shows culture.

(a) BDF (b) AEF
(c) ACE (d) CEF
(e) ABD

16. A. Fats cause heart problems.
B. All fried foods are hazardous to health.
C. Fats do not cause heart problems sometimes.
D. One fried food is Fryums.
E. Brand Fryums causes heart problems.
F. Fryums is bad for health.

(a) ABE (b) BDF
(c) ABD (d) ABC
(e) ABF

17. A. CFL is a good form of lighting.
B. Philips is CFL.
C. This lighting is not Philips.
D. This lighting is Philips.
E. This lighting is not CFL.
F. This lighting is CFL.

(a) ADF (b) BCE
(c) ABD (d) BDF
(e) BDE

18. A. Mathew and Paul are brothers.
B. Siblings are known to quarrel often.
C. Mathew and Paul do not quarrel.
D. All those who quarrel are siblings.
E. Paul and Mathew quarrel often.
F. Mathew and Paul cannot be siblings.

(a) BDE (b) ADF
(c) CDE (d) ACE
(e) ABE

19. A. Different hues are obtained from primary colours.
B. A rainbow consists of several hues.
C. Blue and red can give different hues.
D. Red is a primary colour.
E. Blue can give different hues.
F. Red can give different hues.

(a) ACE (b) AEF
(c) ADF (d) CDF
(e) ABE

20. A. Some college athletes are professionals.
B. No college athlete is a professional.
C. Some professionals are well-paid.
D. All professionals are well-paid.
E. All well-paid persons are professionals.
F. No well-paid person is a college athlete.

(a) BEF (b) ABF
(c) BDF (d) ACF

21. A. All boys are good.
B. Some girls are bad.
C. Good people are educated.
D. Boys are educated.
E. Ram is an educated boy.
F. Lata is an educated girl.

(a) BCF (b) ACD
(c) DEF (d) ADF

22. A. All who are sincere are graduates.
B. Some graduates are not sincere.
C. All who are sincere are dull.
D. All graduates are dull.
E. Some who are dull are graduates.
F. No one who is dull is sincere.

(a) BEF (b) ADF
(c) ABF (d) ADC

23. A. Sham won a lottery.
B. Sham lost in a chess game.
C. Sham is not intelligent.
D. One need not be intelligent to win a lottery.
E. One need not be intelligent to win a chess game.
F. Sham plays chess.

(a) BEF (b) ACD
(c) BDE (d) BDF

24. A. Good managers are intuitive.
B. Some managers are women.
C. Supriya is a good manager.
D. Supriya is a woman.
E. Some women are intuitive.
F. Supriya is intuitive.
(a) BCE (b) ABD
(c) ACF (d) ADF
25. A. Some intolerant are poor thinkers.
B. Some poor thinkers are intolerant.
C. All people with high ideals are intolerant.
D. No poor thinker is intolerant.
E. No poor thinker has high ideals.
F. Some people with high ideals are not poor thinkers.
(a) CDE (b) CDF
(c) ABD (d) BCF
26. A. Some well-dressed people are sociable.
B. All sociable people are well-dressed.
C. Some well dressed people are dull.
D. No dull person is well-dressed.
E. Some sociable people are dull.
F. Some dull ones are well-dressed.
(a) ACE (b) BCE
(c) ADE (d) BEF
27. A. Iran and Iraq are members of the UN.
B. Iran and Iraq are not friends.
C. Iran and Iraq are neighbours.
D. Some UN members are friends.
E. Not all members of the UN are friends.
F. All neighbours are not friends.
(a) ABE (b) ABD
(c) CDF (d) AEF
28. A. No spring is a season.
B. Some seasons are springs.
C. Some seasons are autumns.
D. No seasons are autumns.
E. Some springs are not autumns.
F. All springs are autumns.
(a) DFA (b) BEF
(c) CEB (d) DEB
29. A. Some abra are dabra.
B. All abra are cabra.
C. All dabra are abra.
D. All dabra are not abra.

