

CRITICAL AND CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS

21PDM202L-WORKSHEET

Unit-1 –Sentence Equivalence and Text completion

Sentence Equivalence questions test the ability to determine how a sentence should be completed by using the meaning of the entire sentence. These questions have a sentence with one blank space and ask you to choose two words from the six answer choices that make equivalent and logical sentences.

1. Read the entire sentence to understand the big picture & paraphrase if necessary
2. Identify words/phrases that provide context for the blank, especially descriptive words/phrases (adjectives/adverbs) & relationship words
3. Predict an appropriate word for the blank (before checking the answer choices)
4. Check the answer choices, and use scratch paper to record responses
5. Beware of trap answers
6. Confirm that the two words create sentences with the same meaning

Text Completion questions test the ability to read critically – to recognize the meaning of the sentence or paragraph as a whole and to select words that logically fit the blanks. These questions have one to five sentences with one to three blank spaces and ask you to pick words for each blank space separately.

Sentence Equivalence Question Strategies

1. Consider All Answer Choices
2. Paraphrase the Question
3. Look Beyond Synonyms
4. Use Prefixes, Suffixes, and Roots

Pick the right Sentence Equivalence words

1. The _____ tone and appealing image of American Rock and Roll and blues musicians became popular with British youth in the late 1950s.

- A) dulcet
- B) cacophony
- C) dissonant
- D) bohemian
- E) hoarse

2. The lioness exerted surprising _____ over her litter, dispensing swift discipline to any cub that defied the established social norms.

- (A) vigilance
- B) hegemony
- C) incapacity
- D) humanity
- E) ineptitude
- F) imperium

3. The new law was approved only after several provisions were included that _____ those lawmakers who were opposed to the law as it was originally proposed.

- A) espoused
- B) mollified
- C) belabored
- D) sedated
- E) placated
- F) aggrandized

4. The pills you had given brought considerable _____ from the pain in my chest.

- A) support
- B) relief
- C) tolerance

D) remedy

E) patience

F) fortune

5. The convict's lawyer said she understood the ____ of her actions and was prepared to go to jail.

A) outcome

B) disposal

C) disagreement

D) consequence

E) obligation

F) nomination

6. The book I am reading will be ____ useful to me because of the wealth of practical information it supplies on child care.

A) primarily

B) immensely

C) typically

D) extremely

E) formerly

F) weakly

7. The _____ beauty of the sunset was marred by the industrial smokestacks that blotted out the sky.

A) bucolic

B) effulgent

C) pastoral

D) resplendent

E)sublime

F)squalid

8. The defendant's testimony was so _____that the jury was left with no choice but to acquit.

(A)Candid

B)equivocal

C) perjurious

D) veracious

E) mendacious

F) obfuscating

9. The athlete's _____training regimen left him in peak physical condition for the competition.

A)Desultory

B)onerous

C) perfunctory

D)strenuous

E) cursory

F)lackadaisical

10. When the policeman ordered the suspects to line up, his _____tone and manner suggested that he was totally in charge of the situation.

A)Taciturn

B)imperious

C)temperamental

D)laconic

E)mercurial

F)peremptory

Pick out the right text completion word given below:

11. Scrooge, in the famous novel by Dickens, was a ____; he hated the rest of mankind.

- A) misanthrope
- B) hypochondriac
- C) philanthropist
- D) hedonist
- E) sybarite

12. Our bookshelves at home display a range of books on wide-ranging subjects and in many languages, reflecting the ____ tastes of our family members.

- A. anomalous
- B.limited
- C.arcane
- D.furtive
- E.eclectic

13. Despite his intense ____, he failed to secure the prestigious university's coveted diploma.

- A.imbibition
- B.lugubriosity
- C.lucubration
- D.magnanimity
- E. mettle

14. The doctor's presentation at the conference gave numerous suggestions for incurring the ____ of the treatment while obviating damage to auxiliary structures.

- A.diagnosis

- B. mien
- C. prognosis
- D.costs
- E.benefits

15. Twentieth century America witnessed a nearly _____ ascent to ever greater wealth leaving its leaders ____ of publicly acknowledging budgetary limitation.

- A.Portentous
- B.Pertinacious
- C.Unremitting
- D.Chary
- E.Opprobrious
- F.Implicate

16. Perceptions of the _____ role of intellectual practices within modern life underlie the familiar stereotypes of the educated as eggheads, ideologues, or worse. These negative characterization may be rooted in a _____ of the aims of academia, but they are unlikely to be _____ unless teachers take efforts to address them directly.

- | Blank(i) | Blank(ii) | Blank(iii) |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| a)Incongruous | d)Dissemination | g)Espoused |
| b)Refractory | e)Confounding | h)Dispelled |
| c)Salubrious | f)Corroboration | i)Promulgated |

17. It used to be common for dentists to have to remove teeth. However, with modern technology, (1)_____visits to the dentist’s office and good (2)_____hygiene at home, most people can keep (3)_____teeth for their lives.

- | Blank I | Blank II | Blank III |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| a. the | a. dental | a. their |
| b. infrequent | b. person | b. his |

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| c. regular | c. cleaning | c. front |
| d. often | d. tooth | d. cleaned |

18. Through the 19th Century, the classics of Western Civilization were considered the (i)___ of wisdom and culture, and an (ii)_____person by definition knew them well.

Blank I

Blank II

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. repository | d.educated |
| b. obituary | e.ecclesiastical |
| c. frontispiece | f.obtuse |

19. The quantum theory was initially regarded as absurd, unnatural and _____with common sense.

- A. consanguineous
- B. discernible
- C. incompatible
- D. decipherable
- E. consistent

20. Since ancient times sculpture has been considered the prerogative of men; women sculptors have, until recently, consistently met with (i)____, or even (ii)_____.

Blank I

Blank II

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. discouragement | D. ridicule |
| B. vilification | E. approbation |
| C. concern | F. tolerance |

Unit II

Critical thinking abilities are valuable in almost all roles and industries. As a result, interviewers often ask questions to assess your skills at identifying problems and developing optimal solutions using logic. You can impress potential employers by using examples that showcase the analytic thought process behind your decision making.

Critical Thinking Skills

- Distinguish fact from opinion
- Seek multiple perspectives
- Recognize assumptions
- Identify bias and persuasion
- Evaluate arguments for relevance and accuracy
- Weigh data appropriately
- Use multiple sources rather than a single source
- Balance logic and emotion
- Use diagrams to visually represent processes and thinking

Arguments: In the argument section you are tested on your ability to distinguish between arguments that are strong and arguments that are weak. For an argument to be strong, it must be both important and directly related to the question. An argument is weak if it is not directly related to the question, of minor importance, or it confuses correlation with causation (which is incorrectly assuming that just because two things are related, they are the cause of each other).

Assumptions: An assumption is something we take for granted. People make many assumptions which may not necessarily be correct; being able to identify these is a key aspect of critical reasoning. An assumption question will include a statement and a number of assumptions. You are required to identify whether an assumption has been made or not.

Deductions: In deduction questions you have to draw conclusions based on only the information given in the question and not your own knowledge. You will be provided with a small passage of information and you will need to evaluate a conclusion made based on that passage. If the conclusion cannot be drawn from the information given, then the conclusion does not follow.

Interpretation: In these questions you are given a passage of information followed by a proposed conclusion. You are to regard the information you are given as true and decide whether the proposed conclusion logically and beyond doubt follows.

Inferences: Inference is a conclusion drawn from supposed or observed facts. It is information that does not appear directly in the given information, but is drawn from it. If, for instance, we go to a public restroom and find the door locked, we will assume/make the inference that it is occupied.

Choose the correct option about conclusion drawn from the statements given below.

1. If highways were restricted to cars and only those trucks with capacity of less than 8 tons, most of the truck traffic would be forced to run outside highways. Such a reduction in the amount of truck traffic would reduce the risk of collisions on highways.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion drawn in the second sentence?

- A. Highways are experiencing overcrowded traffic mainly because of sharp increases in car traffic
- B. Many drivers of trucks would rather buy trucks with a capacity of less than 8 tons than be excluded from highways.
- C. The number of collisions that occur near highways has reduced in recent years
- D. Trucks that have a capacity of more than 8 tons cause a disproportionately large number of collisions on highways

2. "Some men are definitely intelligent, others are definitely not intelligent, but of intermediate men, we should say, 'intelligent'? Yes, I think, so or no, I shouldn't be inclined to call him intelligent."

Which of the following reflects the intention of the writer well?

- A. To call men intelligent who are not strikingly so must be to use the concept with undue imprecision
- B. Every empirical concept has a degree of vagueness

- C. Calling someone intelligent or not depends upon one's whim
- D. There is no need to be as indecisive as the writer of the above

3. **Statements:** Some wins are losses, All trophies are losses.

- Conclusions:** I. All trophies are wins
II. All losses are trophies

- A. Either conclusion I or II follows
- B. Both conclusions I and II follow
- C. Only conclusion II follows
- D. Only conclusion I follow
- E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

4. **Statements:**

No stone is metal.

Some metals are papers.

All papers are glass.

Choose the correct conclusion

- I. All stones being glass is a possibility.
- II. No stone is paper.
- A. If only conclusion I follows.
- B. If only conclusion II follows.
- C. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
- D. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
- E. If both conclusion I and conclusion II follow

5. **Statements:**

Some sticks are lamps.

Some flowers are lamps.

Some lamps are dresses.

All dresses are shirts.

Conclusions:

I. Some shirts are sticks.

II. Some shirts are flowers.

III. Some flowers are sticks.

IV. Some dresses are sticks.

A. None follows

B. Only I follows

C. Only II follows

D. Only III follows

E. Only IV follows

6. Ramu speaks truth only in the morning and lies in the afternoon, whereas Sankar speaks truth only in the afternoon. A says that B is Ramesh. Is it morning or afternoon and who is A - Ramesh or Suresh.

A. Afternoon. A is Salman

B. Afternoon. B is Shahrukh

C. Afternoon. A is Shahrukh

D. None

7. All birds are animals.

All animals are four legged.

Implications:

a. All animals which are four legged are birds.

b. All birds are four legged

c. Some birds are not four legged

d. Some birds are animals but not four legged

- A. a and b
- B. b and c
- C. only b
- D. only d

8. Read the following argument and mark which of the following assumptions is made in the argument.

More than one billion years' worth of rocks have gone missing from the geologic record of Grand Canyon.

- A. Earth has transitioned from an older setting to the modern one during these one billion years.
- B. None of the mentioned options.
- C. The western half of the Grand Canyon has gone through a very different geologic contortion compared to the eastern half.
- D. Series of Faulting events in that region possibly tore up the earth around the Canyon causing rocks and sediments to wash away in the ocean.

9. Mark the option containing the sentence that strengthens the argument given below.

Argument :

People generally wear light colour clothes in summer.

- A. They are easy to wash and easy to dry.
- B. Light colour clothes are bad absorber of light.
- C. These light colour clothes are thick and warm.
- D. They are readily and cheaply available in the summer.

10. The statement given below is followed by two conclusions. Assume the statement is true, even if it contradicts commonly known facts, and determine the conclusion/s that logically follow/s from the statement.

Statement :

Social gatherings could turn into COVID super spreader events if safety norms are flouted.

Conclusions :

I. The coming festive season could be dangerous if safety norms are flouted and lead to a surge in COVID cases.

II. Vaccine provides over 95% protection against severe disease and hospitalisation.

A. Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow

B. Only conclusion I follows

C. Only conclusion II follows

D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

11. Statement 1: Family holiday crowds have since moved away from the beaches of Florida.

Statement 2: The Caribbean islands have thus become a hot destination for young couples.

Which of the following statements is correct?

a) Both statements I and 2 are effects of some common cause.

b) Statement 2 is the cause and statement I is its effect.

c) Statement I is the cause and statement 2 is its effect

d) Both statements I and 2 are effects of independent causes.

e) Both statements I and 2 are independent causes.

