



35 RC Passages for All Management Exams

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E-Book

There is something irksome about a recent story in the New York Times that declared that "E-Books Make Readers Feel Less Isolated". Being a bookworm is uncool, the story alleges, but carrying around an e-reader makes reading seem chic.

Strangers constantly ask about it, Michael Hughes, a communications associate at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health in Baltimore, said of his iPad, which he uses to read a mix of novels and nonfiction. Its almost like having a new baby.

The problem here is not with the e-book. I'm in favour of any mode of literature delivery. If the only way I could consume Tolstoy was by having a trail of ants marching across my desk, each hoisting a piece of rice inscribed with the relevant word, that would be grand. Also, amazing. Also, impractical. Rather, I'm intrigued by the notion that e-readers make reading less antisocial. Doesn't reading necessitate not socialising? Indeed, isn't that part of the appeal?

I was always under the impression that books served a dual purpose: not only do they offer a world to enter, but also they offer an affordable means of escape from the world we're in. What a nice cloak a book can be on the subway or the train, or while sitting at a bar, enjoying the buzz of humanity while absorbed in something else. I'm reminded of Anne Tyler's "The Accidental Tourist", in which books are recommended as props for travellers who would rather avoid idle chatter with strangers.

1. According to the passage, which of the following cannot be inferred as a role/function of books?
 - a. Providing solitude even in the middle of a crowd.
 - b. Allowing an individual to escape the world.
 - c. Providing access to information and ideas.
 - d. Creating a space for introspection and engagement with the world.
2. Why does the author mention the instance of reading Tolstoy through a trail of ants?
 - a. To highlight the fact that the mode of delivery of literature is not important.
 - b. To prove that e-books can be equally effective as a mode of literature delivery.
 - c. To demonstrate an impractical mode of literature delivery.
 - d. To give an example of a mode of literature delivery that the author considers grand.
3. Which one of these best expresses the central theme of the passage?
 - a. The impact of technological innovations on reading.
 - b. New forms of reading books.
 - c. The nature of the process of reading.
 - d. The importance of reading.

Jonathan Franzen had something powerful to say about this in Lev Grossman's cover story about him in Time. Though few would hold Mr Franzen up as a beacon of joyful, social living (the man describes writing as "miserable work" and counts bird-watching as one of his few indulgences), he is convincing in his case for the importance of the sustained concentration demanded by reading.

"We are so distracted by and engulfed by the technologies we've created, and by the constant barrage of so-called information that comes our way, that more than ever to immerse yourself in an involving book seems socially useful... The place of stillness that you have to go to to write, but also to read seriously, is the point where you can actually make responsible decisions, where you can actually engage productively with an otherwise scary and unmanageable world."

Books require a certain quiet, a solitude that is all the more valuable for the way it can be achieved in public. The constant barrage of information Mr Franzen describes makes the insularity of a good book all the more valuable, like an antidote.

Still, few may be inspired to follow Mr Franzen's approach for keeping the siren song of the internet at bay. "What you have to do," he explained, "is you plug in an Ethernet cable with superglue, and then you saw off the little head of it."

4. The author calls a good book, an antidote. What is it an antidote to?
- Distracting technology
 - Too much information
 - The public
 - Insularity

Journalism

My favourite news story and this actually was a news story was about the noise level in Toronto restaurants. It seems many

- 1) Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

Toronto restaurants are noisy. You cant go there and have a quiet conversation anymore. They play the background music too loud and many of the walls, ceilings and floors dont contain sound - absorbing material but instead reflect noise, whether music or their own conversations, back onto patrons. Apparently, its getting to the point where and here I must say I expected to hear about an imminent hearing-impairment crisis among Toronto servers or passers-by (second-hand noise, you know) or an upcoming investigation by the citys tireless health and safety commissioner, but, no, the main reported consequence of allegedly higher noise levels in Toronto restaurants is that some patrons (though we dont know who or how many) have decided to stay away from the noisier places.

Another example: the Great Canadian Anti-Salt Crusade. You read here (in April 2007) how a new Statistics Canada survey of Canadians salt use we use too much of it for our own good: is anyone surprised? seemed destined to lead to a national campaign to start managing Canadians intake of the deadly chemical.

Now, three years later, a federal government interdepartmental task force on salt is indeed moving us toward greater governmental oversight of our eating habits.

The CBCs Ottawa radio outlet is helping out by signing up a four-person panel of just plain folk it found via Twitter and following their salt consumption over the next few weeks. I bet a tub of MSG the panel ends up being shocked by how much salt is in our prepared foods and concluding the government needs to regulate the industry much more strictly. At the very least, we can expect

- a. Cautionary
 - b. Sarcastic
 - c. Derogatory
 - d. Critical
- 2) Which one of these is not a characteristic of the various news stories discussed by the author?
 - a. They arise out of the journalists need to be entertaining.
 - b. They deal with issues that the author considers trivial.
 - c. They are a result of practices taught in journalism schools.
 - d. They portray issues as crises.
- 3) Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?
 - a. Woodward, Bernstein and Watergate are all names related to some conspiracy.
 - b. The author supports the Canadian governments efforts to bring people back to campsites.
 - c. The author recommends not paying too much attention to news stories such as those discussed in the passage.
 - d. Canadians intake of salt is high and it carries certain risks.
- 4) Which of the following would be a suitable title for the passage?
 - a. What is worrying the news media?
 - b. Alarming news stories

Government of Canada ads aimed at increasing our Salt-Awareness. (Quebec is a world leader in this sort of thing: We have had TV ads urging us to spend more time with our kids. If things are so far gone in a society that people have to get their parenting skills from TV ads, theres really no hope for it.) Perhaps you heard Cross-Country Check-ups recent show on the camping crisis. It seems Canadians arent camping as much as we used to. Why are the numbers down? And what can we do about it?

A current employee of Parks Canada assured listeners their government was on top of the situation, particularly with respect to worryingly low camping statistics among residents of the countrys major urban centres. There is now a pilot program called Camping 101 that introduces new campers us big-city types and new immigrants from countries with no camping heritage to simple camping techniques such as how to safely start a campfire, toast a marshmallow, and apply bug repellent.