- E. Some cabra are abra.
F. Some cabra are dabra
(a) AEF (b) BCF
(c) ABD (d) BCE
30. A. Some buildings are not sky-scrapers.
B. Some sky-scrapers are not buildings.
C. No structure is a sky-scraper.
D. All sky-scrapers are structures.
E. Some sky-scrapers are buildings.
F. Some structures are not buildings.
(a) ACE (b) BDF
(c) CDE (d) ACF

Type II

1. A. All men are weak. Some weak are strong. Some strong are weak.
B. All Sonas are bright; Some bright are crazy; Some Sonas are crazy.
C. Some Xs are Ps; Some Ps are Ys; Some Xs are Ys.
D. No faith is strong; Only strong have biceps. No faith has biceps.
(a) A and D (b) C only
(c) D only (d) None of these
2. A. Some icicles are cycles; All cycles are men; Some icicles are men.
B. All girls have teeth; No teeth are yellow; No girls are yellow.
C. No hand is foot; Some foot are heads; Some hands are heads.
D. Every man has a wife; All wives are devoted; No devoted has a husband.
(a) A, B, and C only
(b) A and B
(c) C and B
(d) A, B, C, and D
3. A. No sun is not white; all moon is sun; All moon is white.
B. All windows are open; No open space is allocated; All window is closed space.
C. No German can fire; All Americans bombard; both, Germans and Americans can fight.
D. No X is Z; No Z is Y; No X is Y.
(a) A only (b) B only
(c) A and D only (d) D only

4. A. All Ts are square; all square are rectangular; all Ts are rectangular.
B. Some fat are elongated; some elongated things are huge; some fat are huge.
C. Idiots are bumbler; bumbler fumble; idiots fumble.
D. Water is good for health; health foods are rare; water is rare.
(a) D only (b) C only
(c) Both A and C (d) A, B, C, and D
5. A. All software companies employ knowledge workers. Tara Tech is a software company. Tara Tech employs knowledge workers.
B. Some software companies employ knowledge workers. Tara Tech employs only knowledge workers. Tara Tech is a software company.
C. Some traffic congestion does not cause increased carbon monoxide. Some traffic congestion is not hazardous to health. Increase in carbon monoxide is not hazardous to health.
D. Increase in carbon monoxide is hazardous to health. Traffic congestion increases carbon monoxide in the environment. Traffic congestion is hazardous to health.
(a) A and D (b) A and C
(c) B and C (d) B and D
6. A. Some apples are sweet. Some apples are tasty. Some apples are not tasty.
B. All polluted towns should be destroyed. Town Meghana is polluted. Town Meghana should be destroyed.
C. Some towns in India are polluted. Some town in India should be destroyed. Town Meghana should be destroyed.
D. All sweets are tasty. No apple is tasty. Apples are not sweets.
(a) A and B (b) C only
(c) A and D (d) B and D
7. A. No patriot is a criminal. Bundledas is not a criminal. Bundledas is a patriot.
B. No patriot is a criminal. Bundledas is a patriot. Bundledas is not a criminal.
C. No patriot is a criminal. Bogusdas is not a patriot. Bogusdas is a criminal.
D. Bogusdas is a criminal. Bogusdas is not a patriot. No patriot is a criminal.
(a) A and B (b) C only
(c) A and D (d) D only
8. A. Balaram likes ants. Balaram is an ant eater. Ant eaters like ants.
B. Ant eaters like ants. Balaram likes ants. Balaram is an ant eater.
C. Ant eaters like ants. Boys are ant eaters. Balaram may eat ants.
D. Balaram likes ants. Boys are ant eaters. Balaram is an ant eater.
(a) A and B (b) C only
(c) A and D (d) None of these
9. A. All actors are handsome. Some actors are popular. Some popular people are handsome.
B. Ram is handsome. Ram is a popular actor. Actors are handsome.
C. Modern industry is technology driven. BTI is a modern industry. BTI is technology driven.
D. Technology-driven industry is modern. BTI is not modern industry. BTI may be technology driven.
(a) A and D (b) C only
(c) A and C (d) D only
10. A. All Golmal islanders are blue-coloured people. Some smart people are not blue-coloured people. Some smart people are not Golmal islanders.
B. Some babies are blue coloured. Some babies are smart. Blue colored babies are smart.
C. MBAs are in great demand. Ram and Sita are MBAs. Ram is in great demand.
D. MBAs are in great demand. Sita is in great demand. Sita is an MBA.
(a) A only (b) B only
(c) A and C (d) A, C and D
11. A. No cowboys laugh. Some who laugh are sphinxes. Some sphinxes are not cowboys.
B. All ghosts are fluorescent. Some ghost do not sing. Some singers are not fluorescent.
C. Cricketers indulge in swearing. Those who swear are hanged. Some who are hanged are not cricketers.
D. Some crazy people are pianists. All crazy people are whistlers. Some whistlers are pianists.
(a) A and B (b) C only
(c) A and D (d) D only