12. Statements: All entrepreneurs are businessmen. Some millionaires are entrepreneurs.

Conclusions:

(1) All millionaires are businessmen.

(2) Some businessmen are entrepreneurs.

Which of the following statements is correct?

a) Neither (1) or (2) is correct

b) Only (1) is correct

c) Only (2) is correct

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

e) Both statements I and 2 are independent causes.

13. Statement 1: All cats are mammals.

Statement 2: All mammals have fur.

Conclusion:

- A. All cats have fur.
- B. Some cats have fur.
- C. No cats have fur.
- D. None of the above.

14. Which of the following is a valid inference from the given information?

Premise 1: All mammals are warm-blooded.

Premise 2: All whales are mammals.

Conclusion: _____.

- A. All whales are not warm-blooded.
- B. All whales are warm-blooded.
- C. Some whales are not warm-blooded.
- D. None of the above.

15. Direction: Read the following questions carefully and choose the right answer.

Cheenu has a family of eight members. Bablu is the eldest male member of the family. Haryali is the daughter-in-law of Neelu and sister-in-law of Sonu and Anku. Apart from Cheenu and Bablu, only Sonu is a male member of the family. Anku is the aunt of Cheenu's two daughters Saba and Daya. [Set of 3 questions]

How is Daya related to Sonu?

- A. Grandmother
- B. Niece
- C. Mother
- D. Aunt
- E. None of these

16. Find the relation between Haryali and Saba?

- A. Mother–daughter
- B. Father – son
- C. Sisters
- D. Granddaughter – grandmother
- E. None of these

17. Who is the husband of Haryali?

- A. Bablu
- B. Sonu
- C. Cheenu
- D. Cannot be determined
- E. None of these

18. If all the letters of the word 'UNIDENTIFIED' are arranged in the alphabetical order then the position of how many letters will be remain unchanged?

- A. None
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three
- E. More than three

19. Directions: In each of the questions given below three statements are followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and II. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. [Set of 2 questions]

Statements: Some idols are metals.

No element is a metal.

Some elements are gases.

Conclusions:

- I. Some idols are not elements.
- II. Some gases are not metals.
- III. At least some gases are elements.

- A. Only I and II follow
- B. Only II and III follow
- C. Only III follows
- D. All follow
- E. None of these

20. **Statements:**

Some applicants are examiners.

All invigilators are examiners.

Some students are applicants.

Conclusions: I. At least some invigilators being applicants is a possibility.

II. All students being examiners is a possibility.

III. Some applicants are not students.

A. Only I and II follow

B. Only III follows

C. Only II and III follow

D. Only I and III follow

E. None of these

Unit III

Reading Comprehension

Reading Comprehension is generally designed to test your ability to read a passage and understand its contents and your ability to draw inferences on the basis of what is read. In other words, your ability to grasp the contents of the passage in a relatively short span of time is what is being tested.

Aspects to consider

- Read between the Paragraphs.
- Read for Main Idea and Primary Purpose of the passage.
- Write down the Main Idea and Primary purpose after each paragraph and create a thought flowchart.
- The Main Idea of the passage is the repeated idea in each of the Main ideas (of the paragraphs)
- The primary purpose is mostly the Primary purpose of the concluding paragraph.
- Classify the passages, such as
 - Explanatory (Mostly Science passages, explain one theory/phenomenon in detail)
 - Comparative (two or more point of views on a theory/topic. Doesn't go in much detail)
 - Argumentative (Subjective, opinionated. Mostly social science/business topics.Pros and cons of a topic with author's views on them)
- Paraphrase the text to simplify.
- Don't over read. Skip examples, dates, lengthy names, any details which can be referred in case something is asked explicitly.
- Don't go for choices which hold true only for one part of the author's argument.
- Don't go for choices which exaggerate the author's conclusion.
- Don't fill in the blanks yourself. Use only as much is there in the passage.

- At the end of reading, ask yourself questions like: What was the passage about?

What was author's motive in writing all this?

-Read quickly through soporific passages.

-Read the first question before the Passage.

-Use your Critical Reasoning techniques for reasoning/ inference/ strengthen/ weaken questions.

1. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The world dismisses curiosity by calling it idle or mere idle curiosity even though curious persons are seldom idle. Parents do their best to extinguish curiosity in their children because it makes life difficult to be faced every day with a string of unanswerable questions about what makes fire hot or why grass grows. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline are invited to join our university. With the university, they go on asking their questions and trying to find the answers. In the eyes of a scholar, that is what a university for. Some of the questions which the scholars ask seem to the world to be scarcely worth asking, let alone answering. They asked questions too minute and specialised for you and me to understand without years of explanation. If the world inquires of one of them why he wants to know the answer to a particular question he may say especially if he is a scientist, that the answer will in some obscure way make possible a new machine or weapon or gadget. He talks that way because he knows that the world understands and respects utility.

But to you who are now part of the university, he will say that he wants to know the answer simply because he does not know it, the way the mountain climber wants to climb a mountain, simply because it is there. Similarly a historian asked by an outsider why he studies history may come out with the argument that he has learnt to respect to report on such occasions, something about knowledge of the past making it possible to understand the present and mould the future. But if you really want to know why a historian studies the past, the answer is much simpler, something happened and he would like to know what. All this does not mean that the answers which scholars to find to their enormous consequences but these seldom form the reason for asking the question or pursuing the answers. It is true that scholars can be put to work answering questions for sake of the consequences as thousands are working now, for example, in search of a cure for cancer. But this is not the primary scholars. For the consequences are usually subordinate to the satisfaction of curiosity.

1. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

1. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline means

- A. Children retaining their curiosity in spite of being discouraged by their parents
- B. children pursuing their mental curiosity
- C. children's curiosity subdued due to parents intervention
- D. children being disciplined by their parents

2. According to their passage, the children make life difficult for their parents

- A. by their ceaseless curiosity
- B. by unceasing bombardment of questions
- C. by asking irrelevant questions
- D. by posing profound questions

3. The common people consider some of the questions that the scholars ask unimportant

- A. as they are too lazy and idle
- B. as they are too modest
- C. as it's beyond their comprehension
- D. as it is considered a waste of time

4. A historian really studies the past

- A. to comprehend the present and to reconstruct the future
- B. to explain the present and plan the future
- C. to understand the present and make fortune
- D. to understand the present and mould the future

5. According to their passage, parents do their best to discourage curiosity in their children

- A. because they have no time

B.because they have no patience to answer them

C.because they feel that their children ask stupid questions continuously

D.because they are unable to answer all the questions

2. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Former Delhi Metro chief E. Sreedharan, popularly called Metro man for his contribution towards setting up the Delhi Metro, has written to Prime Minister Narendra Modi asking him not to agree to the Delhi government's proposal to make travel free for women commuters. The Aam Aadmi Party government in Delhi had recently announced its decision to give free travel facility to women passengers on buses and Metro trains. As the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation is an equal partnership between the Delhi government and the Centre, Mr. Sreedharan, a principal advisor to DMRC, said the Prime Minister's "personal intervention" was required. "One shareholder cannot take a unilateral decision to give concession to one section of the community and push Delhi Metro into inefficiency and bankruptcy," he wrote in his letter of June 10. After being an instrumental part of the Delhi Metro since its inception, Mr. Sreedharan stepped down as managing director in 2011. He wrote that he had decided not to intervene in the working of the Delhi Metro after stepping down, but the Delhi government's decision had forced him to come forward. "Sir, when the first section of the Delhi Metro was to be opened, I had taken a firm and conscious decision that no one would be given any travel concession on Delhi Metro. This stand was taken to maximize revenues so that Metro fares could be kept low so as to be affordable to ordinary citizens..." At the same time, Metro would make sufficient operational surpluses to pay back loans taken from JICA, Mr. Sreedharan wrote. He recalled that the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee bought a ticket for himself when he went to inaugurate the first section of the Metro on December 23, 2002. "Now, if ladies are to be given free travel concession in Delhi Metro, it would set an alarming precedence for all other Metros in the country. The argument of Delhi Govt. that the revenue losses would be reimbursed to DMRC is a poor solace. The amount involved is about Rs. 1,000 crores per annum today. This will go on increasing as the Metro network expands and with further fare hikes on the Metro," he wrote. He said other sections of commuters, including the "more deserving" like students, the disabled and senior citizens, as well as other Metros in the country would raise similar demands if Delhi's proposal for free travel for women becomes a reality.

1. What has Mr Sreedharan written to the Prime Minister regarding the decision taken by the Delhi Government allowing free travel for women in metro trains?

A. He has supported the decision and has asked the Prime Minister to replicate the same in all the other metro networks in the country.

B. He has supported the move but he is not satisfied with the extent of relaxation being given by the Delhi Government.

C. He has requested the Prime Minister to make sure that this decision is disapproved by the PM.

D. He has requested the Prime Minister to reimburse the Delhi Metro for the losses it would incur due to the latest decision taken by it.

E. None of the above

2. When did Mr Sreedharan quit as the Managing Director of Delhi Metro?

A. 2012

B. 2010

C. 2013

D. 2017

E. 2011

3. What will the Delhi Government do in order to take care of the losses incurred by Delhi Metro due to free travel permission for women?

A. The government will make sure that other commuters pay more amount so that there is no revenue shortfall.

B. The government will make sure that nobody can travel without ticket so that fines can reimburse the loss.

C. The government will reimburse the loss incurred by the Delhi Metro due to the decision of the government.

D. The government has not taken any decision regarding the reimbursement of the losses incurred by the Delhi Metro for the decision to allow free travel to women commuters.

E. None of the above

4. Which among the following is correct regarding the ownership pattern of the Delhi Metro as described in the given passage?

A. It is an equal partnership between the Delhi Government and Uttar Pradesh Government as it covers areas of both.

B. It is an equal partnership between the central government and the Delhi Government.

C. It is wholly owned by Indian Railways and no central government ministry is involved in its general administration.

D. It is wholly owned by the Delhi Government and foreign agencies have lent support to the government for it.

E. None of the above

5. Which among the following is correct regarding the concerns raised by Mr Sreedharan regarding the decision taken by the Delhi Government?

A. It is going to make sure that Delhi Metro is always crowded with women and this will actually increase crimes against them.

B. It will be very difficult to make sure that male commuters use the metro network to go to work from now onwards.

C. It will set a precedent for all the other metro networks operating in the country as similar demands will be raised there also.

D. Both A and B

E. All A, B and C

6. Which among the following gave loan for construction of Delhi Metro as described in the passage?

A. The Government of India

B. JICA

C. World Bank

D. International Monetary Fund

E. World Economic Forum

7. Which among the following is SIMILAR in meaning to the word *unilateral* as used in the passage?

A. Descent

B. Ascending

C. One-sided

D. Assisted

E. None of the above

8. Which among the following is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word *affordable* as used in the given passage?

A. Reasonable

B. Utility

C. Thrifty

D. Expensive

E. None of the above

3. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The fear that Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robots will automate many jobs has been growing as technological change accelerates. Some studies have predicted that 40-50% of US jobs could be automated in the next 20 years, and many people are worried that they could be forced into retirement.

The world has navigated a number of industrial revolutions in the past: First Industrial Revolution - Steam & Mechanical Production - 1700s & 1800s, Second Industrial Revolution - Electricity & Mass Production 1870 to 1914, Third Industrial Revolution - Digital Revolution - 1980s, Fourth Industrial Revolution - AI, Robotics, Networks, Biotechnology, Internet of Things – Today.

Each time many jobs were lost, but we created new ones and overall employment stayed high after the initial disruption. But this time it feels different partly due to the fact that real

wage growth has been low to flat for many people meaning their standard of living isn't rising. As we've become more productive through automation and globalization the share of GDP that goes to labor has fallen, while the share to capital has risen. Basically it's better to be an investor rather than a worker - unless you have special skills.