How thoughtful! From cradle to grave via campsite, your government and its attendant broadcast corporation are working tirelessly for you. Worry, worry, worry. Since Woodward, Bernstein and Watergate journalism schools have taught students their job is not to be interesting, entertaining and possibly even amusing but rather, in their role as a sub-genre of social worker, to get to the bottom of crises and conspiracies.

If you're going to do that around the clock, you eventually get down to salt, noise and camping crises. Fortunately, there is a solution to endlessly escalating media worry about smaller and smaller problems. Like those restaurant patrons, we can simply stop listening.

- c. Major issues in Canada today
- d. How to deal with trivial news stories?

Novel of Morrison

<p>The fictional world of Nobel Prize winner Toni Morrison's novel <i>Sula</i>, the African-American section of Medallion, Ohio, a community called the Bottom is a place where people and natural things are apt to go awry, to break from their prescribed boundaries, a place where bizarre and unnatural happenings and strange reversals of the ordinary are commonplace. The very naming of the setting of <i>Sula</i> is a turning upside-down of the expected; the Bottom is located high in the hills. The novel is filled with images of mutilation, both psychological and physical. A great part of the lives of the characters, therefore, is taken up with making sense of the world, setting boundaries, and devising methods to control what is essentially uncontrollable. One of the major devices used by the people of the Bottom is the seemingly universal one of creating a _____; in this case, the title character <i>Sula</i> upon which to project both the evil they perceive outside themselves and the evil in their own hearts.</p>	<p>1) Which of the following words would best fit into the blank in the final sentence of the passage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) scapegoat b) hero c) leader d) victim <p>2) Based on the description of the setting of the novel <i>Sula</i>, which of the following adjectives would most likely describe the behavior of many of its residents?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) furtive b) suspicious c) unkempt d) eccentric
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Science: Cerumen

<p>In nearly all human populations a majority of individuals can taste the artificially synthesized chemical phenylthiocarbonyl (PTC). However, the percentage varies dramatically--from as low as 60% in India to as high as 95% in Africa. That this polymorphism is observed in non-human primates as well indicates a long evolutionary history which, although obviously not acting on PTC, might reflect evolutionary selection for taste discrimination of other, more significant bitter substances, such as certain toxic plants.</p>	<p>1) It can be inferred from the passage that human populations vary considerably in their</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ability to assimilate artificial chemicals b) vulnerability to certain toxins found in plants c) ability to discern bitterness in taste d) sensitivity to certain bodily odors <p>2) Which of the following provides the most reasonable explanation for the assertion in the first paragraph that evolutionary history "obviously" did not act on PTC?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) PTC is not a naturally occurring chemical but rather has been produced only recently by scientists.
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A somewhat more puzzling human polymorphism is the genetic variability in earwax, or cerumen, which is observed in two varieties. Among European populations 90% of individuals have a sticky yellow variety rather than a dry, gray one, whereas in northern China these numbers are approximately the reverse. Perhaps like PTC variability, cerumen variability is an incidental expression of something more adaptively significant. Indeed, the observed relationship between cerumen and odorous bodily secretions, to which non-human primates and, to a lesser extent humans, pay attention suggests that during the course of human evolution genes affecting body secretions, including cerumen, came under selective influence.

- b) Most humans lack sufficient taste sensitivity to discriminate between PTC and bitter chemicals occurring naturally.
 - c) Variability among humans respecting PTC discrimination, like variability respecting earwax, cannot be explained in terms of evolutionary adaptivity.
 - d) Unlike non-human primates, humans can discriminate intellectually between toxic and non-toxic bitter substances.
- 3) Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- a) Artificially synthesized chemicals might eventually serve to alter the course of evolution by desensitizing humans to certain tastes and odors.
 - b) Some human polymorphisms might be explained as vestigial evidence of evolutionary adaptations that still serve vital purposes in other primates.
 - c) Sensitivity to taste and to odors have been subject to far greater natural selectivity during the evolution of primates than previously thought.
 - d) Polymorphism among human populations varies considerably from region to region throughout the world.
- 4) It can be inferred from the passage that
- a) The amount of bodily odours and secretion that take place reduce at each stage of evolution.
 - b) The extent of attention paid by non-human primates to body secretions is much higher than that of the more evolved human species.
 - c) Artificially synthesized chemicals have impaired the

extent of sensitivity that human beings have to body secretions.
d) All of these

Science: Copenhagen Interpretation

This brings us to the central philosophical issue of quantum mechanics, namely, What is it that quantum mechanics describes? Put another way, quantum mechanics statistically describes the overall behavior and/or predicts the probabilities of the individual behavior of what?

In the autumn of 1927, physicists working with the new physics met in Brussels, Belgium, to ask themselves this question, among others. What they decided there became known as the Copenhagen Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics. Other interpretations developed later, but the Copenhagen Interpretation marks the emergence of the new physics as a consistent way of viewing the world. It is still the most prevalent interpretation of the mathematical formalism of quantum mechanics. The upheaval in physics following the discovery of the inadequacies of Newtonian physics was all but complete. The question among the physicists at Brussels was not whether Newtonian mechanics could be adapted to subatomic phenomena (it was clear that it could not be), but rather, what was to replace it.

The Copenhagen Interpretation was the first consistent formulation of quantum mechanics. Einstein opposed it in 1927 and he argued against it until his death, although he,

1. According to the Copenhagen Interpretation
 - a. Newtonian principles of physics were adequate to explain concepts in subatomic phenomenon.
 - b. absolute truth could only be achieved with a combination of rational and irrational psyche.
 - c. there is a correlation between reality and theory.
 - d. 4] rationality alone was incapable of a complete evaluation of reality.
2. The most incomprehensible thing about the world is that it is comprehensible. By this Einstein
 - a. mocked the attempt of quantum physicists to explain the functioning of the universe.
 - b. accepted defeat on the argument that new physics was based not upon absolute truth but upon us.
 - c. demonstrated his opposition to the view that complete understanding of reality lay beyond the capability of a rational mind.
 - d. won over the critics of Newtonian physics and rejected the theories of quantum mechanics.
3. According to the author,
 - a. Elementary space-time realities was insufficient to understand the complexities of nature.

like all physicists, was forced to acknowledge its advantages in explaining subatomic phenomena.