12. A. All good people are knights. All warriors are good people. All knights are warriors.
 B. No footballers are ministers. All footballers are tough. Some ministers are players.
 C. All pizzas are snacks. Some meals are pizzas. Some meals are snacks.
 D. Some barkers are musk deer. All barkers are sloth bears. Some sloth bears are musk deer.
 (a) C and D (b) B and C
 (c) A only (d) C only
13. A. Dinosaurs are pre-historic creatures. Water-buffaloes are not dinosaurs. Water-buffaloes are not pre-historic creatures.
 B. All politicians are frank. No frank people are crocodiles. No crocodiles are politicians.
 C. No diamond is quartz. No opal is quartz. Diamonds are opals.
 D. All monkeys like bananas. Some GI Joes like bananas. Some GI Joes are monkeys.
 (a) C only (b) B only
 (c) A and D (d) B and C
14. A. All earthquakes cause havoc. Some landslides cause havoc. Some earthquakes cause landslides.
 B. All glass things are transparent. Some curios are glass things. Some curios are transparent.
 C. All clay objects are brittle. All XY are clay objects. Some XY are brittle.
 D. No criminal is a patriot. Ram is not a patriot. Ram is a criminal.
 (a) D only (b) B only
 (c) C and B (d) A only
15. A. MD is an actor. Some actors are pretty. MD is pretty.
 B. Some men are cops. All cops are brave. Some brave people are cops.
 C. All cops are brave. Some men are cops. Some men are brave.
 D. All actors are pretty. MD is not an actor. MD is not pretty.
 (a) D only (b) C only
 (c) A only (d) B and C
16. A. All IIMs are in India. No BIMs are in India. No IIMs are BIMs.
 B. All IIMs are in India. No BIMs are in India. No BIMs are IIMs.

- C. Some IIMs are not in India. Some BIMs are not in India. Some IIMs are BIMs.
 D. Some IIMs are not in India. Some BIMs are not in India. Some BIMs are IIMs.
 (a) A and B
 (b) C and D
 (c) A only
 (d) B only
17. A. Citizens of Yes Islands speak only the truth. Citizens of Yes Islands are young people. Young people speak only the truth.
 B. Citizens of Yes Islands speak only the truth. Some Yes Islands are in the Atlantic. Some citizens of Yes Islands are in the Atlantic.
 C. Citizens of Yes Islands speak only the truth. Some young people are citizens of Yes Islands. Some young people speak only the truth.
 D. Some people speak only the truth. Some citizens of Yes Islands speak only the truth. Some people who speak only the truth are citizens of Yes Islands.
 (a) A only (b) B only
 (c) C only (d) D only
18. A. All mammals are viviparous. Some fish are viviparous. Some fish are mammals.
 B. All birds are oviparous. Some fish are not oviparous. Some fish are birds.
 C. No mammal is oviparous. Some creatures are oviparous and some are not. Some creatures are not mammals.
 D. Some creatures are mammals. Some creatures are viviparous. Some mammals are viviparous.
 (a) A only (b) B only
 (c) C only (d) D only
19. A. Many singers are not writers. All poets are singers. Some poets are not writers.
 B. Giants climb beanstalks. Some chickens do not climb beanstalks. Some chickens are not giants.
 C. All explorers live in snowdrifts. Some penguins live in snowdrifts. Some penguins are explorers.
 D. Amar is taller than Akbar. Anthony is shorter than Amar. Akbar is shorter than Anthony.
 (a) A only (b) B only
 (c) B and C (d) D only

20. A. Few farmers are rocket scientists. Some rocket scientists catch snakes. A few farmers catch snakes.
 B. Poonam is a kangaroo. Some kangaroos are made of teak. Poonam is made of teak.
 C. No bulls eat grass. All matadors eat grass. No matadors are bulls.
 D. Some skunks drive Cadillacs. All skunks are polar bears. Some polar bears drive Cadillacs.
 (a) B only
 (b) A and C
 (c) C only
 (d) C and D

REVIEW EXERCISE 2 (LOGICAL CONSISTENCY)