Is the fear overblown? Some experts say yes. I spoke with Ken Goldberg, a UC Berkeley Robotics Professor and Eric Brewer, a VP at Google and UC Berkeley Computer Science Professor about AI Automation and the Future of Work on a recent podcast. Both felt that the fears around AI and Robotics destroying jobs or worse leading to the Singularity where AI takes over are overblown. The Singularity is a term promoted by Ray Kurzweil which predicts that based on Moore's law and the doubling of computing power per dollar every few years that: by 2023 a \$1,000 computer will have the processing power of 1 human brain; by 2030 the Singularity will occur and runaway AI will emerge; by 2050 a \$1,000 computer will have the processing power of all human brains.

Both Professors feel that predictions like self-driving cars will take much longer to play out, and that while some industries may face big disruptions. The jobs that get automated will be the boring mundane jobs which will be replaced by more interesting, creative jobs.

Ken Goldberg in particular believes "Rather than worrying about an impending Singularity, consider instead the concept of Multiplicity: where diverse combinations of people and machines work together to solve problems and innovate."

They are both hopeful for the future where we all learn new skills faster and live more diverse rich lives. Eric Brewer shared "I feel like our kids will grow up in a generation that expects that they can do whatever they want at any time. That's super empowering."

1. Which of the following statements is/are true with respect to the passage?

- I. The fourth industrial revolution brought the digital universe to our doorstep.
 - II. II. Robotics and A.I. are likely to lead to the laying off of many skilled workers.
 - III. III. 40-50% of jobs in the US could be automated in the next 20 years due to automation.
- A. Only I
 - B. Only II
 - C. Only III
 - D. Only I and II

E. Only II and III

2. Which of the following statements is/are not true with respect to the passage?

I. With each industrial revolution, many jobs were lost, but new types of jobs also came into being.

II. In the present time, wages of many workers have been going downhill in many cases.

III. With the advent of A.I. and faster internet connections, self-driving cars have become a reality.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. Only I and II

E. Only II and III

3. Which of the following statements is/are not true with respect to the passage?

I. At present a \$1000 computer has processing powers far superior to that of a human brain.

II. Due to globalization and automation the share to capital has gone up though, the share of GDP that goes to labor has fallen.

III. The job crisis caused by the fourth industrial revolution is very similar to that of previous industrial revolutions.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. Only I and III

E. Only II and III

4. Identify the words that are similar in meaning to the word given below. If none of the options conveys the correct meaning, mark (E) as your answer. The options do not necessarily need to be grammatically correct. PODCAST

- A. News broadcast on television
- B. A ceremony where people debate with each other
- C. A digital audio file made available on the Internet, typically available as a series
- D. A seminar where scholars discuss current issues of international importance
- E. None of the above

5. Identify the words that are opposite in meaning to the word given below. If all the options are correct, marks (E) as your answer. The options do not necessarily need to be grammatically correct. MUNDANE

- A. Tedious
- B. Monotonous
- C. Clichéd
- D. Exhilarating
- E. All of the above

6. Which of the following statements is/are true with respect to the passage?

- I. Being an investor is better than being a worker now-a-days.
- II. Humans and AI cannot co-exist; AI is expected to take over control from the humans in future.
- III. Humans have become more productive with the help of robotics and AI.

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Only III
- D. Only I and II
- E. Only I and III

7. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage regarding “Singularity”?

- A. Singularity denotes the shift in evolution when humans become a super-intelligent species.
- B. Singularity denotes that growth in A.I. intelligence, when the AI can think for themselves without the need for human control.
- C. Singularity denotes that phase of life when AI takes away all human jobs.
- D. Singularity will occur when the processing power of a \$1000 computer surpasses the processing power of a human brain.
- E. All of the above

4. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

How will future climate change affect the poor and how does one address both poverty and climate change? This is a conundrum faced by policymakers in India and other developing countries. Moreover, 'climate-proofing' sustainable development efforts is important; that is to say, current efforts should remain relevant in the face of future climate impacts.

Among development practitioners, a paradigm shift has taken place in the last three decades or so: income alone is no longer considered as being sufficient to estimate and address poverty. One can have assets and a reasonable income and yet be poor in terms of education, nutrition, health and other living conditions. Nevertheless, in India and many other countries, governments continue to use income or consumption to estimate poverty, with Specified thresholds associated with the 'poverty line'.

On this basis, using consumption expenditure data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty in India to be at 22% of the population in 2011-12.

Dimensions of poverty

People living in poverty in various parts of the world share multiple conditions and life circumstances that have been measured and studied as a proxy to assessing poverty. Following the work of Amartya Sen, in particular, and other welfare economists and political philosophers, the dimensions that are considered often include living standards, assets, health, income, consumption and status in their societies. Thus, measures such as nutrition, quality of the floor and roof of houses, access to energy services and drinking water, level of education,

jobs, and social conditions such as caste all become relevant when one tries to understand the different manifestations of poverty.

Some countries, such as Mexico, Chile and Colombia, use several dimensions to record poverty using the MPI (Multidimensional Poverty Index), a versatile tool developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) that looks at the dimensions of education, health and standard of living, giving them all equal weightage.

Each dimension includes several markers or indicators that are measured to recognise deficiencies in each. Those who are deprived in at least a third of the weighted indicators are regarded as poor. Measures such as MPI help us to estimate not only how many people are poor, but also the quality and depth of their poverty. One can also estimate the number of people who are likely to become poor as a result of slight additional deprivations, as well as those who are in extreme poverty. The most recent MPI for India calculated using India Human Development Survey data of 2011-12, estimates that 41% of the people were multi-dimensionally poor.

The adverse effects of climate change that are anticipated in South Asia are droughts, floods, heat waves, sea level rise and related problems such as food shortages, spread of diseases, loss of jobs and migration. These will harmfully affect the poorest and further deteriorate the quality of their lives. Numerous studies have shown that the poor suffer the worst effects from climate variability and climate change. One can understand these relationships by recognising that severe storms damage inadequately built houses; floods wash away those living on river banks; and the poorest are the most affected by severe droughts that lead to food shortages and higher food prices.

Projects and programmes designed to help people adapt to the effects of climate change should therefore not inadvertently worsen the living conditions of the poor. Adaptation programmes ought to be designed so that challenges faced by people living in poverty are recognised and reduced. Development policies that consider the context of climate change are often called “climate proofing development”. But even the experts do not know how this should be done for specific sectors, policies, or particular local situations. Multi-dimensional understanding of poverty becomes important in this context of research and policy.

Multiple vulnerabilities

If one were to estimate the various vulnerabilities for poverty at district levels and then overlay expected climate change impacts for these areas, future local problems due to the combination of these would become clearer for policymakers. It may of course be impossible

to predict, with great certainty, the precise impact of future climate change at the local scale and estimate how these may interact with current shortcomings in particular dimensions of poverty. Yet, there is already enough general understanding from different parts of the world to take a common sense approach to addressing the combination of multiple vulnerabilities.

If we learn for example that a district with severe nutritional deficiency might anticipate extended periods of drought from climate change, then the focus ought to be on improving local food access and to combine this with managing water efficiently to prepare for future water shortages. Similarly, proposed improvements in sanitation and housing ought to factor in the increased likelihood of future flooding events in low-lying areas and use appropriate design strategies that are resilient to water-logging.

In 2015, countries agreed to meet 17 universal goals, officially known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs have targets and indicators that cover a broad range of concerns for human welfare. They include food security, education, poverty alleviation, and access to safe and adequate water, energy, sanitation and so on.

The deadline for reaching the SDGs is 2030. This will be a big test for India and other developing countries because these are in fact the major development challenges that the poor countries have been confronting for decades. India is taking the SDGs quite seriously and the NITI Aayog has been coordinating activities relating to their implementation and emphasising their interconnected nature across economic, social and environmental pillars. Yet, it is critical to recognise that climate variability and climate change impacts can prevent us from reaching and maintaining the SDG targets. Measuring poverty through its different dimensions, along with the consumption measures, would help policymakers figure out which aspects of poverty expose the poor and exacerbate their vulnerability to climate change.

Through such a process, India could also serve as a standard for other poor and developing countries that are beginning to think about inclusive “climate proofed development”.

1. Which of the following country does use the MPI to record the poverty?

- A. Mexico
- B. China
- C. Colombia
- D. Both I and II
- E. All of these

2. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- i. A versatile tool developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) that looks at the dimensions of education, health and standard of living, giving them all equal weightage.
- ii. Those who are deprived in at least a fourth of the weighted indicators are regarded as poor.
- iii. People living in poverty in various parts of the world share multiple conditions and life circumstances that have been measured and studied as a proxy to assessing poverty.

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. Only iii
- D. Both i and ii
- E. Both ii and iii

3. Who are the most affected by the severe droughts?

- i. The poorest
- ii. Those who are living at the river banks
- iii. Villagers

- A. Only ii
- B. Only i
- C. Only iii
- D. Both I and IusiI
- E. Both I and III

4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Using consumption expenditure data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty in the world to be at 22% of the population in 2011-12.
- B. Using consumption expenditure data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty in India to be at 23% of the population in 2011-12.
- C. Using consumption expenditure data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty in India to be at 22% of the population in 2012-13.
- D. Using consumption income data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty in India to be at 22% of the population in 2011-12.

E. Using consumption expenditure data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty in India to be at 22% of the population in 2011-12.

5. Choose the word which is **MOST SIMILAR** in the meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

PROXY

- i. Placeholder
- ii. Procurator
- iii. Refuse

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. Only iii
- D. Both I and II
- E. All of these

6. The most recent MPI for India calculated using India Human Development Survey data of _____ were multi-dimensionally poor.

- A. 2011-12, estimates that 51% of the people
- B. 2011-12, estimates that 41% of the people
- C. 2011-12, estimates that 47% of the people
- D. 2011-12, estimates that 56% of the people
- E. None of these

5. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The development of nationalism in the third world countries, as is well known, followed a very different trajectory from that in the advanced capitalist countries. In the latter it was a part of the process of the emergence of the bourgeois order in opposition of feudalism, while in the former it was a part of the anti-colonial struggle. The impact of colonialism, though it differed across countries, had on the whole been in the direction of transcending localism and unifying supra-local economic structures through the introduction of market relations. The struggle against colonialism, consequently, took the form of a national struggle in each instance in which people belonging to different tribes or linguistic

Communities participated. And the colonial power in each instance attempted to break this emerging national unity by splitting people. The modus operandi of this splitting was not just through political manipulation as happened for instance in Angola, South Africa and a host of other countries; an important part of this modus operandi was through the nurturing of a historiography that just denied the existence of any overarching national consciousness. The national struggle, the national movement were given a tribal or religious character, they were portrayed as being no more than the movement of the dominant tribe or the dominant religious group for the achievement of narrow sectional ends. But the important point in this colonialism, while, on the one hand, it objectively created the condition for the coming into being of a national consciousness at a supra-tribal, supra-local and supra-religious level, on the other hand it sought deliberately to subvert this very consciousness by using the same forces which it has objectively undermined.

1. Which of the following was the advantage of struggle against colonialism?

- (a) Tribal groups held their separate identity throughout the struggle.
- (b) Communities got divided on the basis of religion and language.
- (c) Backwardness of tribal was eradicated.
- (d) Awareness beyond linguistic and religious identity was generated.
- (e) None of these

2. How did colonial power react to topple the anti-colonial structure?

- (a) by splitting people on the basis of their financial positions
- (b) by using tempting economic strategies
- (c) by creating linguistic, tribal and religious divides
- (d) by instigating tribals against anti-communal forces.
- (e) None of these

3. The author has given the example of Angola, South Africa, etc in order to

- (a) bring out the similarity of tactics used by the rulers of colonies to divide the natives
- (b) emphasise how nationalism has become almost extinct and capitalism has borne roots
- (c) support the argument that feudalism was opposed by people in underdeveloped countries

also

(d) lay stress on the fact that tribal in those countries were divided on account of language

(e) None of these

4. What was the role of an introduction of market relations in the process of economic integration?

(a) It had different impacts in all colonial exercises.

(b) It overthrew the capitalistic approach in the third world countries.