The Copenhagen Interpretation says, in effect, that it does not matter what quantum mechanics is about. The important thing is that it works in all possible experimental situations. This is one of the most important statements in the history of science. The Copenhagen Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics began a monumental reunion which was all but unnoticed at the time. The rational part of our psyche, typified by science, began to merge again with that other part of us which we had ignored since the 1700s, our irrational side.

The scientific idea of truth traditionally had been anchored in an absolute truth somewhere out there that is, an absolute truth with an independent existence. The closer that we came in our approximations to the absolute truth, the truer our theories were said to be. Although we might never be able to perceive the absolute truth directly or to open the watch, as Einstein put it still we tried to construct theories such that for every facet of absolute truth, there was a corresponding element in our theories.

The Copenhagen Interpretation does away with this idea of a one-to-one correspondence between reality and theory. This is another way of saying what we have said before. Quantum mechanics discards the laws governing individual events and states directly the laws governing aggregations. It is very pragmatic.

- b. The Copenhagen Interpretation is an epoch making annul in the history of science.
- c. the Copenhagen Interpretation was a starting point of a series of interpretations that lead to the formulation of definitions of quantum mechanics.
- d. Einstein disapproved of the usage of quantum mechanics to explain subatomic phenomena.

The philosophy of pragmatism goes something like this. The mind is such that it deals only with ideas. It is not possible for the mind to relate to anything other than ideas. Therefore, it is not correct to think that the mind actually can ponder reality. All that the mind can ponder is its ideas about reality. (Whether or not that is the way reality actually is, is a metaphysical issue). Therefore, whether or not something is true is not a matter of how closely it corresponds to the absolute truth, but of how consistent it is with our experience.

The extraordinary importance of the Copenhagen Interpretation lies in the fact that for the first time, scientists attempting to formulate a consistent physics were forced by their own findings to acknowledge that a complete understanding of reality lies beyond the capabilities of rational thought. It was this that Einstein could not accept. The most incomprehensible thing about the world, he wrote, is that it is comprehensible. But the deed was done. The new physics was based not upon absolute truth, but upon us.

Henry Pierce Stapp, a physicist at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, expressed this eloquently: was essentially a rejection of the presumption that nature could be understood in terms of elementary space-time realities. According to the new view, the complete description of nature at the atomic level was given by probability functions that referred, not to underlying microscopic space-time realities, but rather to the macroscopic objects

of sense experience. The theoretical structure did not extend down and anchor itself on fundamental microscopic space-time realities. Instead it turned back and anchored itself in the concrete sense realities that form the basis of social life. This pragmatic description is to be contrasted with descriptions that attempt to peer behind the scenes and tell us what is really happening.

Minority business

Recent years have brought minority-owned businesses in the United States unprecedented opportunities-as well as new and significant risks. Civil rights activists have long argued that one of the principal reasons why Blacks, Hispanics, and other minority groups have difficulty establishing themselves in business is that they lack access to the sizable orders and subcontracts that are generated by large companies. Now Congress, in apparent agreement, has required by law that businesses awarded federal contracts of more than \$500,000 do their best to find minority subcontractors and record their efforts to do so on forms filed with the government. Indeed, some federal and local agencies have gone so far as to set specific percentage goals for apportioning parts of public works contracts to minority enterprises. Corporate response appears to have been substantial. According to figures collected in 1977, the total of corporate contracts with minority businesses rose from \$77 million in 1972 to \$1.1 billion in 1977. The projected total of corporate contracts with minority businesses for the early 1980's is estimated to be over 53 billion per year with no letup

- 1) The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - a) present a commonplace idea and its inaccuracies
 - b) describe a situation and its potential drawbacks
 - c) propose a temporary solution to a problem
 - d) analyze a frequent source of disagreement
 - e) explore the implications of a finding
- 2) The passage supplies information that would answer which of the following questions?
 - a) What federal agencies have set percentage goals for the use of minority-owned businesses in public works contracts?
 - b) To which government agencies must businesses awarded federal contracts report their efforts to find minority subcontractors?
 - c) How widespread is the use of minority-owned concerns as "fronts" by White backers seeking to obtain subcontracts?
 - d) How many more minority-owned businesses were there in 1977 than in 1972?
 - e) What is one set of conditions under which a small business might find itself financially overextended?

anticipated in the next decade. Promising as it is for minority businesses, this increased patronage poses dangers for them, too.

First, minority firms risk expanding too fast and overextending themselves financially, since most are small concerns and, unlike large businesses, they often need to make substantial investments in new plants, staff, equipment, and the like in order to perform work subcontracted to them. If, thereafter, their subcontracts are for some reason reduced, such firms can face potentially crippling fixed expenses. The world of corporate purchasing can be frustrating for small entrepreneurs who get requests for elaborate formal estimates and bids. Both consume valuable time and resources, and a small company's efforts must soon result in orders, or both the morale and the financial health of the business will suffer.

A second risk is that White-owned companies may seek to cash in on the increasing apportionments through formation of joint ventures with minority-owned concerns. Of course, in many instances there are legitimate reasons for joint ventures; clearly, White and minority enterprises can team up to acquire business that neither could acquire alone. But civil rights groups and minority business owners have complained to Congress about minorities being set up as "fronts" with White backing, rather than being accepted as full partners in legitimate joint ventures.

Third, a minority enterprise that secures the business of one large corporate customer often runs the danger of

- 3) According to the passage, civil rights activists maintain that one disadvantage under which minority-owned businesses have traditionally had to labor is that they have
 - a) been especially vulnerable to governmental mismanagement of the economy
 - b) been denied bank loans at rates comparable to those afforded larger competitors
 - c) not had sufficient opportunity to secure business created by large corporations
 - d) not been able to advertise in those media that reach large numbers of potential customers
 - e) not had adequate representation in the centers of government power
- 4) The passage suggests that the failure of a large business to have its bids for subcontracts result quickly in orders might cause it to
 - a) experience frustration but not serious financial harm
 - b) face potentially crippling fixed expenses
 - c) have to record its efforts on forms filed with the government
 - d) increase its spending with minority subcontractors
 - e) revise its procedure for making bids for federal contracts and subcontracts
- 5) The author implies that a minority-owned concern that does the greater part of its business with one large corporate customer should
 - a) avoid competition with larger, more established concerns by not expanding
 - b) concentrate on securing even more business from that corporation

becoming-and remaining-dependent. Even in the best of circumstances, fierce competition from larger, more established companies makes it difficult for small concerns to broaden their customer bases: when such firms have nearly guaranteed orders from a single corporate benefactor, they may truly have to struggle against complacency arising from their current success.

