

## PARAJUMBLE

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 5:** Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of the sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1.

A. By reasoning we mean the mental process of drawing an inference from two or more statements or going from the inference to the statements, which yield that inference.

B. So logical reasoning covers those types of questions, which imply drawing an inference from the problems.

C. Logic means, if we take its original meaning, the science of valid reasoning.

D. Clearly, for understanding arguments and for drawing the inference correctly, it is necessary that we should understand the statements first.

(a) ACBD      (b) CABD      (c) ABCD      (d) DBCA

2.

A. Group decision-making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.

B. Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.

C. In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances which inhibits the concentration of power in the hands of only some individuals.

D. When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcomes have been seen to be disastrous.

(a) CDAB      (b) BCAD      (c) CABD      (d) BDCA

3.

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

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

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

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

(a) ABCD      (b) ADCB      (c) DBCA      (d) DBAC

4.

A. He was bone-weary and soul-weary, and found himself muttering, "Either I can't manage this place, or it's unmanageable."

B. To his horror, he realized that he had become the victim of an amorphous, unwitting, unconscious conspiracy to immerse him in routine work that had no significance.

C. It was one of those nights in the office when the office clock was moving towards four in the morning and Bennis was still not through with the incredible mass of paper stacked before him.

D. He reached for his calendar and ran his eyes down each hour, half-hour, and quarter-hour, to see where his time had gone that day, the day before, the month before.

(a) ABCD      (b) CADB      (c) BDCA      (d) DCBA

5.

- A. The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined at least in theory, as in the proverbial Irishman's question: "Is this a private fight or can anyone join in?"
- B. So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.
- C. Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferiors and even here there are probably some rules.
- D. However, binding the obligation to kill, members of feuding families engaged in mutual massacre will be genuinely appalled if by some mischance a bystander or outsider is killed.

(a) DABC      (b) ACDB      (c) CBAD      (d) DBAC

6.

- A. Both parties use capital and labour in the struggle to secure property rights.
- B. The thief spends time and money in his attempt to steal (he buys wire cutters) and the legitimate property owner expends resources to prevent the theft (he buys locks).
- C. A social cost of theft is that both the thief and the potential victim use resources to gain or maintain control over property.
- D. These costs may escalate as a type of technological arms race unfolds.
- E. A bank may purchase more and more complicated and sophisticated safes, forcing safecrackers to invest further in safecracking equipment.

(a) ABCDE      (b) CABDE      (c) ACBED      (d) CBEDA

7.

- A. As officials, their vision of a country shouldn't run too far beyond that of the local people with whom they have to deal.
- B. Ambassadors have to choose their words.
- C. To say what they feel they have to say, they appear to be denying or ignoring part of what they know.
- D. So, with ambassadors as with other expatriates in black Africa, there appears at a first meeting a kind of ambivalence.
- E. They do a specialized job and it is necessary for them to live ceremonial lives.

(a) BCEDA      (b) BEDAC      (c) BEADC      (d) BCDEA

- 8. A. Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.
- B. But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him.
- C. He acknowledges too — in fact, he returns to the point often — that best translators of poetry always fail at some level.
- D. Hofman feels passionately about his work and this is clear from his writings.
- E. In terms of the gap between worth and rewards, translators come somewhere near nurses and street-cleaners.

(a) EACDB      (b) ADEBC      (c) EACBD      (d) DCEAB

9.

- A. Four days later, Oracle announced its own bid for PeopleSoft, and invited the firm's board to a discussion.
- B. Furious that his own plans had been endangered, PeopleSoft's boss, Craig Conway, called Oracle's offer "diabolical", and its boss, Larry Ellison, a "sociopath".
- C. In early June, PeopleSoft said that it would buy J.D. Edwards, a smaller rival.
- D. Moreover, said Mr. Conway, he "could imagine no price nor combination of price and other conditions to recommend accepting the offer."
- E. On June 12th, PeopleSoft turned Oracle down.