(c) It advocated importance of localism and restricted economic growth.

(d) It broke the shackles of localism and helped unify the economic structures.

(e) None of these

5. How did nationalism originate in the third world countries?

(a) as a struggle against feudalism

(b) as vehement opposition to colonialism

(c) to advocate capitalistic movement

(d) to strengthen localism

(e) None of these

6. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Over the last decade, many of Bundelkhand's villages have faced significant depopulation. Famous of late for farmer protests, the region, which occupies parts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, has been adversely impacted by climate change. It was once blessed with over 800-900 mm rainfall annually, but over the last seven years, it has seen this halved, with rainy days reported to be down to just 24 on average in the monsoon period. With rains patchy, crop failures become common. There is hardly any greenery in many villages, making it difficult for farmers to even maintain cattle. Farmers are increasingly abandoning their lands and heading to nearby towns to find work as labourers. India is fortunate to have the monsoon, but it is also uniquely vulnerable to rising temperatures, with the country ranked 14th on the Global Climate Risk Index 2019. The country has over 120 million hectares suffering from some form of degradation. With rain-fed agriculture practised in over 67% of our total crop area, weather variability can lead to heavy costs, especially for

coarse grains (which are mostly grown in rain-fed areas). A predicted 70% decline in summer rains by 2050 would devastate Indian agriculture. Within 80 years, our kharif season could face a significant rise in average temperatures (0.7-3.3°C) with rainfall concomitantly impacted, and potentially leading to a 22% decline in wheat yield in the rabi season, while rice yield could decline by 15%. There are simple solutions to mitigate this. Promotion of conservation farming and dryland agriculture, with each village provided with timely rainfall forecasts, along with weather-based forewarnings regarding crop pests and epidemics in various seasons, is necessary. Our agricultural research programmes need to refocus on dryland research, with adoption of drought-tolerant breeds that could reduce production risks by up to 50%. A mandate to change planting dates, particularly for wheat, should be considered, which could reduce climate change induced damage by 60-75%, by one estimate. There needs to be an increase in insurance coverage and supply of credit. Insurance coverage should be expanded to cover all crops, while interest rates need to be subsidised, through government support and an expanded Rural Insurance Development Fund. The recently announced basic income policy by the government is a welcome step as well.

1. As per the passage, why has Bundelkhand witnessed a lot of depopulation?

- A. Due to increasing naxalism and lawlessness in the area.
- B. Due to adverse impact of climate change with less rains.
- C. Pollution related diseases have steadily increased over the years.
- D. Due to a sudden spike in temperature and weather related events.
- E. None of the above

2. An increase in “degraded land” can definitely have which of the following consequences for farmers?

- I. Decline in income
- II. Increase in droughts
- III. Increase in welfare schemes

- A. Only II
- B. Only III
- C. Only I and II

D. Only I and III

E. All of the above

3. Why does the occurrence or non-occurrence of rains have such a big impact on Indian agriculture?

A. Indian agriculture is mostly rain-fed in nature.

B. The weather is variable in India and can change quickly.

C. Government has invested a lot in improving irrigation.

D. There is increasing desertification in India.

E. None of the above

4. Which of the following is / are solutions highlighted in the passage?

I. More focus on dryland agriculture research.

II. Extension of insurance coverage to all crops.

III. Promotion of conservation farming.

A. Only I

B. Only III

C. Only I and II

D. Only II and III

E. All of the above

5. Which of the following is most similar in meaning to the word *concomitant* as mentioned in the passage?

A. Diversifying

B. Adjusting

C. Manipulative

D. Accompanying

E. None of the above

7. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Reading is a fundamental skill that plays a vital role in our lives. It's not just about deciphering words on a page but about the doors it opens, the knowledge it imparts, and the worlds it allows us to explore. Reading is an essential tool for learning, expanding our horizons, and fostering imagination.

When we read, we acquire knowledge. Whether it's reading textbooks, newspapers, or online articles, we gain information that helps us understand the world. Books, in particular, are a treasure trove of knowledge. They contain the wisdom of generations, the discoveries of great minds, and the stories of diverse cultures. Reading books can educate us on history, science, literature, and countless other subjects. It's like having a mentor, guiding us through the complexities of life.

Reading also broadens our horizons. It exposes us to different viewpoints, perspectives, and experiences. When we read about characters from various backgrounds or explore far-off lands through the pages of a novel, we step into their shoes and see the world from a different angle. This broadening of perspective fosters empathy and understanding, making us more tolerant and open-minded individuals.

Furthermore, reading fuels our imagination. Whether it's a fantasy novel, a science fiction story, or a compelling mystery, books transport us to other worlds and challenge us to envision the unimaginable. Our minds become the canvas, and words paint the pictures. It's a magical experience that ignites creativity and inspiration.

Moreover, reading is a skill that transcends academic boundaries. It's not just about scoring well on tests; it's about developing critical thinking, analytical skills, and the ability to communicate effectively. A person who reads regularly is likely to have a broader vocabulary, better writing skills, and an improved ability to express their thoughts and ideas.

In our modern digital age, reading has taken on new forms. E-books and audiobooks have made it more accessible and convenient. With just a few clicks or taps, we can access a vast library of literature. However, there's something timeless and intimate about holding a physical book, flipping its pages, and smelling the scent of paper and ink.

In conclusion, reading is not just a hobby; it's a cornerstone of education, personal growth, and cultural enrichment. It empowers us with knowledge, broadens our perspectives, ignites our imagination, and equips us with essential skills. Whether we're reading for

pleasure, information, or self-improvement, reading is a journey that enriches our lives and shapes us into more informed, empathetic, and creative individuals.

1. What are some of the benefits of reading mentioned in the passage?

- A) Acquiring knowledge
- B) Physical exercise
- C) Developing cooking skills
- D) Enhancing video game proficiency

2. How does reading broaden our horizons and foster empathy?

- A) By encouraging isolation
- B) By exposing us to different viewpoints and experiences
- C) By promoting narrow-mindedness
- D) By making us less tolerant

3. What role does reading play in developing critical thinking and communication skills?

- A) It has no impact on critical thinking or communication skills
- B) It broadens horizons but does not impact skills
- C) It expands vocabulary, improves writing skills, and enhances communication abilities
- D) It only helps with imagination but not critical thinking or communication

4. What are the advantages of reading physical books compared to digital formats?

- A) Physical books are more expensive
- B) Digital formats are more environmentally friendly
- C) Physical books offer a timeless and intimate experience
- D) Digital formats are easier to access

5. How does reading enrich our lives and shape us as individuals, according to the passage?

- A) Reading has no impact on personal growth
- B) Reading makes us less informed and less creative

C) Reading empowers us with knowledge, broadens our perspectives, and equips us with essential skills, making us more informed, empathetic, and creative individuals

D) Reading only fosters creativity but not empathy

8. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where man cannot go with overwhelming forces at his command. He can strangle to death all the nobler wild life in the world to-day. To-morrow he certainly will have done so, unless he exercises due foresight and self-control in the mean time.

There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions and eagles, go. The rats and flies, and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of to-night. Civilized man begins by destroying the very forms of wild life he learns to appreciate most when he becomes still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species, and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidotes for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivora to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly Providence.

1. The author implies that his first definition of a sanctuary is

A. Totally wrong

- B. Somewhat idealistic
- C. unhelpful
- D. indefensible
- E. immutable

2. The author's argument that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except

- A. parasites have an important role to play in the regulation of populations
- B. the elimination of any species can have unpredictable effects on the balance of nature
- C. the pests themselves are part of the food chain
- D. these insects have been introduced to the area by human activities
- E. elimination of these insects would require the use of insecticides that kill a wide range of insects

3. It can be inferred that the passage is

- A. part of an article in a scientific journal
- B. extracted from the minutes of a nature club
- C. part of a speech delivered to an educated audience
- D. a speech delivered in a court of law
- E. from a polemical article published in a magazine

4. What should be the most appropriate central idea of this passage

- A. Author argues that man kills big animals but saves mosquitoes & other parasites.
- B. Man is selfish by nature so he is up against the wild life which is harmful for his survival
- C. Ecological balance, if not maintained by man will be harmful in long run.
- D. Author proposes a programme for not disturbing the balance of nature as it is beneficial for mankind.
- E. In view of the author man should not intervene in natural environments.

5 – Tone of the Author as expressed in the passage can be best described

- A. Descriptive to analytical
- B. Sarcastically humorous
- C. Objective to narrative
- D. Sarcastically critical to suggestive

E. Ironically sarcastic to negative

9. Directions: Refer to the following passage and answer the questions

The National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) in Goa has developed a real-time reporting and Internet-accessible coastal sea-level monitoring system and it has been operational at Verem jetty in the Mandovi estuary in Goa since September 24, 2005. The gauge uses a cellular modem to put on the Internet real-time sea-level data, which can be accessed by authorised personnel. By using a cellular phone network, coastal sea-level changes are continuously updated on to a web-server. The sea-level gauge website can be made available to television channels to broadcast real-time visualisation of the coastal sea level, particularly during oceanogenic hazards such as storm surges or a tsunami. A network of such gauges along the coast and the islands that lie on either side of the mainland would provide data to disaster management agencies to disseminate warnings to coastal communities and beach tourism centres.

The gauge incorporates a bottom pressure transducer as the sensing element. The sea unit of the gauge, which houses the pressure transducer, is mounted within a cylindrical protective housing, which in turn is rigidly held within a mechanical structure. This structure is secured to a jetty. The gauge is powered by a battery, which is charged by solar panels. Battery, electronics, solar panels, and cellular modems are mounted on the top portion of this structure. The pressure sensor and the logger are continuously powered on, and their electrical current Consumption is 30 mA and 15 mA respectively. The cellular modem consumes 15 mA and 250 mA during standby and data transmission modes, respectively. The pressure sensor located below the low-tide level measures the hydrostatic pressure of the overlying water layer. An indigenously designed and developed microprocessor based data logger interrogates the pressure transducer and acquires the pressure data at the rate of two samples a second. The acquired pressure data is averaged over an interval of five minutes to remove high-frequency wind-waves that are superimposed on the lower frequency tidal cycle. This averaged data is recorded in a multimedia card. The measured water pressure is converted to water level using sea water density and acceleration owing to the earth's gravity. The water level so estimated is then referenced to chart datum (CD), which is the internationally accepted reference level below which the sea-level will not, fall. The data received at the Internet server is presented in graphical format together with

The predicted sea-level and the residual. The residual sea level (that is, the measured minus the predicted sea level) provides a clear indication of sea-level oscillation and a quantitative estimate of the anomalous behavior, the driving force for which could be atmospheric forcing (storm) or physical (tsunami).

A network of sea-level gauges along the Indian coastline and islands would also provide useful information to mariners for safe navigation in shallow coastal waters and contribute to various engineering projects associated with coastal zone management, besides dredging operations, port operations and man water treaties with greater transparency. Among the various communication technologies used for real-time transmission of sea-level data are the wired telephone connections, VHF/UHF transceivers, satellite transmit terminals and cellular connectivity. Wired telephone connections are severely susceptible to loss of connectivity during natural disasters such as storm surges, primarily because of telephone line breakage. Communication via VHF/UHF transceivers is limited by line-of sight distance between transceivers and normally offer only point-to-point data transfer. Satellite communication via platform transmit terminals (PTTs) has wide coverages and, therefore, allows data reception from offshore platforms. However, data transfer speeds are limited. Further many satellites (for example, GOES, INSAT) permit data transfer only predefined time-slots, thereby inhibiting continuous data access. Technologies of data reporting via satellites have undergone a sea change recently in terms of frequency of reportage, data size, recurring costs and so forth. Broadband technology has been identified as one that can be used optimally for real-time reporting of data because of its inherent advantages such as a continuous two-way connection that allows high-speed data transfer and near real-time data reporting. While satellite communication is expensive, wireless communication infrastructure and the ubiquity of cellular phones have made cellular communication affordable. Low initial and recurring costs are an important advantage of cellular communication. A simple and cost-effective methodology for real-time reporting of data is the cellular-based GPRS technology, which has been recently implemented at the NIO for real-time reporting of coastal sea level data.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?

a) Network of gauges along the coast and the islands would help disaster management agencies to disseminate warnings.