- c) try to expand its customer base to avoid becoming dependent on the corporation
 - d) pass on some of the work to be done for the corporation to other minority-owned concerns
 - e) use its influence with the corporation to promote subcontracting with other minority concerns
- 6) It can be inferred from the passage that, compared with the requirements of law, the percentage goals set by "some federal and local agencies" (lines 14-15) are
- a) more popular with large corporations
 - b) more specific
 - c) less controversial
 - d) less expensive to enforce
 - e) easier to comply with
- 7) Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's assertion that, in the 1970's, corporate response to federal requirements (lines 18-19) was substantial
- a) Corporate contracts with minority-owned businesses totaled \$2 billion in 1979.
 - b) Between 1970 and 1972, corporate contracts with minority-owned businesses declined by 25 percent.
 - c) The figures collected in 1977 underrepresented the extent of corporate contracts with minority-owned businesses.
 - d) The estimate of corporate spending with minority-owned businesses in 1980 is approximately \$10 million too high.
 - e) The \$1.1 billion represented the same percentage of total corporate spending in 1977 as did \$77 million in 1972.

- 8) The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about corporate response to working with minority subcontractors?
- a) Annoyed by the proliferation of "front" organizations, corporations are likely to reduce their efforts to work with minority-owned subcontractors in the near future.
 - b) Although corporations showed considerable interest in working with minority businesses in the 1970's, their aversion to government paperwork made them reluctant to pursue many government contracts.
 - c) The significant response of corporations in the 1970's is likely to be sustained and conceivably be increased throughout the 1980's.
 - d) Although corporations are eager to cooperate with minority-owned businesses, a shortage of capital in the 1970's made substantial response impossible.
 - e) The enormous corporate response has all but eliminated the dangers of over-expansion that used to plague small minority-owned businesses.

Affluent Society

It is now forty years and something more since I surveyed the scene in the economically advanced countries, especially the United States, and wrote *The Affluent Society*. The book had a satisfying reception, and I'm here asked as to its latter-day relevance. That should not be asked of any author, but the mistake having been made, I happily respond. The central argument in the book was that in the economically advanced countries, and especially

- 1) What is the author attempting to illustrate through this passage?
- a) The fact that books like *The Affluent Society*, end up promoting the cause of the author more than finding real solutions to the issues they deal with.
 - b) The disparity in the development of utilities and services between the private sector and the state sector in the United States.

in the United States, there has been a highly uneven rate of social development. Privately produced goods and services for use and consumption are abundantly available. So available are they, indeed, that a large and talented expenditure on advertising and salesmanship is needed to persuade people to want what is produced. Consumer sovereignty, once governed by the need for food and shelter, is now the highly contrived consumption of an infinite variety of goods and services.

That, however, is in what has come to be called the private sector. There is no such abundance in the services available from the state. Social services, health care, education especially education public housing for the needful, even food, along with action to protect life and the environment, are all in short supply. Damage to the environment is the most visible result of this abundant production of goods and services. In a passage that was much quoted, I told of the family that took its modern, highly styled, tail-finned automobile out for a holiday. They went through streets and countryside made hideous by commercial activity and commercial art. They spent their night in a public park replete with refuse and disorder and dined on delicately packaged food from an expensive portable refrigerator.

All this, were I writing now, I would still emphasize. I would especially stress the continuing unhappy position of the poor. This, if anything, is more evident than it was forty years ago. Then in the United States it was the problem of southern plantation agriculture and the hills

- c) The trend of bipolar disparities in economic endowments observed by him from the time of the first publication of *The Affluent Society*.
 - d) That human nature and not economic factors are responsible for the gap between the rich and the poor.
- 2) The author is likely to agree with which of the following?
- a) Contrived consumption in today's world leads to unfair competitive practices among sellers of private goods.
 - b) The environmental impact of consumer sovereignty is best addressed by bodies like the United Nations rather than by individual countries in the developing world.
 - c) The family (quoted in the passage) which went for a holiday liked commercial art because commercial art is one of the features of the affluent society.
 - d) A disregard for the public good is one of the hallmarks of the affluent society.
- 3) Which of the following terms corresponds best to the definition of consumer sovereignty?
- a) Buyers market
 - b) Consumerist culture
 - c) Consumer Goods
 - d) Perfect competition among seller

and hollows of the rural Appalachian Plateau. Now it is the highly visible problem of the great metropolis.

There is another contrast. Were I writing now, I would give emphasis to the depressing difference in well-being as between the affluent world and the less fortunate countries mainly the post-colonial world. The rich countries have their rich and poor. The world has its rich and poor nations. There has been a developing concern with these problems; alas, the progress has not kept pace with the rhetoric.

The problem is not economics; it goes back to a far deeper part of human nature. As people become fortunate in their personal well-being, and as countries become similarly fortunate, there is a common tendency to ignore the poor. Or to develop some rationalization for the good fortune of the fortunate. This is not, of course, the full story. After World War II decolonization, a greatly civilized and admirable step, nonetheless left a number of countries without effective self-government. Nothing is so important for economic development and the human condition as stable, reliable, competent and honest government. Here I'm not suggesting an independent role for any one country and certainly not for the United States. I do believe we need a much stronger role for international action, including, needless to say, the United Nations. We need to have a much larger sense of common responsibility.