1. Whenever Ram hears of a tragedy, he loses sleep.
 A. Ram heard of a tragedy.
 B. Ram did not hear of a tragedy.
 C. Ram lost sleep.
 D. Ram did not lose sleep.
 (a) CA (b) BD
 (c) DB (d) AD
2. Either the train is late; or it has derailed.
 A. The train is late.
 B. The train is not late.
 C. The train is derailed.
 D. The train is not derailed.
 (a) AB (b) DB
 (c) CA (d) BC
3. When I read a horror story I have a nightmare.
 A. I read a story.
 B. I did not hear a horror story.
 C. I did not have a nightmare.
 D. I had a nightmare.
 (a) CB (b) AD
 (c) BC (d) AC
4. Either Sita is sick or she is careless.
 A. Sita is not sick.
 B. Sita is not careless.
 C. Sita is sick.
 D. Sita is careless.
 (a) AB (b) AD
 (c) BA (d) DA
5. Ram gets a swollen nose whenever he eats hamburgers.
 A. Ram gets a swollen nose.
 B. Ram does not eat hamburgers.
 C. Ram does not get a swollen nose.
 D. Ram eats hamburgers.
 (a) AB (b) DC
 (c) AC (d) CB
6. Either the employees have no confidence in the management or they are hostile by nature.
 A. They are hostile by nature.
 B. They are not hostile by nature.
 C. They have confidence in the management.
 D. They have no confidence in the management.
 (a) BA (b) CB
 (c) DA (d) BD
7. He does not go to college when his dad is out of station.
 A. His dad is out of station
 B. He is in college
 C. His dad is in town
 D. He does not go to college.
 (a) AD (b) CB
 (c) BC (d) DA
8. All irresponsible parents shout if their children do not cavort.
 A. All irresponsible parents do not shout.
 B. Children cavort.
 C. Children do not cavort.
 D. All irresponsible parents shout.
 (a) AB (b) BD
 (c) CA (d) All of these
9. Either the orangutan is not angry, or he frowns upon the world.
 A. The orangutan frowns upon the world.
 B. The orangutan is not angry.
 C. The orangutan does not frown upon the world.
 D. The orangutan is angry.
 (a) CB only (b) DA only
 (c) AB only (d) CB and DA
10. Either Ravana is a demon, or he is a hero.
 A. Ravana is a hero.
 B. Ravana is a demon.

- C. Ravana is not a demon.
D. Ravana is not a hero.
(a) CD only
(b) BA only
(c) CD and BA
(d) DB and CA
11. Whenever Rajeev uses the internet, he dreams about spiders.
A. Rajeev did not dream about spiders.
B. Rajeev used the internet.
C. Rajeev dreamt about spiders.
D. Rajeev did not use the internet.
(a) AD (b) DC
(c) CB (d) DA
12. If I talk to my professors, then I do not need to take a pill for headache.
A. I talked to my professors.
B. I did not need to take a pill for headache.
C. I needed to take a pill for headache.
D. I did not talk to my professors.
(a) AB only
(b) DC only
(c) CD only
(d) AB and CD
13. When I eat berries I get rashes.
A. I ate berries.
B. I did not get rashes.
C. I did not eat berries.
D. I got rashes.
(a) DA (b) BC
(c) CB (d) AD
14. I go college only if it is a holiday.
A. I went to college.
B. I did not go to college.
C. It was a holiday.
D. It wasn't a holiday.
(a) AD and AC (b) CA and DA
(c) AC and DB (d) AC and BD
15. The bomb will explode if it strikes the ground.
A. The bomb exploded.
B. The bomb did not explode.

- C. The bomb struck the ground.
D. The bomb did not strike the ground.
(a) AC (b) CD
(c) DB (d) BD
16. He will make it to an IIM if he clears the CAT.
A. He went to an IIM.
B. He did not make it to an IIM.
C. He cleared the CAT.
D. He did not clear the CAT.
(a) AC (b) CD
(c) DB (d) BD
17. He is honest unless he is under pressure.
A. He is honest.
B. He is not honest.
C. He is under pressure.
D. He is not under pressure.
(a) AD (b) CD
(c) BD (d) DB
18. He changes his clothes as soon as he reaches home.
A. He changes his clothes.
B. He does not change his clothes.
C. He has reached home.
D. He has not reached home.
(a) AC (b) CA
(c) BD (d) DB
19. She phones her boyfriend whenever he is in trouble.
A. She phoned her boyfriend.
B. She did not phone her boyfriend.
C. Her boyfriend is in trouble.
D. Her boyfriend is not in trouble.
(a) AC (b) CA
(c) BD (d) DB
20. Water evaporates at 100 degree Celsius.
A. Water evaporated.
B. Water did not evaporate.
C. It is 100 degree Celsius.
D. It is not 100 degree Celsius.
(a) AC (b) CA
(c) BC (d) DB