- b) Cellular-based GPRS technology is not a simple and cost effective method for real--time reporting of data.
- c) Disadvantage of wired telephone connection is the loss of connectivity during disasters due to line breakages.
- d) Data reporting via satellites has undergone changes in terms of frequency, data size, recurring cost, etc.

2. What is the outermost part of the sea unit of the gauge?

- a) Pressure transducer
- b) Mechanical structure
- c) Cylindrical protective housing
- d) Sensing element

3. What is the limitation of satellite communication via platform transmit terminals?

- a) Coverage
- b) Offshore platforms
- c) Data transfer speed
- d) None of these

4. Which one of the following relationships is correct as per the passage?

- a) Predicted sea level is a product of measured sea level and residual sea level.
- b) Predicted sea level is the sum of measured sea level and residual sea level.
- c) Predicted sea level is the sum of predicted sea level and measured sea level.
- d) Predicted sea level is obtained by dividing measured sea level and residual sea level.

10. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The impact of technical advancement in armaments on man, needs to be analyzed with a rational mind, and heart free from prejudices of any kind towards modernisation. The most noticeable impact of this development certainly has been the loss of immunity from violence for successive generations ever since the invention of gunpowder. In modern times, the presence of technically advanced arms, not only at the fronts but also among the civilian population, has vastly undermined the value of human life, and endangered the very entity of those virtues of self-restraint and discretion, on which. a peaceful and amiable society rests.

However, an unbiased view of the present scenario, would refrain one from attributing the rising trends of violence to the availability of technically superior weapons, for one must not overlook the fact that Necessity is the mother of invention. Every stage in the development of armaments has been marked by its distinct impact on society. When man fought with stones and his bare hands, the society was not yet compact. The discovery of metal and the use of spears, knives and arrows indicate the stage of the formation of small kingdoms. Fire continued to be an effective weapon of destruction. When man introduced the cavalry into the army and improved the strategies of making war, some small kingdoms gave away to form empires, but with no revolutionary advances in armaments forthcoming, the political structure of society remained more or less stagnant for the many coming centuries. The next significant development was the use of gunpowder, which could be used to perform acts which were then thought to be impossible. Gunpowder was used to form the ammunition of several guns and canons. This sudden advances in weaponry not only facilitated the control of a large mass of people by relatively few armed men that helping to form strong empires, but the availability of the new technology to a select few nations enabled the formation of colonies in continents which did not have access to the modernized technologies of warfare. Modern technological advances in armaments aided the formation of nation states in Europe. The extensive use of the fire-power lent a lethal edge to the naval power which proved to be the greatest asset to any nation in the 19th century. Small United Nations States of Europe with strong navies, modern arms and disciplined men gained control of lands in foreign continents far greater in areas than the parent countries.

1. Necessity is the mother of invention means
 - a. where there is mother there IS invention
 - b. when necessity arises invention IS done
 - c. most of the invention are preplanned
 - d. nothing happens without creating congenial environment
2. The invention of modern weapons have resulted into
 - a. loss of immunity from war in the society
 - b. successive wars for the last two centuries.
 - c. arms race among the nations

- d. loss of life and property every now and then
- 3. Small kingdoms turned into big empires, after
 - a. the invention of cavalry and canons and its introduction into the army
 - b. the introduction of nuclear arms into the army
 - c. the end of the use of knives, arrows and swords
 - d. the end of the 19th century
- 4. The style of the passage is
 - a. informative
 - b. analytical
 - c. retrospective
 - d. provocative

11. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Business news does not repeat itself but it sometimes rhymes. In 2007 Walmart, America's biggest grocer, crowed that it would crack the coveted Indian market by being the first global retailer to set up shop there, pipping envious rivals in the process. On May 9th it announced much the same thing: its time in India has come, this time by virtue of paying \$16bn for a majority stake in Flipkart, India's largest ecommerce outfit, which had also been coveted by its vast online rival, Amazon. The sense of déjà vu owes to the fact that its original foray proved a disappointment. Walmart's hopes of somehow circumventing rules to protect local shopkeepers, which have long prevented most foreign retailers from opening stores, have been repeatedly dashed. A decade on it has a meagre 21 wholesale stores in India, generating just 0.1% of its \$500bn in global revenues and a small loss to boot. Somehow that has not dissuaded the beast of Bentonville from undertaking the biggest foreign acquisition in Indian history. The Indian e-commerce market is as different from America's brick-and-mortar retail landscape as Walmart's Arkansas home is from Bangalore. Walmart probably has too many stores in its mature home market. Flipkart operates online and in quasi-virgin commercial territory: 95% of Americans shop at Walmart at least once a year, but only 5-10% of Indians have ever bought anything online. The deal is a departure in other ways, too. Walmart has already swooped on companies it thinks will help it grow its ecommerce presence. In 2016 it

paid out \$3bn for Jet.com, a putative rival to Amazon in America; it has also bagged Bonobos, a purveyor of tailored trousers. But Flipkart, which was founded in 2007 by two former Amazon employees, is in a different league in terms of price tag. Walmart will own around 77% of the company, which is valued at over \$20bn in total. Even for Walmart, that is a lot of money: \$20bn is roughly the cash it generates every year net of capital expenditure, say, or 8% of its market capitalisation. Connoisseurs of the Indian tech scene have raised eyebrows at the price tag, given that Flipkart raised money at a valuation of under \$12bn just a year ago. SoftBank, a Japanese telecoms and internet giant which became its biggest shareholder after investing \$2.5bn just nine months ago, stands to walk away with \$4bn. Walmart's new acquisition will not produce quick returns. Analysts reckon Flipkart loses money on each shipment. Margins are unlikely to improve soon given Amazon's incursion into the market (having committed \$5bn to India, it probably ranks a close second to Flipkart, which is thought to account for just under half of India's online sales). Paytm Mall, a newish rival backed by Alibaba of China, is also ambitious.

1. How would Walmart's business in America be different from its Indian venture?

I. The business in America is mostly brick and mortar while it is online in nature in India.

II. Walmart owns about 88% of the market share in America but hardly any in the Indian market.

III. The market is vastly under penetrated in India.

A. Only II

B. Only I and II

C. Only II and III

D. Only I and III

E. All of the above

2. Which of the following is/are true about Walmart's performance in India before it bought stake in Flipkart?

I. Its revenues from India form a very minuscule proportion of its total revenues.

II. It has been successful in establishing a small number of retail and wholesale stores.

III. Its brick and mortar business model was running in losses from the past 3 years in India.

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

3. What does the line- 'Business news does not repeat itself but it sometimes rhymes' refer to?

- A. It refers to Walmart beating rivals in the e-commerce space.
- B. It refers to Walmart entering India via e-commerce to avoid getting caught up in the huge number of regulations India has imposed on retailers.
- C. It refers to Walmart's entry in India via a majority stake buyout in Flipkart in 2018 after being unsuccessful in 2007.
- D. It refers to Walmart being the first global retailer to set up shop in India.
- E. None of the above

4. Which of the following is/are true as per the passage?

- I. Softbank is the largest shareholder of Flipkart.
- II. India's e-commerce market as a whole is worth about \$15bn only.
- III. Indian regulations dictate that e-commerce sites must sell stuff mainly from third-parties rather than from their own inventory.

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

5. As per your understanding of the passage, which of the following shows that the decision by Walmart to enter Indian e-commerce may not be as lucrative as it appears to be?

I. Analysts reckon Flipkart loses money on each shipment and at one point it was thought to guzzle \$2m a day subsidising shipping and using discounts to lure buyers.

II. Venture capitalists in India complain about the lack of exits from dozens of investments in the Indian e-commerce industry.

III. The entire sector was flat in 2016 and grew at perhaps only 10% last year.

A. Only II

B. Only I and II

C. Only I and III

D. Only II and III

E. All of the above

12. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The Reserve Bank of India's annual report for 2017-18 reveals that 99.3% of currency notes that were demonetised at midnight on November 8, 2016 have returned to the banking system. This is only marginally higher than its provisional estimate last year that over 99% — or Rs.15.28 lakh crore worth of the old Rs.500 and Rs.1,000 notes — out of the Rs.15.44 lakh crore that were in circulation at the time had been deposited by June 30, 2017. This makes a couple of things crystal clear. First, the hope that a large chunk of unaccounted money would not return to the system — arguably, the principal reason for the exercise — was almost wholly belied. As a result, the plan to transfer the arising surplus from the RBI to the Centre, which was not formally declared but strongly rumoured, was a non-starter. Second, given the sheer logistical difficulty in penalising all those who converted unaccounted money into legal tender, demonetisation worked as an unintended amnesty scheme. Despite the significant cost to the economy, demonetisation, to the disappointment of the Prime Minister's critics, had no political fallout. Narendra Modi succeeded in portraying the move as one that would knock out the corrupt rich — a harsh but necessary shock therapy. This was perhaps why the massive disruption caused by the overnight removal of 86% of the currency in value terms did not cause agitations. Nevertheless, the RBI report, which points to a spurt in counterfeiting of the new Rs.500 and Rs.2,000 notes, raises the old question all over again. Was it worth the slowdown in growth, the damage to informal sector supply chains, and job losses in sectors such as construction that were the bulwark of

employment creation for the unskilled? True, there have been some benefits. For instance, the number of income tax returns filed has surged a little over the trend growth rate. But surely this could have been achieved by other policy measures. Cashless modes of payment have become more common, but financial savings in the form of currency have also risen, suggesting that people still value cash. Not all policy choices work out and accepting mistakes or planning flaws helps strengthen governance processes. For example, learning from the UPA's mistakes, a cleaner auction process for natural resources has been worked out. The government must not disown its biggest reform attempt or try to sidestep parliamentary scrutiny of the outcomes of demonetisation. Instead, it could focus on fixing the problems that people still face — transactions with Rs.2,000 notes in the absence of Rs.1,000 notes are difficult as it is a departure from the currency denomination principle (every note should be twice or two and a half times its preceding denomination). Even as these issues are sorted out, the larger lesson must be heeded: sudden shocks to the economy don't always yield intended policy objectives.

1. Which among the following sums up the opinion of the author regarding the demonetization drive announced by the government?

A. The author is very much hopeful that the demonetization drive will be able to divide the wealth among all the sections equally.

B. The author has no opinion to give regarding demonetization since he was not staying in India at that point of time.

C. The author is a blue eyed boy of the Prime Minister and that is why he will always praise all the moves by the government.

D. The author feels that the government should do proper homework before implementing any scheme such as demonetization.

E. The author feels that the move to demonetize currencies did not yield the desired results though some positive sides can be appreciated.

2. Which among the following should be the course of action of the government now that the demonetization has failed?

A. The government should understand that there can be error in judgment on its part and it can be corrected by first accepting it.

B. The government should cancel the whole demonetization drive and give back the currency notes to the general public.

C. The central government should approach the Supreme Court to ensure that there is no legal issue in the future.

D. The Government of India is of the opinion that it has done the right thing but the public could not understand the importance of it.

E. None of the above

3. Which among the following can be considered as the takeaway from the incident described in the given passage?

A. The economy of the country is not suffering at all and therefore anything can be done now to test the waters.

B. The economy of India is ready to accept any change since it is now mature enough to withstand any kind of problem.

C. The Indian government is not receptive of any international shocks since there is no mechanism in India to accept the foreign risks.

D. The government should not control the economy in any country since it should be based on the market dynamics.

E. The economy has its own rhythm and it should not be taken for granted that any kind of sudden policy decision will be positive for the economy.