So I take leave of my work of forty years ago.. There remains always the possibility, even the probability, that

books do more for the self-esteem of the author than for the fate of the world.	
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SC Judgement

Three judgments by the Supreme Court in the month of July mark a sharp departure from pedantic legalism and point to the possibilities of a transformative constitutionalism that sustains and elaborates the idea of constitutional morality developed in the Naz Foundation judgment of the Delhi High Court in 2009. The three cases are also very different pieces that speak to different realities in similar fashion: Ram Jethmalani v Union of India (SIT); Nandini Sundar and Others v State of Chhattisgarh (SJ); and Delhi Jal Board v National Campaign for Dignity and Rights of Sewerage and Allied Workers (DJB). It might be argued, and rightly too, that radical jurisprudence by the Supreme Court is not a recent phenomenon - it has an older history rooted in struggles for civil and political rights. While that is the genealogy of this jurisprudence, we need yet to celebrate each signpost in the development of deliberative jurisprudence that responds not merely to the manifestations of a case, narrowly construed, but sees the larger socio-political context as an inextricable part of the bare facts, so to speak.

The guarantee of public goods - security, infrastructure for governance, law making and enforcement, provision of material and cultural goods especially for classes that lack the power, privilege and status to secure these for themselves - is state obligation. Neither markets (which

- 1) 1) Which of the following options correctly sums up the areas that the author seeks to cover through the passage?
 - a) Jurisprudence, Justice and the Constitution
 - b) Jurisprudence, Neo-liberalism and Politics
 - c) Society, Politics and Jurisprudence
 - d) The Constitution, Jurisprudence and Enforcement of justice
- 2) "Central to the delineation of the problem in these cases is the opening out of the idea of constitutionalism to include a broader idea of justice that enables the mapping of injustice in all its complexity." Which of the following statements would correctly paraphrase the above line?
 - a) The main way to define the problem is to merge the understanding of constitutionalism and justice so that all aspects of injustice are covered.
 - b) The essential way to define the problem is to include the understanding of constitutionalism and justice with all aspects of injustice.
 - c) The crucial aspect of defining the problem is to broaden the understanding of constitutionalism and hence justice to include aspects of injustice.
 - d) The crucial aspect of defining the problem is to widen the understanding of constitutionalism and hence justice so that all complexities of injustice are

cater to self-centered activities of individuals and groups) nor purely private social action can be expected to stand in for the state and provide public goods. Central to the delineation of the problem in these cases is the opening out of the idea of constitutionalism to include a broader idea of justice that enables the mapping of injustice in all its complexity. Tracing the link between the existence of perennial channels for unaccounted monies abroad and the erosion of developmental goals of the state, the Supreme Court contextualizes the need to reign in cash flows and ensure total accountability with reference to the structure of a neo-liberal economy. Gunnar Myrdal's caution about the dangers of a "soft state" that spawns the "unholy nexus between the law maker, the law keeper, and the law breaker" is immediately relevant.

"Carried away by the ideology of neo-liberalism, it is entirely possible that the agents of the State entrusted with the task of supervising the economic and social activities may err more on the side of extreme caution, whereby signals of wrongdoing may be ignored even when they are strong. Instances of the powers that be ignoring publicly visible stock market scams, or turning a blind eye to large-scale illegal mining have become all too familiar, and may be readily cited."

The framework of justice by this token stretches illimitably beyond the narrow confines of constitutional law and decided cases to the letter and spirit of the constitution.

"Modern constitutionalism posits that no wielder of power

covered.

- 3) How does the author develop the central idea?
 - a) By making a reference to three cases which form the core of the discussion.
 - b) By making a reference to the Naz foundation judgment which forms the base for the core of the discussion.
 - c) By making a reference to recent judicial developments and referring to the lineage of jurisprudence that includes the socio-political context.
 - d) By making a reference to recent judicial developments and referring to the lineage of jurisprudence in the context of neo-liberalism.
- 4) It can be inferred that the tone of the author in the third paragraph is
 - a) critical
 - b) forgiving
 - c) objective
 - d) disparaging

should be allowed to claim the right to perpetrate state's violence against anyone, much less its own citizens, unchecked by law, and notions of innate human dignity of every individual."

Malnutrition

Throughout human history the leading causes of death have been infection and trauma. Modern medicine has scored significant victories against both, and the major causes of ill health and death are now the chronic degenerative diseases, such as coronary artery disease, arthritis, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's, macular degeneration, cataract and cancer. These have a long latency period before symptoms appear and a diagnosis is made. It follows that the majority of apparently healthy people are pre-ill.

But are these conditions inevitably degenerative? A truly preventive medicine that focused on the pre-ill, analysing the metabolic errors which lead to clinical illness, might be able to correct them before the first symptom. Genetic risk factors are known for all the chronic degenerative diseases, and are important to the individuals who possess them. At the population level, however, migration studies confirm that these illnesses are linked for the most part to lifestyle factors exercise, smoking and nutrition. Nutrition is the easiest of these to change, and the most versatile tool for affecting the metabolic changes needed to tilt the balance away from disease.

- 1) Why are a large number of apparently healthy people deemed pre-ill?
 - a) They may have chronic degenerative diseases.
 - b) They do not know their own genetic risk factors which predispose them to diseases.
 - c) They suffer from Type-B malnutrition.
 - d) There is a lengthy latency period associated with chronically degenerative diseases
- 2) Type-B malnutrition is a serious concern in developed countries because
 - a) developing countries mainly suffer from Type-A malnutrition.
 - b) it is a major contributor to illness and death.
 - c) pharmaceutical companies are not producing drugs to treat this-condition.
 - d) national surveys on malnutrition do not include newer micronutrient groups.
- 3) Tailoring micronutrient-based treatment plans to suit individual deficiency profiles is not necessary because
 - a) it very likely to give inconsistent or negative results.
 - b) it is a classic pharmaceutical approach not suited to micronutrients.
 - c) most people are consuming suboptimal amounts of

Many national surveys reveal that malnutrition is common in developed countries. This is not the calorie and/or micronutrient deficiency associated with developing nations (Type A malnutrition); but multiple micronutrient depletion, usually combined with caloric balance or excess (Type B malnutrition). The incidence and severity of Type B malnutrition will be shown to be worse if newer micronutrient groups such as the essential fatty acids, xanthophylls and flavonoids are included in the surveys. Commonly ingested levels of these micronutrients seem to be far too low in many developed countries.