ANSWER KEYS

Logical Set Theory

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (e) 6. (e) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (c)
11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (e) 19. (c) 20. (a)
21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (b)

Type II

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (e) 19. (b) 20. (d)

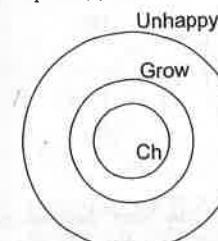
Logical Consistency

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (d)
11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (b)

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

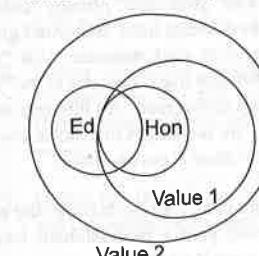
Logical Set Theory

1. Option (b). ACB.

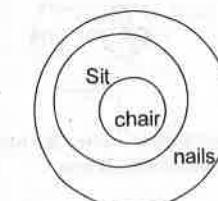


It follows that all children are unhappy.

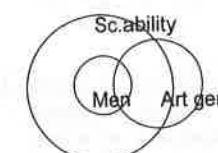
2. Option (d). Some persons who recognize value (Value) are present in the intersection between Educated/honest—hence the conclusion (F) definitely follows from BA.



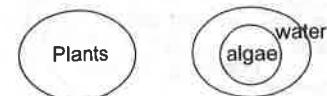
3. Option (a). CED. Since chairs and used to sit are subsets of nails, the conclusion follows.



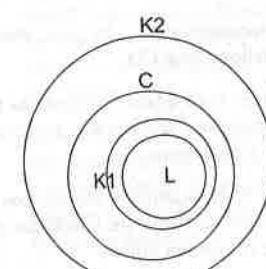
4. Option (b). ACE. All men are men of scientific ability needs to be understood as—among the elements that make up the set up scientific ability, men need to placed as a subset. In other words “men of scientific ability” cannot be assumed to be a superset and “me” as a subset of this (it is ridiculous to think so). Hence if they are *men* of artistic genius they completely go into the set of “men” first. Hence the conclusion is true in ACE.



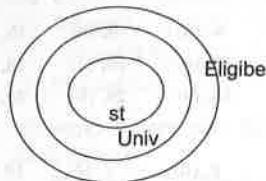
5. Option (c). ADE. Since plants grow in water and no algae grow in water—no algae is plant can be concluded.



6. Option (e). BCE. Two possibilities for K. In any case some K are C.



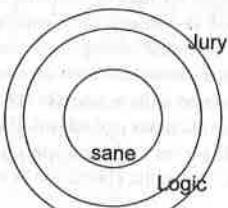
7. Option (c). In BEC we have students in this college, university students, and eligible students in three concentric circles. Hence C follows from B and E.



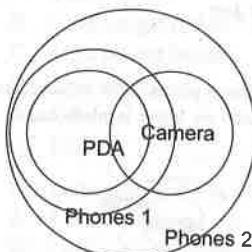
8. Option (d). BDF.



9. Option (b). Three concentric circles with sane, logic, and jury in that order, hence F follows from B and E.



10. Option (c). BDF:

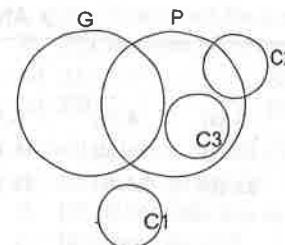


11. Option (a). This question is not open to Venn diagrams—mere correlation should give you the answer. ADF is correct.

12. Option (c). Three concentric circles for pens, erasers, and ink—hence E follows from CD.

13. Option (c). Since there is no relation between the two sets dogs and cats. And since Ron is a dog, the conclusion that Ron is not a cat follows.

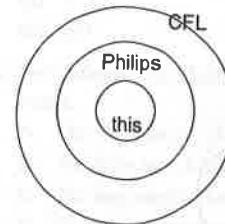
14. Option (d). In G = P, the politicians are not corrupt because C cannot touch G. Hence the conclusion that some politicians are not corrupt follows.



15. Option (a). BDF Since music, art, and culture are three concentric circles, Option (a) is correct.

16. In BDF we have three concentric circles of hazardous to health, fried foods, and fryums—making Fryums bad for health.