4. Which among the following is correct regarding the positive effects of demonetization as discussed in the passage?

I. The number of income tax returns filed post demonetization has increased since now a lot of people are going to filing of income tax returns

II. The cashless mode of transactions has become more popular post demonetization since now people are resorting to cashless modes of transactions

III. The RBI has become more proactive these days in order to prevent money laundering activities in the country.

A. Both II and III

B. Both I and II

C. Both I and III

D. Only II

E. All I, II and III

5. Which among the following is / are correct regarding the RBI Annual Report for the year 2017-18 as described in the passage?

A. More than 99% of the currency has come back into the system after demonetization and it is in line with the provisional estimate regarding this last year.

B. The instances of fake currencies with respect to the new Rs 500 and Rs 2000 notes are surfacing now.

C. The government has not become able to contain the excitement of the law and order implementing agencies regarding arresting the offenders.

D. Both A and B

E. All A, B and C

13. Read the following passage carefully and answer questions

The literary distaste for politics, however, seems to be focused not so much on the largely murky practice of politics in itself as a subject of literary representation but rather more on how it is often depicted in literature, i.e., on the very politics of such representation. A political novel often turns out to be not merely a novel about politics but a novel with a politics of its own, for it seeks not merely to show us how things are but has fairly definite ideas about how things should be, and precisely what one should think and do in order to make things move in that desired direction. In short, it seeks to convert and enlist the reader to a particular cause or ideology; it often is (in an only too familiar phrase) not literature but propaganda. This is said violate the very spirit of literature which is to broaden our understanding of the world and to range of our sympathies rather than to narrow them down through partisan commitment. As John Keats said, 'We hate poetry that has a palpable design upon us'.

Another reason why politics does not seem amenable to the highest kind of literary

representation seems to arise from the fact that politics by its very nature is constituted of ideas and ideologies. If political situations do not lend themselves to happy literary treatment, political ideas present perhaps an even greater problem in this regard. Literature, it is argued, is about human experiences rather than about intellectual abstractions; it deals in what is called the 'felt reality' of human flesh and blood, and in sap and savour (rasa) rather than in arid and lifeless ideas. In an extensive discussion of the matter in her book *Ideas and the Novel* the American novelist Mary McCarthy observed that 'ideas are still today felt to be unsightly in the novel though that was not so in 'former days', i.e.. in the 18th and 19th centuries. Her formulation of the precise nature of the incompatibility between ideas on the one hand and the novel on the other betrays perhaps a divided conscience in the matter and a sense of dilemma shared by many writers and readers : 'An idea cannot have loose ends, but a novel, I almost think, needs them Nevertheless, there is enough in common for the novelists to fee!... the attraction of ideas while taking up arms against them – most often with weapons of mockery.'

1. The constructs of politics by its nature is

- (A) Prevalent political situation
- (B) Ideas and Ideologies
- (C) Political propaganda
- (D) Understanding of Iranian nature

2. Literature deals with

- (A) Human experiences in politics
- (B) Intellectual abstractions
- (C) Dry and empty ideas
- (D) Felt reality of human life

3. The observation of the novelist. Mary McCarthy reveals

- (A) unseen felt ideas of today in the novel
- (B) dichotomy of conscience on political ideas and novels
- (C) compatibility between idea and novel
- (D) endless ideas and novels

4. According to the passage, a political novel often turns out to be a

- (A) Literary distaste for politics
- (B) Literary representation of politics
- (C) Novel with its own politics
- (D) Depiction of murky practice of politics

5. A political novel reveals

- (A) Reality of the things
- (B) Writer's perception
- (C) Particular ideology of the readers
- (D) The spirit of literature

14. Read the following passage carefully and answer questions

In terms of labour, for decades the relatively low cost and high quality of Japanese workers conferred considerable competitive advantage across numerous durable goods and consumer-electronics industries (eg. Machinery, automobiles* televisions, radios). Then labour-based advantages shifted to South Korea, then to Malaysia, Mexico and other nations. Today, China appears to be capitalizing best on the basis of labour. Japanese firms still remain competitive in markets for such durable goods, electronics and other products, but the labour force is no longer sufficient for competitive advantage over manufacturers in other industrializing nations. Such shifting of labour-based advantage is clearly not limited to manufacturing industries. Today, a huge number of IT and service jobs are moving from Europe and North America to India, Singapore, and like countries with relatively well-educated, low-cost workforces possessing technical skills. However, as educational levels and technical skills continue to rise in other countries, India, Singapore, and like nations enjoying labour-based competitive advantage today are likely to find such advantage cannot be sustained through emergence of new competitors. In terms of capital, for centuries the days of gold coins and later even paper money restricted financial flows. Subsequently regional concentrations were formed where large banks, industries and markets coalesced. But today capital flows internationally at rapid speed. Global commerce no longer requires regional interactions among business players. Regional capital concentrations in places such as New York, London and Tokyo still persist, of course, but the capital concentrated there is no longer sufficient for competitive advantage over other capitalists distributed worldwide.

Only if an organization is able to combine, integrate and apply its resources (eg. Land, labour, capital, IT) in an effective manner that is not readily imitable by competitors can such an organization enjoy competitive advantage sustainable overtime.

In a knowledge-based theory of the firm, this idea is extended to view organizational knowledge as a resource with atleast the same level of power and importance as the traditional economic inputs. An organization with superior knowledge can achieve competitive advantage in markets that appreciate the application of such knowledge. Semiconductors, genetic engineering, pharmaceuticals, software, military warfare, and like knowledge-intensive competitive arenas provide both time-proven and current examples. Consider semiconductors (e.g. computer chips), which are made principally of sand and common metals. These ubiquitous and powerful electronic devices are designed within common office buildings, using commercially available tools, and fabricated within factories in many industrialized nations. Hence, land is not the key competitive resource in the semiconductor industry.

1. Which country enjoyed competitive advantages in automobile industry for decades?

- (A) South Korea
- (B) Japan
- (C) Mexico
- (D) Malaysia

2. Why labour-based competitive advantages of India and Singapore cannot be sustained in IT and service sectors?

- (A) Due to diminishing levels of skill.
- (B) Due to capital-intensive technology making inroads.
- (C) Because of new competitors.
- (D) Because of shifting of labour-based advantage in manufacturing industries.

3. How can an organization enjoy competitive advantage sustainable overtime?

- (A) Through regional capital flows.
- (B) Through regional interactions among business players.
- (C) By making large banks, industries and markets coalesced.
- (D) By effective use of various instrumentalists.

4. What is required to ensure competitive advantages in specific markets?

- (A) Access to capital

(B) Common office buildings

(C) Superior knowledge

(D) Common metals

5. The passage also mentions about the trend of

(A) Global financial flow

(B) Absence of competition in manufacturing industry

(C) Regionalisation of capitalists

(D) Organizational incompatibility

15. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The world over, leisure time has increased tremendously since World War II. In this time period, social problems and Maldives have also increased. Frustrations, nervous breakdowns, broken marriages, alcoholism and crime rates are directly related to too much time with nothing to do. Combine this with the permissiveness that has permeated our culture and the attitude of doing just enough to get by and the problems are multiplied workers often lose pride in their workmanship and their performance begins to go down. When performance goes down, shoddy merchandise is produced and shoddy Merchandise does not find a ready market because consumers anywhere demand quality. They turn to foreign imports and the local producer is caught in the squeeze by lowered sales volume. Every nation must resell the idea of performance and honest effort for an honest day's pay. Surely the world owes us a living, but we have to work for it. We have to reverse the philosophy of doing little and collecting much or we will be caught in the pinch of pricing ourselves out of quality products and services. The only plan that is going to work over the long haul is an internal change in our philosophy. We must produce the quality merchandise people demand, at the right price or the consumer will turn more and more to imported products. Fortunately, we can do thus, we say this without any mental reservation because the local worker, under controlled tests, has consistently out produced his counterparts on project after project. Better quality means better price. Honest efforts, not efforts tariffs is the solution to the problem.

1. When the local products are of sub-standard quality, the consumers will prefer :

(a) Imported goods

(b) Paying more for quality products

- (c) To indulge in more leisure activities
- (d) To avoid the intended buying

2. How can we move towards quality products that people demand?

- (a) Importing more and more foreign goods
- (b) By working for longer hours
- (c) Maintaining our existing philosophy of work
- (d) Produce quality products and price them properly

3. Too much leisure time will result in :

- (a) More productivity
- (b) Scope for recreation
- (c) More social issues to solve
- (d) Increased permissiveness

4. The issue of low quality products can be addressed through:

- (a) Honest workmanship
- (b) Imposition of higher tariffs on imported goods
- (c) Lowering the production volume
- (d) Hiring of non-local workers

5. The idea of honest performance is linked to :

- (a) Higher prices for local products
- (b) Earning an honest day's pay
- (c) Less work and more returns
- (d) Pricing out quality products and services

16. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Psychology and motivation play an important role in the developmental classroom. Many students enter developmental classes resentful that they have been denied access to college- level classes. Instructors must therefore respond to the self-sabotaging of students who lack motivation because they either failed in previous academic settings or experienced education to be “unassisted” or even prison-like.

Some students may have needed support in learning but never received it because their classes were little more than study halls in which they filled out endless, apparently irrelevant worksheets. When students enter classes expecting too little of both themselves and their pre-college teachers, they never produce the quality of work they are capable of producing, and they may even fail.

It is important for teachers not just to be aware of these misaligned expectations, but to address their first manifestations. When students first opt out of an assignment, start to miss too many classes, or just hand in work that is not their best, instructors should not simply mark down these failures in their ledgers so that they can grade students according to these deficiencies. Rather, intervention is necessary, and time is of the essence. Draw students into a discussion of what is causing their sub-par performance as early as possible so that they can regain their footing sooner rather than later.

1. Who is the implied audience?

- a. Developmental teachers
- b. Developmental students
- c. High school teachers
- d. Parents of developmental students

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a. The writer thinks that teachers criticize students too much.
- b. The writer dislikes developmental students.
- c. The writer wants to help developmental teachers understand students.
- d. The writer thinks all students should study psychology.

3. The author of the passage uses the phrase “endless, apparently irrelevant” (paragraph 1, sentence 5) in order to

- a. Show how some instructors give students too much work without any breaks
- b. Show why classes need to be more fun and playful
- c. Show why class meeting times need to be shorter to accommodate students’ limited attention spans

- d. Show why some students don't take developmental classes seriously because the assignments they've been doing for years have seemed pointless
4. Which best describes the relationship between the two paragraphs?
- a. The first paragraph explains how too many students end up in developmental classes because their high schools didn't prepare them for college, and the second paragraph explains how instructors should be tougher on these underprepared students.
- b. The first paragraph explains various emotional and intellectual causes of developmental students' under-performance, and the second paragraph shows how instructors should address it.
- c. The first paragraph provides several examples of what instructors think of developmental students, and the second paragraph gives advice for how to improve the teacher-student relationship.
- d. The first paragraph shows the problems with college education, and the second paragraph proposes solutions.
5. As presented in the first paragraph, a main challenge developmental student's face is to:
- a. Stay motivated and do their assignments to the best of their ability
- b. Manage their time so they can pass their classes despite work and family commitments
- c. Overcome their hatred of teachers in general
- d. Understand what will be expected of them in college

17. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The biggest house of cards, the longest tongue, and of course, the tallest man: these are among the thousands of records logged in the famous Guinness Book of Records. Created in 1955 after a debate concerning Europe's fastest game bird, what began as a marketing tool sold to pub landlords to promote Guinness, an Irish drink, became the bestselling copyright title of all time (a category that excludes books such as the Bible and the Koran). In time, the book would sell 120 million copies in over 100 countries—quite a leap from its humble beginnings. In its early years, the book set its sights on satisfying man's innate curiosity about the natural world around him. Its two principal fact finders, twins Norris and Ross

McWhirter, scoured the globe to collect empirical facts. It was their task to find and document aspects of life that can be sensed or observed, things that can be quantified or measured. But not just any things. They were only interested in superlatives: the biggest and the best. It was during this period that some of the hallmark Guinness Records were documented, answering such questions as "What is the brightest star?" and "What is the biggest spider?" Once aware of the public's thirst for such knowledge, the book's authors began to branch out to cover increasingly obscure, little-known facts. They started documenting human achievements as well. A forerunner for reality television, the Guinness Book gave people a chance to become famous for accomplishing eccentric, often pointless tasks. Records were set in 1955 for consuming 24 raw eggs in 14 minutes and in 1981 for the fastest solving of a Rubik's Cube (which took a mere 38 seconds). In 1979 a man yodeled non-stop for ten and a quarter hours. In its latest incarnation, the book has found a new home on the internet. No longer restricted to the confines of physical paper, the Guinness World Records website contains seemingly innumerable facts concerning such topics as the most powerful combustion engine, or the world's longest train. What is striking, however, is that such facts are found sharing a page with the record of the heaviest train to be pulled with a beard. While there is no denying that each of these facts has its own, individual allure, the latter represents a significant deviation from the education-oriented facts of earlier editions. Perhaps there is useful knowledge to be gleaned regarding the tensile strength of a beard, but this seems to cater to an audience more interested in seeking entertainment than education. Originating as a simple bar book, the Guinness Book of Records has evolved over decades to provide insight into the full spectrum of modern life. And although one may be more likely now to learn about the widest human mouth than the highest number of casualties in a single battle of the Civil War, the Guinness World Records website offers a telling glimpse into the future of fact-finding and record recording.