There is now considerable evidence that Type B malnutrition is a major cause of chronic degenerative diseases. If this is the case, then it is logical to treat such diseases not with drugs but with multiple micronutrient repletion, or pharmaco-nutrition. This can take the form of pills and capsules nutraceuticals, or food formats known as functional foods. This approach has been neglected hitherto because it is relatively unprofitable for drug companies the products are hard to patent and it is a strategy which does not sit easily with modern medical interventionism. Over the last 100 years, the drug industry has invested huge sums in developing a range of subtle and powerful drugs to treat the many diseases we are subject to. Medical training is couched in pharmaceutical terms and this approach has provided us with an exceptional range of therapeutic tools in the treatment of disease and in acute medical emergencies. However, the pharmaceutical model has also created an unhealthy

safe-to-consume micronutrients.

d) it is not cost effective to do so.

4) The author recommends micronutrient-repletion for large-scale treatment of chronic degenerative diseases because

a) it is relatively easy to manage.

b) micronutrient deficiency is the cause of these diseases.

c) it can overcome genetic risk factors.

d) it can compensate for other lifestyle factors.

dependency culture, in which relatively few of us accept responsibility for maintaining our own health. Instead, we have handed over this responsibility to health professionals who know very little about health maintenance, or disease prevention.

One problem for supporters of this argument is lack of the right kind of hard evidence. We have a wealth of epidemiological data linking dietary factors to health profiles / disease risks, and a great deal of information on mechanism: how food factors interact with our biochemistry. But almost all intervention studies with micronutrients, with the notable exception of the omega 3 fatty acids, have so far produced conflicting or negative results. In other words, our science appears to have no predictive value. Does this invalidate the science? Or are we simply asking the wrong questions?

Based on pharmaceutical thinking, most intervention studies have attempted to measure the impact of a single micronutrient on the incidence of disease. The classical approach says that if you give a compound formula to test subjects and obtain positive results, you cannot know which ingredient is exerting the benefit, so you must test each ingredient individually. But in the field of nutrition, this does not work. Each intervention on its own will hardly make enough difference to be measured. The best therapeutic response must therefore combine micronutrients to normalise our internal physiology. So do we need to analyse each individual's nutritional status and then tailor a formula specifically for him or her? While we

do not have the resources to analyse millions of individual cases, there is no need to do so. The vast majority of people are consuming suboptimal amounts of most micronutrients, and most of the micronutrients concerned are very safe. Accordingly, a comprehensive and universal program of micronutrient support is probably the most cost-effective and safest way of improving the general health of the nation.

Tax cuts in USA

A sensible and fair approach would be to let the high-end tax cuts expire as scheduled, but keep the other tax cuts for another year. That would keep more cash in the hands of people most likely to spend it and prop up consumer demand while the economy is weak. It would give Congress and the administration time to undertake tax reform.

Most Congressional Republicans are willing to embrace reform, but only if it is revenue neutral. There is no question that the system is overly complicated; it is also riddled with hugely costly special deals for special interests. Any reform must streamline the code, make it fairer and most important raise more revenue.

Each year, the government provides \$1 trillion in tax breaks. Some of the largest breaks for itemized deductions and retirement savings should be retained because they subsidize important goals, like home ownership and old-age security. Right now, wealthier taxpayers get the

- 1) What is the tone of the passage?
 - a) Placatory
 - b) Advisory
 - c) Premonitory
 - d) Critical
- 2) Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - a) The current tax structure does not give the greatest benefit to low- and middle-income taxpayers.
 - b) The current tax structure aims to give the greatest benefit to low- and middle-income taxpayers.
 - c) Tax breaks give the greatest benefit to wealthier taxpayers.
 - d) The current tax structure does not give the greatest benefit to wealthier taxpayers.
- 3) Which of the following can be inferred from the last sentence of the passage?
 - a) Tax increase will give Congress and the administration time to undertake tax reforms.
 - b) The economy can be strengthened if more

greatest benefit. The process needs to be reformed so that most of the help flows to those who most need it: low-and middle-income taxpayers.

At the same time, super-low tax rates for investment income should be ended. Capital gains are taxed at a top rate of 15 percent, compared with a top rate for wages and salary of 35 percent. Proponents argue that the lower rate is an incentive to invest, but research shows that it also encourages gaming of the system. Tax breaks that have outlived their purpose must be ended, starting with subsidies for the oil industry, which is making billions in profits.

The revenue from such reforms could be used to pay down the deficit and allow all tax rates to be lowered, improving incentives to work. The amount of revenue raised and the drop in tax rates will depend on how much tax breaks are curbed.

Congress should consider raising revenues in other ways, like a value-added tax, or carbon taxes. That way all of the needed revenue for deficit reduction, and for what government provides, does not need to be squeezed from the income tax. A value-added tax is conducive to saving, and a carbon tax helps protect the environment.

The public is open to new taxes, and the economic facts are clear. Until tax increases are considered in equal measure to spending cuts, there will be no budget fix.

importance is given to tax increases.

- c) The economy can be strengthened if less importance is given to spending cuts.
- d) The economy can be strengthened with equal importance given to tax increases and spending cuts.

Science and Paradigms

To discover the relation between rules, paradigms, and normal science, consider first how the historian isolates the particular loci of commitment that have been described as accepted rules. Close historical investigation of a given specialty at a given time discloses a set of recurrent and quasi-standard illustrations of various theories in their conceptual, observational, and instrumental applications. These are the community's paradigms, revealed in its textbooks, lectures, and laboratory exercises. By studying them and by practicing with them, the members of the corresponding community learn their trade. The historian, of course, will discover in addition a penumbral area occupied by achievements whose status is still in doubt, but the core of solved problems and techniques will usually be clear. Despite occasional ambiguities, the paradigms of a mature scientific community can be determined with relative ease. That demands a second step and one of a somewhat different kind. When undertaking it, the historian must compare the community's paradigms with each other and with its current research reports. In doing so, his object is to discover what isolable elements, explicit or implicit, the members of that community may have abstracted from their more global paradigms and deploy it as rules in their research. Anyone who has attempted to describe or analyze the evolution of a particular scientific tradition will necessarily have sought accepted principles and rules of this sort. Almost certainly, he will have met with at least partial success. But, if his experience has been