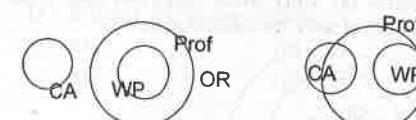
17. Option (d). BDF we have three concentric circles of this lighting, Philips, and CFL making the conclusion in BDF true.



18. Option (e). ABE. More than Venn diagrams mere common sense is enough to solve this question. Mathew and Paul go into the circle of brothers—this circle will in turn go into the circle of quarrel often. Hence the conclusion becomes true.

19. Option (c). ADF. Red goes into primary colors. Primary colors go into different hues. Hence red gives different hues. We need to read statement A as “All Primary colors are Different hues” because of the “are obtained” phrasing. We cannot read “All different hues are primary colours.” We do not get the conclusion in that case. And, *None of these* is not an option.

20. Option (a). BEF. There is no relation between the sets college athlete and well paid + professionals; hence conclusion F follows from B and E.



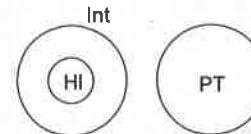
21. Option (b). ACD. Three concentric circles for boys, good, educated making the conclusion D true.

22. Option (d). ADC. Three concentric circles for sincere, graduates, dull making C a conclusion from AD.

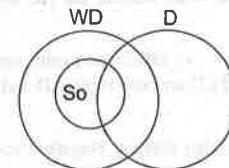
23. Option (b). ACD. Sham has won a lottery in spite of not being intelligent leads to the conclusion that one need not be intelligent to win the lottery.

24. Option (c). ACF. Venn diagram, if one takes that route, will show Supriya, good managers, and intuitive as three concentric circles.

25. Option (a). CDE. Separate sets for high ideals and poor thinkers. High ideals will be within intolerant and have no relationship with poor thinker.



26. Option (d). BEF. The part where So(ciable) intersects D(ull) we have dull and well dressed making the conclusion true.

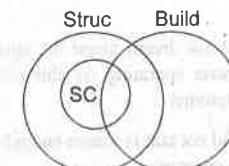


27. Option (a). “not all X are Y” or “All X are not Y” is equivalent to “some X are not Y”—that the data is categorical about the presence of at least one X which is not Y and ignorant about the rest of the set. For example: “Not all members of the UN are friends” means the data is categorical about “at least one being not friends”—about the other members there is no knowledge. Hence ABE is true.

28. Option (a). DFA. Seasons and Autumns are mutually exclusive sets and Spring is a subset of Autumn. Hence there can be no relationship between spring and season.

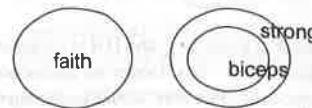
29. Option (b). BCF. Three concentric circles dabra, abra, and cabra in that order from inside. Hence BCF is true.

30. Option (b). BDF. Those structures which are skyscrapers are not buildings.

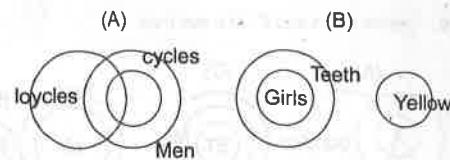


Type II

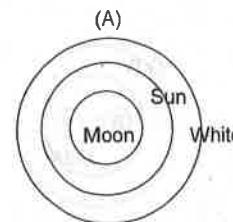
1. Option (c). D only. “Only strong have biceps” needs to be understood as “All biceps are strong.” (Only X are Y means All Y are X)



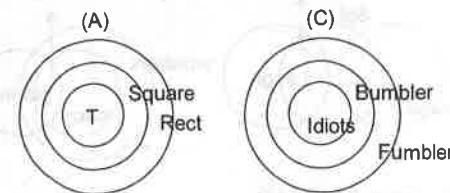
2. Option (b). A and B.



3. Option (a). A only. “No sun is not white” is equivalent to All sun are white.



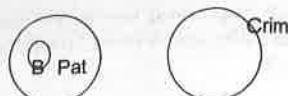
4. Option (c). A and C only. When the quantifier is absent “Idiots are bumbler” “bumblers fumble” etc. they need to be understood as “All idiots....” “All bumbler...” etc.



5. Option: (a) A and D. Tara Tech, software company, and knowledge workers form three concentric circles with T tech innermost. Hence A should be a part of the answer. Between C and D, C gets eliminated or D gets chosen by examining either C or D hence option (a) is the answer.