(a) CABDE      (b) CADBE      (c) CEDAB      (d) CAEBD

- 10.
- A. Call it the third wave sweeping the Indian media.
  - B. Now they are starring in a new role, as suave dealmakers who are in a hurry to strike alliances and agreements.
  - C. Look around and you will find a host of deals that have been inked or are ready to be finalized.
  - D. Then the media barons wrested back control from their editors, and turned marketing warriors with the brand as their missile.
  - E. The first came with those magnificent men in their mahogany chambers who took on the world with their mighty fountain pens.
- (a) ACBED      (b) CEBDA      (c) CAEBD      (d) AEDBC

DIRECTIONS for Questions 11 to 20: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

- 11.
- 1. Making people laugh is tricky.
  - A. At times, the intended humour may simply not come off.
  - B. Making people laugh while trying to sell them something is a tougher challenge, since the commercial can fall flat on two grounds.
  - C. There are many advertisements which do amuse but do not even begin to set the cash registers ringing.
  - D. Again, it is rarely sufficient for an advertiser simply to amuse the target audience in order to reap the sales benefit.
  - 6. There are indications that in substituting the hardsell for a more entertaining approach, some agencies have rather thrown out the baby with the bath-water.
- (a) CDBA      (b) ABCD      (c) BADC      (d) DCBA

- 12.
- 1. According to recent research, the critical period for developing language skills is between the age of three and five years.
  - A. The read-to child already has a large vocabulary and a sense of grammar and sentence structure.
  - B. Children who are read to in these years have a far better chance of reading well in school, indeed, of doing well in all their subjects.
  - C. And the reason is actually quite simple.
  - D. This correlation is far and away the highest yet found between home influences and school success.
  - 6. Their comprehension of language is therefore very high.
- (a) DACD      (b) ADCB      (c) ABCD      (d) BDCA

- 13.
- 1. Commercially reared chicken can be unusually aggressive, and are often kept in darkened sheds to prevent them pecking at each other.
  - A. The birds spent far more of their time — up to a third — pecking at the inanimate objects in the pens, in contrast to birds in other pens which spent a lot of time attacking others.
  - B. In low light conditions, they behave less belligerently, but are more prone to ophthalmic disorders and respiratory problems.
  - C. In an experiment, aggressive head-pecking was all but eliminated among birds in the enriched environment.
  - D. Altering the birds' environment, by adding bales of wood-shavings to their pens, can work wonders.
  - 6. Bales could diminish aggressiveness and reduce injuries; they might even improve productivity, since a happy chicken is a productive chicken.
- (a) DCAB      (b) CDBA      (c) DBAC      (d) BDCA

14.

1. In the sciences, even questionable examples of research fraud are harshly punished.

A. But no such mechanism exists in the humanities — much of what humanities researchers call research does not lead to results that are replicable by other scholars.

B. Given the importance of interpretation in historical and literary scholarship, humanities researchers are in a position where they can explain away deliberate and even systematic distortion.

C. Mere suspicion is enough for funding to be cut off; publicity guarantees that careers can be effectively ended.

D. Forgeries which take the form of pastiches in which the forger intersperses fake and real parts can be defended as mere mistakes or aberrant misreading.

6. Scientists fudging data have no such defences.

(a) BDCA                      (b) ABDC                      (c) CABD                      (d) CDBA

15.

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

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

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

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

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

6. Since the distance the rays travel changes with the angle as you look at the surface, different colours look bright from different viewing angles.

1. ABCD                      2. BADC                      3. BDAC                      4. DCAB

16.

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

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1. DCAB                      2. CDBA                      3. DBAC                      4. BDCA

17.

1. The concept of a 'nation-state' assumes a complete correspondence between the boundaries of the nation and the boundaries of those who live in a specific state.

A. Then there are members of national collectivities who live in other countries, making a mockery of the concept.

B. There are always people living in particular states who are not considered to be (and often do not consider themselves to be) members of the hegemonic nation.

C. Even worse, there are nations which never had a state or which are divided across several states.

D. This, of course, has been subject to severe criticism and is virtually everywhere a fiction.

6. However, the fiction has been, and continues to be, at the basis of nationalist ideologies.

1. DBAC                      2. ABCD                      3. BACD                      4. DACB

18.

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1. BDCA                      2. ABDC                      3. CABD                      4. CDBA

19.

1. Horses and communism were, on the whole, a poor match.

A. Fine horses bespoke the nobility the party was supposed to despise.

B. Communist leaders, when they visited villages, preferred to see cows and pigs.

C. Although a working horse was just about tolerable, the communists were right to be wary.

D. Peasants from Poland to the Hungarian Pustza preferred their horses to party dogma.

6. "A farmer's pride is his horse; his cow may be thin but his horse must be fat," went a Slovak saying.

1. ACDB                      2. DBCA                      3. ABCD                      4. DCBA

20.

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

A. Because they aim quickly to acquaint the student with what the contemporary scientific community thinks it knows, textbooks treat the various experiments, concepts, laws and theories of the current normal science as separately and as nearly seriatim as possible.

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

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

D. As pedagogy this technique of presentation is unexceptionable.

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

1. BADC                      2. ADCB                      3. DACB                      4. CBDA