- 1) What is the author attempting to illustrate through this passage?
 - a) Relationships between rules, paradigms, and normal science.
 - b) How a historian would isolate a particular 'loci of commitment'.
 - c) How a set of shared beliefs evolve in to a paradigm.
 - d) Ways of understanding a scientific tradition.
 - e) The frustrations of attempting to define a paradigm of a tradition
- 2) The term 'loci of commitment' as used in the passage would most likely correspond with which of the following?
 - a) Loyalty between a group of scientists in a research laboratory.
 - b) Loyalty between groups of scientists across research laboratories.
 - c) Loyalty to a certain paradigm of scientific inquiry.
 - d) Loyalty to global patterns of scientific inquiry.
 - e) Loyalty to evolving trends of scientific inquiry.
- 3) The author of this passage is likely to agree with which of the following?
 - a) Paradigms almost entirely define a scientific tradition.
 - b) A group of scientists investigating a phenomenon would benefit by defining a set of rules.
 - c) Acceptance by the giants of a tradition is a sine qua non for a paradigm to emerge.
 - d) Choice of isolation mechanism determines the types of paradigm that may emerge from a tradition.
 - e) Paradigms are a general representation of rules and beliefs of a scientific tradition.

at all like my own, he will have found the search for rules both more difficult and less satisfying than the search for paradigms. Some of the generalizations he employs to describe the community's shared beliefs will present more problems. Others, however, will seem a shade too strong. Phrased in just that way, or in any other way he can imagine, they would almost certainly have been rejected by some members of the group he studies. Nevertheless, if the coherence of the research tradition is to be understood in terms of rules, some specification of common ground in the corresponding area is needed. As a result, the search for a body of rules competent to constitute a given normal research tradition becomes a source of continual and deep frustration.

Recognizing that frustration, however, makes it possible to diagnose its source. Scientists can agree that a Newton, Lavoisier, Maxwell, or Einstein has produced an apparently permanent solution to a group of outstanding problems and still disagree, sometimes without being aware of it, about the particular abstract characteristics that make those solutions permanent. They can, that is, agree in their identification of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full interpretation or rationalization of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research. Normal science can be determined in part by the direct inspection of paradigms, a process that is often aided by but does not depend upon the formulation of rules and assumption. Indeed, the existence of a paradigm need not even imply that any full set of rules

exists.	
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History anthro

The difficulties historians face in establishing cause-and-effect relations in the history of human societies are broadly similar to the difficulties facing astronomers, climatologists, ecologists, evolutionary biologists, geologists, and palaeontologists. To varying degrees each of these fields is plagued by the impossibility of performing replicated, controlled experimental interventions, the complexity arising from enormous numbers of variables, the resulting uniqueness of each system, the consequent impossibility of formulating universal laws, and the difficulties of predicting emergent properties and future behaviour. Prediction in history, as in other historical sciences, is most feasible on large spatial scales and over long times, when the unique features of millions of small-scale brief events become averaged out. Just as I could predict the sex ratio of the next 1,000 newborns but not the sexes of my own two children, the historian can recognize factors that made inevitable the broad outcome of the collision between American and Eurasian societies after 13,000 years of separate developments, but not the outcome of the 1960 U.S. presidential election.

The details of which candidate said what during a single televised debate in October 1960 could have given the electoral victory to Nixon instead of to Kennedy, but no details of who said what could have blocked the European

- 1) Why do islands with considerable degree of isolation provide valuable insights into human history?
 - a) Isolated islands may evolve differently and this difference is of interest to us.
 - b) Isolated islands increase the number of observations available to historians.
 - c) Isolated islands, differing in their endowments and size may evolve differently and this difference can be attributed to their endowments and size.
 - d) Isolated islands, differing in their endowments and size, provide a good comparison to large islands such as Eurasia, Africa, Americas and Australia.
 - e) Isolated islands, in so far as they are inhabited, arouse curiosity about how human beings evolved there.
- 2) According to the author, why is prediction difficult in history?
 - a) Historical explanations are usually broad so that no prediction is possible.
 - b) Historical outcomes depend upon a large number of factors and hence prediction is difficult for each case.
 - c) Historical sciences, by their very nature, are not interested in a multitude of minor factors, which might be important in a specific historical outcome.

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

The student of human history can draw on many more natural experiments than just comparisons among the five inhabited continents. Comparisons can also utilize large islands that have developed complex societies in a considerable degree of isolation (such as Japan, Madagascar, Native American Hispaniola, New Guinea, Hawaii, and many others), as well as societies on hundreds of smaller islands and regional societies within each of the continents. Natural experiments in any field, whether in ecology or human history, are inherently open to potential

- d) Historians are interested in evolution of human history and hence are only interested in long term predictions.
 - e) Historical sciences suffer from the inability to conduct controlled experiments and therefore have explanations based on a few long-term factors.
- 3) According to the author, which of the following statements would be true?
- a) Students of history are missing significant opportunities by not conducting any natural experiments.
 - b) Complex societies inhabiting large islands provide great opportunities for natural experiments.
 - c) Students of history are missing significant opportunities by not studying an adequate variety of natural experiments.
 - d) A unique problem faced by historians is their inability to establish cause and effect relationships.
 - e) Cultural anthropologists have overcome the problem of confounding variables through natural experiments.

methodological criticisms. Those include confounding effects of natural variation in additional variables besides the one of interest, as well as problems in inferring chains of causation from observed correlations between variables. Such methodological problems have been discussed in great detail for some of the historical sciences.

In particular, epidemiology, the science of drawing inferences about human diseases by comparing groups of people (often by retrospective historical studies), has for a long time successfully employed formalized procedures for dealing with problems similar to those facing historians of human societies. In short, I acknowledge that it is much more difficult to understand human history than to understand problems in fields of science where history is unimportant and where fewer individual variables operate. Nevertheless, successful methodologies for analyzing historical problems have been worked out in several fields. As a result, the histories of dinosaurs, nebulae, and glaciers are generally acknowledged to belong to fields of science rather than to the humanities.