Questions:

- 1) Which of the following statements would best serve as the headline for this passage?
 - A. The encyclopaedia of the extremes reflects the changing interests of modern society.
 - B. A book of simple origins makes it to the top as sales total a staggering 120 million copies.
 - C. Facts are often displayed in a boring, uninteresting manner, but not in the Guinness Book of Records.

D. The Guinness World Records website proves itself a valuable resource for insight into the full spectrum of modern life.

E. Where other books fall short, the index of superlative sciences never ceases to amaze.

2) According to the author, the most significant difference between older editions of the Guinness Book of Records and the new Guinness World Records website involves

A. an end to the use of facts as a means to promote Guinness

B. an overall increase in the total number of facts presented

C. a move from fact-finding to the recording of achievements

D. a shift in focus from educational to entertaining material

E. a departure from book sales being limited to local pubs and bars

3) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for empirical?

A. natural

B. derived from experience

C. recordable

D. excellent or unmatched

E. convenient or handy

4) Based on its use in paragraph 2, which of the following best describes something that is superlative?

A. Students give presentations about their favorite subjects for a grade. Amy Newhouse receives an 87% for her presentation, while Dustin Lincoln receives a 92%.

B. Although sharks are significantly bigger and have razor-sharp teeth, dolphins are smarter and can therefore successfully evade attack.

C. The lake holds a contest to see who can catch the biggest fish. Tommy wins, having caught a 6 lb. 5 oz. smallmouth bass.

D. A man built an enormous house of cards. It took him 44 days and 218,792 individual playing cards to complete.

E. Ichiro likes tennis and practices every day. In his last tournament, he placed 3rd of over 350 competitors, winning the bronze trophy.

5. Which of the following best summarizes the organization of this passage?

A. introduction, history, conclusion

B. history, examples, explanations, conclusion

C. exposition, history, conclusion

D. introduction, thesis, supporting paragraphs, conclusion

E. introduction, history, exposition, conclusion

18. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Many United States companies have, unfortunately, made the search for legal protection from import competition into a major line of work. Since 1980 the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) has received about 280 complaints alleging damage from imports that benefit foreign governments' subsidies. Another 340 charge that foreign companies "dumped" their products in the United States at "less than fair value." Even when no unfair practices are alleged, the simple claim that an industry has been injured by imports is sufficient grounds to seek relief.

Contrary to the general impression, this quest for import relief has hurt more companies than it has helped. As corporations begin to function globally, they develop an **intricate** web of marketing, production, and research relationships. The complexity of these relationships makes it unlikely that a system of import relief laws will meet the strategic needs of all the units under the same parent company.

Internationalization increases the danger that foreign companies will use import relief laws against the very companies the laws were designed to protect. Suppose a United States-owned company establishes an overseas plant to manufacture a product while its competitor makes the same product in the United States. If the competitor can prove injury from the imports—and that the United States Company received a subsidy from a foreign government to build its plant abroad—the United States Company's products will be uncompetitive in the United States, since they would be subject to duties.

Perhaps the most brazen case occurred when the ITC investigated allegations that Canadian companies were injuring the United States salt industry by dumping rock salt, used to de-ice roads. The bizarre aspect of the complaint was that a foreign conglomerate with United States operations was crying for help against a United States company with foreign operations. The “United States” company claiming the injury was a subsidiary of a Dutch conglomerate. In contrast, the “Canadian” companies included a subsidiary of a Chicago firm that was the second-largest domestic producer of rock salt.

1. Which of the following options is most similar in meaning to the word: “Intricate” mentioned in the article?

- a. Twisted
- b. Straightforward
- c. Simple
- d. Advance
- e. Developed

2. What is the full form of ITC as per the passage?

- a. Imperial Tobacco Company
- b. International Trade Commission
- c. Indian Trade Company
- d. International Trade Corporation
- e. Indo-Tibetan Corporation

3. Since 1980 the United States ITC has received how many complaints alleging damage from imports that benefit from subsidies by foreign governments?

- a. 180
- b. 280
- c. 340
- d. None of the above
- e. Not mentioned in the Passage

4. As per the passage, which of the following is the second-largest producer of rock salt?

- a. A subsidiary of a Canadian Firm
- b. A subsidiary of a Chicago Firm
- c. A US Firm
- d. A Subsidiary of a Dutch Conglomerate
- e. Canadian Firm

19. Directions: Please read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Employment by a big company is, perhaps, the best job a young educated aspirant would look forward to. Government jobs are preferred, in general, to private sector jobs. Large companies are usually considered to be the best employers. A proxy for growth in headcount would be the growth in what the companies spend on compensation to employees. Growth in this would reflect a growth in the headcount and the growth in wages paid. We find that this growth rate has been falling. CMIE's Prowess database shows a steady fall in the rate of growth of compensation paid by companies to employees since 2013-14. The database includes performance information on a large sample of listed and unlisted companies of all sizes and industries. Compensation to employees grew by 25 per cent in 2013-14. The growth rate halved to 12 per cent in 2014-15 and then it fell further to 11 per cent in 2016-17. In 2017- 18, the growth rate fell to 8.4 per cent. From this, it wouldn't be entirely wrong to infer that the corporate sector's appetite for new hiring has been declining quite sharply. 2017-18 saw the slowest growth in the past eight years, or since the year after the Lehman crisis of 2008 when the compensation to employees grew by only 7.7 per cent. The Prowess database also shows that the corporate sector registered a fall in growth in fixed assets to 6.9 per cent in 2017-18.

Growth of investments into the job-creating plant and machinery part of fixed assets was even lower at 5.9 per cent. Both were the lowest since 2004- 05. Evidently, the two declines in growth rates — plant and machinery and wages go hand-in-hand. The lack of investments into fresh capacities is hurting growth in employment. We see the same fall in investments in another dataset — capex and the same fall in employment in yet another dataset — the Consumer Pyramids Household Survey. The evidence of falling growth in investments and employment during the recent past is therefore overwhelming. Some of the growth in compensation to employees can be explained as a consequence of inflation and given that inflation has been much lower in recent years compared to the past, it would be good to correct the growth numbers for inflation. We do this using the consumer price index for recent years and the consumer price index for industrial workers for earlier years. Now we

see inflation-adjusted compensation to employees grow by only 4.6 per cent in 2017-18. This is lower than the already-low average growth of 5.5 per cent seen in the preceding three years. The average real compensation to employees grew at the rate of 5.3 per cent per annum in the four years between 2014-15 and 2017-18. The industry-wise distribution of this growth in inflation-adjusted compensation to employees shows some sharp variations between major sectors. The services sector has seen a very small growth in compensation to employees in 2017-18. Compared to the overall growth of 4.6 per cent, the services sector saw a growth of only 2.2 per cent.

1. Which of the following statements is/are true according to the CMIE Prowess dataset?

- A. Rate of growth of compensation paid by companies to employees has registered deceleration since 2013- 14.
- B. Compensation to employees grew by 35 per cent in 2013-14.
- C. Corporate sector's appetite for new hiring has been enhancing.
- D. Year 2014-15 witnessed the slowest growth rate in compensation to employees since the Lehman crisis of 2008.
- E. All of the above are true.

2. If the term 'Inflation adjusted compensation' as used in the passage implies 'compensation adjusted as per inflation', which of the following statements best refers to the term in the intended context?

- A. Social Security benefits are subject to cost-of-living adjustments based on inflation.
- B. Inflation causes the purchasing power of workers that make the minimum wage to decline over time.
- C. Employers must adjust the wages they pay employees upward over time to ensure that employees are able to enjoy the same standard of living over time.
- D. If the cost of hiring an additional worker exceeds the revenue that the new worker will produce, the business will lose profit by hiring the new worker.
- E. None of the above

3. Growth in compensation in which of the following sectors was lower than the overall growth in 2017-18?

- A. Services Sector
- B. CPI for Industrial Workers
- C. Capital Goods Sector
- D. Public Sector
- E. None of the above

4. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Services Sector
- B. CPI for Industrial Workers
- C. Capital Goods Sector
- D. Public Sector
- E. None of the above

5. What does the sentence “the two declines in growth rates — plant and machinery and wages go hand-in-hand” indicate?

- A. Unless we invest in job creating fixed assets, capacity to absorb work force, wages will not increase.
- B. Reduced investments in fixed assets reduce overall company fixed costs.
- C. Rate of investments in capital expenditure and compensation paid match correspondingly.
- D. Real growth rate is achieved by taking inflation into account as per RBI estimates.
- E. None of the above.

20. Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

With the successful pre-dawn launch of RISAT-2B satellite, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has added another feather to its cap. The satellite will enhance India’s capability in crop monitoring during the monsoon season, forestry mapping for forest fires and deforestation, and flood mapping as part of the national disaster management programme. Given that overcast skies are a constant during the monsoon season and during times of flood, the ability to penetrate the cloud cover is essential. While optical remote sensing that relies on visible light for imaging gets obstructed by clouds, RISAT-2B will not. Much like the RISAT-1 satellite that was launched by ISRO in April 2012, RISAT-2B will also use microwave radiation. Unlike visible light, microwaves have longer wavelength and so will not be susceptible to atmospheric scattering. Microwave radiation can thus easily pass through the cloud cover, haze and dust, and image the ground. Hence, RISAT-2B satellite will be able to image under almost all weather and environmental conditions. Since it does not rely on visible light for imaging, it will be able to image the ground during both day and night. The satellite does not have passive microwave sensors that detect the radiation naturally emitted by the atmosphere or reflected by objects on the ground. Instead, RISAT-2B will be transmitting hundreds of microwave pulses each second towards the ground and receiving the signals reflected by the objects using radar. The moisture and texture of the

object will determine the strength of the microwave signal that gets reflected. While the strength of the reflected signal will help determine different targets, the time between the transmitted and reflected signals will help determine the distance to the object.

1. As per the given passage, how RISAT-2B satellite will image in the cloudy weather?

I. With the help of its microwave radiation that can pass through cloud cover and dust easily.

II. With the help of visible light that creates images.

III. With the help of electronic rays that creates image of an object.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only II and III

D. Only I and II

E. All I, II and III

2. What does the writer want to convey with the text given in italic – “the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has added another feather to its cap.”?

I. ISRO has worked hard on building its rapport among the other space research organisations of the world.

II. ISRO has made an accomplishment that made nation proud on it.

III. ISRO has become the apex space research institute of the world.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only II and III

D. Only I and II

E. All I, II and III

3. Which of the following has a similar meaning to “penetrate” in the context of the passage?

A. Enlarge

- B. Pinch
- C. Excess
- D. Invade
- E. Trespass

4. 4. Which of the following is false in the context of the passage?