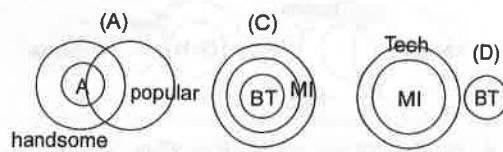
6. Option (d). B. Since Meghana goes inside polluted. Since polluted goes inside to be destroyed the first two conditions suffice for the third. D. Since sweets and tasty are the same set and apples a disjointed set, the conclusion follows.

7. Option (c). B only

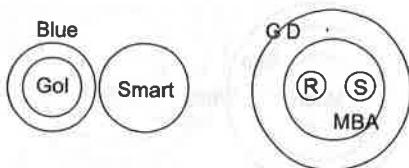


8. Option (d). None of these. In C and D it is necessary to assume that Balaram is a boy. Hence we cannot accept the conclusions. In B "like ants" could be the superset for "Ant eaters"—Balaram could be outside the sub set.

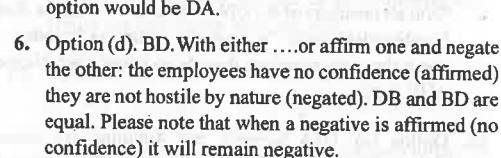
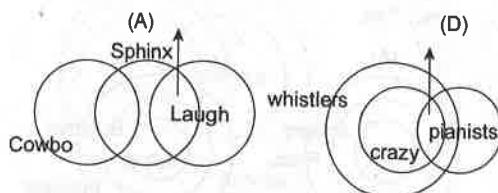
9. Option (c). A and C. D is not true.



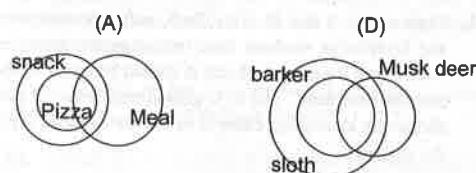
10. Option (c). A and C



11. Option (c). In both the diagrams below the arrows indicate the area in which the conclusion (the third fragment of each statement) becomes definitely true.

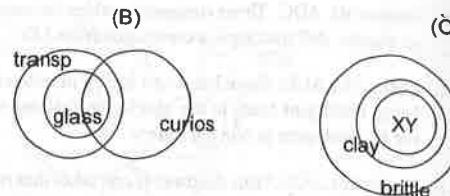


12. Option (a). C and D



13. Option (b). B only. Frank and politicians in one set and crocodiles as a disjointed set. Hence conclusion becomes true.

14. Option (c). C and B



15. Option (b). C only

16. Option (a). A and B only

17. Option (c). C only

18. Option (c). C only

19. Option (b). B only

20. Option (d). C and D

Logical Consistency

1. Option (c). DB Ram did not lose sleep means he did not even hear of a tragedy. CA is not correct; he might have lost sleep for some other reason; but AC would be correct.

2. Option (d). With either ... or affirm on event, negate the other. Hence BC and CB are both right. AD and DA would also be right.

3. Option (a). CB. AD is also correct. Negation scores over affirmation.

4. Option (b). AD, DA, BC, and CB would also be correct.

5. Option (d). CB. Ram hasn't got a swollen nose guarantees that he did not eat hamburgers. Another correct option would be DA.

6. Option (d). BD. With either ... or affirm one and negate the other: the employees have no confidence (affirmed) they are not hostile by nature (negated). DB and BD are equal. Please note that when a negative is affirmed (no confidence) it will remain negative.

7. Option (a). AD. His dad is out of town guarantees that he does not go to college.

8. Option (a). AB. A guarantees B—none of the causes for shouting is present including their children not cavorting.

9. Option (d). CB and DA. Refer to the explanation for Q6. Either ... or situation is explained there.

10. Option (d). DB and CA

11. Option (a). AD. He did not dream about the spiders means there was no cause operating for this effect, including his using the internet.

12. Option (b). DC only. I did not talk is reason enough for the pill as per the main statement.

17. Option (a). AD. He is honest guarantees that he is under pressure.

18. Option (b). CA—He has reached home guarantees that he changes his clothes. Other events (options) are not guaranteed by the main statement.

19. Option (c). BD. The correct options are CA and BD. Negation scores over affirmation. Hence option (c).

20. Option (b). CA. AC would be right if the main statement was "only at." That eliminates DB as well. BD would be right (not an option). Hence the answer is CA.