- I. RISAT-1 uses visible light technology to create images.
- II. RISAT-2 is helpful in flood mapping and crop monitoring.
- III. The passive microwave sensors of RISAT-2 detect the radiation.

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Only I and III
- D. Only I and II
- E. All I, II and III

5. What is the transmission rate of RISAT-2?

- I. 100 microwave pulse/second approx.
- II. 1000 microwave pulse/second approx.
- III. 10000 microwave pulse/second approx.

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Only II and III
- D. Only I and II
- E. All I, II and III

Para Jumbled Sentences

1.Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences A, B, C, D, E, and F in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the question given beside.

1. A. Children are growing up surrounded by mobile devices and interactive social networking sites.
- B. The effects of social networking are twofold.
- C. The impact of social networks on them is significant.
- D. While on the negative side, the internet is laden with a number of risks associated with online communities.
- E. Social media is a term used to describe the interaction between groups or individuals over the internet and in virtual communities.
- F. On the positive side, social networks can act as invaluable tools for professionals.

Which of the following would be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?

- A. A B.F C. C D. B E. D

2. Directions : Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) if a proper sequence to for a meaningful paragraph. Then answer the questions given below.

- A. This has contributed to inflation and it seems there will be no respite on this front given the tensions in the Middle-East due to the US aggressive postures towards Iran.
- B. The latest news is that retail inflation has risen to 7.35 per cent in December 2019 which is the highest rate of retail inflation since July 2014.
- C. The wholesale price index has also shot up to a seven-month high of 2.6 per cent in December.
- D. The retail prices of petrol and diesel have been steadily increased all through 2019 – Rs 5.1 per litre of diesel and Rs 6.3 per litre of petrol.
- E. While the consumer price index has risen by this rate, the rise in inflation is much higher for food items at 14.12 per cent with the sharp rise in prices of onion, potato, vegetables and pulses.

Which of the following should be the SECOND statement after rearrangement?

A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E

3. Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences A, B, C, D, E, and F in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the question given beside.

A. Providing benefits for women and children is a societal responsibility which can be funded in a large country through a combination of general taxation and contributory payments.

B. This should further lead to closer scrutiny of the difficulties faced by unorganised workers who fall beyond the scope of any worthwhile labour welfare measures.

C. The enhancement of paid maternity leave for women in the organised sector to 26 weeks from 12 is a progressive step.

D. The reported move to restrict even this meagre benefit to the first child for budgetary reasons is retrograde and must be given up.

E. Positive though it is, the amended law is expected to cover only 1.8 million women, a small subset of women in the workforce.

F. For many poor millions in the unorganised sector, the only support available is a small conditional cash benefit of Rs. 6,000 during pregnancy and lactation offered under the Maternity Benefit Programme.

G. It is wholly welcome that such a benefit is being introduced with an amendment to the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

Which of the following would be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E

4. Directions: In this question, a sentence has been divided into 5 parts. The part given as bold is the starting fragment of the sentence. You need to rearrange the rest of the parts in a meaningful sequence and choose the option that gives the correct sequence.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's announcement on Independence Day that Ayushman Bharat

/ will be launched formally on September 25 sends out the signal that the government (A)

/ is finally recognising the link between (B)

/ or the national Health Protection mission (C)

/ health care and economic development (D)

A. CADB B. ACBD C. ABCD D. ADBC E. CABD

5. Directions: In this question, a sentence has been divided into 5 parts. The part given as bold is the starting fragment of the sentence. You need to rearrange the rest of the parts in a meaningful sequence and choose the option that gives the correct sequence.

“Man-eating” leopards have been

/ conclusive identification processes (A)

/ on earlier occasions, (B)

/ but without demonstrating any (C)

/ shot in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. (D)

A.DCBA B. DBCA C. ABDC D. ADCB E. None of the above

6. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

ended, the British erected a monument (A)

/ when the Koregaon Bhima battle (B)

/ on which the names of all soldiers (C)

/ who died on the battlefield were carved (D)

A. ADCB B. BDCA C. BACD D. BCAD E. No rearrangement required

7. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

Companies viable since most of the foreign acquisitions by Indian companies (A)

/ the world are calculated on the basis of net present value and probable reserves. (B)

/ are done through loans taken abroad, and valuation of the oil assets all over (C)

/ the rise in oil prices makes takeovers of oil blocks by Indian oil and natural gas (D)

A. DCBA B. DACB C. ADCB D. DBCA E. No rearrangement required

8. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

A. During the 24-hour darkness of the austral autumn and winter, the South Pole Telescope operates nonstop under impeccable conditions for astronomy.

B. The atmosphere is thin (the pole is more than 9,300 feet above sea level, 9,000 of which are ice), stable (due to the absence of the heating and cooling effects of a rising and setting Sun) and the pole has some of the calmest winds on Earth, blowing almost always from the same direction.

C. “The South Pole has the harshest environment on Earth, but also the most benign,” says William Holzapfel, a University of California at Berkeley astrophysicist, the on-site lead researcher at the South Pole Telescope.

D. From an astronomer’s perspective, not until the Sun goes down and stays down—March through September— does the South Pole get “benign.”

A.ABCD

B.CDBA

C.CDAB

D.ACBD

9. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

A. Elite American colleges are now widely suspected of admitting male applicants with lower grades, to even up the numbers.

B. At least in the rich world, that wasteful truth has been triumphantly overcome.

C. Stendhal once wrote that all geniuses who were born women were lost to the public good.

D. Yet, despite this monumental advance, much ability, both male and female, is wasted because of tenacious stereotypes.

A.ABDC

B.ADCB

C.CBAD

D.CDBA

10. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

A. One of the beauties of Leo Tolstoy's novel 'War and Peace' is that it does not end when the war ends.

B. It ends instead when the hero gets married, and settles down to a life of routine, even boredom.

C. In conveying this ceaseless ebb and flow of life, Tolstoy captures its very essence.

D. Concluding it at the moment of heroic drama would have destroyed the integrity of the novel.

A.ABDC

B.CABD

C.ADBC

D.ABCD

11. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

A. Even if the Court is not motivated by an anti-African agenda, it is no less concerning that it acts, without fail, in concert with its North Atlantic backers.

B. It simply reproduces a Western narrative of Russian aggression that justifies NATO's largest build-up of military forces in eastern Europe since the Cold War.

C. That military intervention in Africa by former colonial powers has been followed, almost without exception, by the International Criminal Court's juridical intervention, leaves Africans understandably suspicious.

D. And the Court's recent decision to launch an investigation into South Ossetia—its first extra-African investigation—is but of a piece with its earlier interventions, doing little to assuage that concern.

A.CADB

B.BCDA

C.ADBC

D.CDBA

12. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

A. But when it feels other ants walking on its back, the ant simply stays put.

B. When an ant on the march comes to a gap in its path, it slows down.

C. In this way, the ants build a bridge long enough to span whatever gap is in front of them.

D. The process repeats as the next ant in line slows, gets trampled and freezes in place.

E. The rest of the colony, still barreling along at 12 centimetres per second, comes trampling over its back.

A.B DEAC

B.BEADC

C.BEDCA

D.BADEC

13. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

A. People with dyslexia have difficulty with print-reading, and people with autism spectrum disorder have difficulty with mind-reading.

B. An example of a lost cognitive instinct is mind-reading: our capacity to think of ourselves and others as having beliefs, desires, thoughts and feelings.

C. Mind-reading looks increasingly like literacy, a skill we know for sure is not in our genes, since scripts have been around for only 5,000-6,000 years.

D. Print-reading, like mind-reading varies across cultures, depends heavily on certain parts of the brain, and is subject to developmental disorders.

A.BCDA

B.ABCD

C.CBAD

D.DABC

14. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

A. Areas for plantation in forest and non-forest lands will be carefully identified for the purpose

B. Planting Material will be arranged under the National Bamboo Mission and there will be centralized nurseries (public/private) and decentralized nurseries (mahila and kisan nurseries).

C. The plantation activities will be undertaken in compact areas so that the impact of the mission becomes visible.

D. Quality planting material will be raised through tissue culture units in the public sector.

A.BADC

B.DCAB

C.CDBA

D.ABCD

15. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

A. Fortunately, for all of us, nature has devised ways to capture new energy.

B. Food chains require constant supplies of new energy to make up for the continual losses

C. The most common way is through photosynthesis, the process by which green plants use the sun's energy to build sugars out of carbon dioxide and water

D. Energy is passed through the food chain. But unlike nutrients, energy is continually being lost.

A. ABCD

B. BDAC

C. CDBA

D. DCAB

16. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

A. Florida coastline in the contiguous United States, encompassing approximately 1,350 miles (2,170 km), and is the only state to border both the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.

B. Much of Florida is situated on a peninsula between the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Straits of Florida. The climate varies from subtropical in the north to tropical in the south

- C. Its geography is marked by a coastline, by the omnipresence of water and the threat of hurricanes. It's symbolic animals like the American alligator, crocodile, panther and the manatee, can be found in the Everglades, one of the most famous national parks in the world.
- D. Much of the state is at or near sea level and its terrain is characterized by sedimentary.

A. ABCD

B. BDAC

C. CDBA

D. DCAB

17. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labelled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

- A. Hence, the term commonly used for land acquisition by the villagers is "loss of land."
- B. Not surprisingly then, acquisition of land is an important event in a farmer's life and in the history of a village.
- C. Losing one's land implies losing an entire way of life. No wonder there is a tone of wretchedness when the term is used.
- D. Farmers have a layered and complex relationship with their land.
- E. Strictly speaking, this phrase can be used only when absolutely no compensation has been paid.
- F. More often than not, it means either partial or complete annihilation of the village—the village simply ceases to exist as land acquisition proceeds.

A.ABCDEF

B.DBFACE

C.BCDAEF

D.CDAFEB

18. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

- A. Steadier prices would translate to higher operating profits and lower operating costs as companies would go through fewer waves of layoffs and subsequent re-hiring.
- B. Perhaps most importantly, more stable R&D investments would result in greater oilfield productivity.
- C. In contrast, 'going long' minimises the cost throughout the supply chain, especially if combined with collaborative supply chain management activities.
- D. The million dollar question then comes to the surface. What can oil companies and their equipment suppliers do?
- E. Passing all risk to suppliers is a 'win-lose' strategy that only works well for buyers and then only when demand is decreasing because buyers can drive prices lower.
- F. Smoothing volatility in demand and prices would result in steadier and more profitable capital expansion, which means a higher return on assets.

A.ABCDEF

B.DBFACE

C.BCDAEF

D.EABFCD

19. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

- A. Business strategies should be established based on how a business ecosystem is likely to evolve, not on what we think we can excel at.
- B. To achieve this, a new approach is needed that will help to navigate the complexity and uncertainties of the business ecosystem landscape.
- C. New players emerge while other business activities are unbundled.
- D. With the ongoing transformation of the business landscape, many industry boundaries have drifted, blurred and changed.
- E. Mapping and analysing ecosystems is about identifying, testing and selecting options to create and capture value.
- F. It is about forming new hypotheses and defining how they can be tested and implemented.

A. ADFEBC

B.DBFACE

C.BCDAEF

D.EABFCD

20. Directions: In the questions given below, a sentence has been broken down into four fragments labeled (A), (B), (C) and (D) and arranged, not necessarily in the correct order. You have to find the correct order of arrangement from the options given below.

A) Such exclusion makes no sense. Electricity duty can be as high as 25-30% in a few states, but the average is about 8% levied on consumers.

B) an important sector like electricity is to remain outside the GST regime for the foreseeable future.

C) One glaring anomaly in the forthcoming rollout of the goods and services tax (GST) is that electricity duty remains outside its purview.

D) While scores of central and state taxes are to be done away with to usher in GST — so as to modernise the indirect tax regime, eschew cascading taxes on inputs, with set-offs provided for taxes already paid in the value chain.

A. DCAB

B. ACBD

C. CDBA

D.BCDA