President and party system

While many points are worth making in an evaluation of the single six-year presidential term, one of the most telling points against the single term has not been advanced. This kind of constitutional limitation on elections is generally a product of systems with weak or non-existent political parties. Since there is no party continuity or corporate

- 1) Suppose that America adopted a single-term political system. Considering the foreign observers mentioned in the passage. how would they be expected to respond to such a development?
 - a) They would endorse it because it further strengthens

party integrity in such systems, there is no basis for putting trust in the desire for re-election as a safeguard against mismanagement in the executive branch. Better under those conditions to operate on the basis of negative assumptions against incumbents. I do not know if the earliest proposal for a single, non repeatable term was made in the 1820s because that was a period of severely weak political parties. But I do feel confident that this is a major reason, if not the only reason, that such a proposal has been popular since the 1940s. Though the association of the non-repeatable election with weak political parties is not in itself an argument against the limitation, the fallout from this association does contribute significantly to the negative argument.

Single-term limitations are strongly associated with corruption. In any weak party system, including the presidential system, the onus of making deals and compromises, both shady and honourable, rests heavily upon individual candidates. Without some semblance of corporate integrity in a party, individual candidates have few opportunities to amortize their obligations across the spectrum of elective and appointive jobs and policy proposals. The deals tend to be personalized and the payoffs come home to roost accordingly. If that situation is already endemic in conditions of weak or non-existent parties, adding to it the limitation against re-election means that candidates and officials, already prevented from amortizing their deals across space, are also unable to amortize their obligations temporally.

American democracy.

- b) They would condemn it because it further limits American democracy.
 - c) They would neither endorse nor condemn it.
 - d) They would condemn it because it gives the President too much power.
 - e) They would endorse it because it will reduce corruption
- 2) According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be true of a political system with weak political parties?
- a) Politicians appoint unqualified people to important posts.
 - b) Political parties favour frequent elections.
 - c) Political bargains are made by individual candidates.
 - d) Elections tend to occur with very great frequency.
 - e) It encourages politicians to be more honest
- 3) Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the authors claim about single-term political systems?
- a) The discovery that foreign observers like this system
 - b) The discovery that most politicians are honest
 - c) The discovery that Americans dislike this system
 - d) The discovery that parliamentary systems are more democratic
 - e) The discovery that politicians favour such a system

This makes for a highly beleaguered situation. The single six-year term for presidents is an effort to compensate for the absence of a viable party system, but it is a compensation ultimately paid for by further weakening the party system itself. Observers, especially foreign observers, have often noted that one source of weakness in American political parties is the certainty of election every two or four years, not only because any artificial limitation on elections is a violation of democratic principles but also because when elections are set in a certain and unchangeable cycle, political parties do not have to remain alert but can disappear into inactivity until a known point prior to the next election. To rigidify matters by going beyond the determinacy of the electoral cycle to add an absolute rule of one term would hang still another millstone around the neck of already doddering political parties.

Zoo

I believed (and still believe) that zoos are very important institutions. My doubts were about the way that some zoos were run and the way that the majority of them were orientated. Until I had gone to Whipsnade, zoomaniac that I was, I felt that to criticize any zoo, however lightly, was asking to be struck down by a bolt of lightning straight from heaven. But my experiences at Whipsnade and later, in collecting animals for zoos (thus visiting a great many of them), gave me an ever-growing sense of disquiet. As my experience grew, I came to the conclusion that there was a

- 1) What is the state that most of the zoos have fallen into according to the author?
 - a) Zoos are getting too expensive to maintain.
 - b) Zoos are getting a reputation for treating animals too cruelly.
 - c) Zoo's have fallen into a state of stagnation.
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Public estimation of a zoo, according to the passage is that:
 - a) a zoo is a place where animals are conserved.

great deal to be criticized in the average zoo and, indeed, a lot that needed to be criticized if zoos, as the valuable institutions that I felt them to be, were to progress out of the stagnant state into which the great majority appeared to have fallen or from which they had never succeeded in emerging since their inception. However, it is simplicity itself to criticize a tightrope walker if you have never been aloft yourself and so I became even more determined to start my own zoo.

The low ebb to which zoo had allowed themselves to fall in public estimation was made apparent by the reactions I got when people found out what I intended to do. If I had informed them that I was going to start a plastic bottle factory, a pop group, or something else of such obvious benefit to mankind, they would doubtless have been deeply sympathetic. But a zoo? A place where you reluctantly took the children to ride on an elephant and get sick on ice cream? A place where animals were imprisoned? Surely I could not be serious? Why a zoo, of all things, they asked?

To a certain extent I understood and even sympathized with their views. Theirs was a difficult question to answer, for their conception of a zoo and mine were totally different. The core of the problem lay in the fact that in the past - and even today - few people, scientists or laymen, properly appreciate the value of good zoological garden. As scientific institutions, they are simply not taken seriously and there is too little recognition of the fact that they can provide the opportunity for an enormous amount

- b) a zoo is a place where animals are ill-treated.
 - c) a zoo is a place where animals are imprisoned.
 - d) all of the above
- 3) The public and the scientific fraternity regard the zoo as:
- a) a place of entertainment and amusement.
 - b) a place that is similar to a circus and has the same level of scientific importance.
 - c) a place which provides very good information on animals.
 - d) none of the above
- 4) According to the author of the passage a zoological garden should can act as a/an:
- a) complex laboratory
 - b) educational establishment
 - c) conservation unit
 - d) all of the above
- 5) What are 'low-ebb species' according to the passage?
- a) A species whose number has dropped to a very low level.
 - b) A species which live at very low altitudes.
 - c) A species, which is extinct.
 - d) None of the above

of valuable work in research, conservation and education. To a large extent, this ignorance has been promoted by the zoos themselves, for far too many of them seem totally unaware of their own potentialities, scientifically speaking, and continue to encourage everyone to look upon them as mere places of amusement. It is therefore not altogether surprising that both the public and the scientific fraternity regard zoos as places of entertainment, something less mobile and transitory than a circus but of much the same level of scientific importance. Zoos have, in the main encouraged this, for to be considered scientific is, to most people, synonymous with being dull, and this is not box-office.

A zoological garden can offer facilities that no other similar institution can emulate. At its best, it should be a complex laboratory, educational establishment and conservation unit. Our biological knowledge of even some of the commonest animals is embarrassingly slight and it is here that zoos can be of inestimable value in amassing information. That this can only help the ultimate conservation of an animal in the wild state is obvious, for you cannot begin to talk about conservation of a species unless you have some knowledge of how it functions. A well-run zoological garden should provide you with the facilities for just such work.

While it is obviously more desirable to study animals in the wild state, there are many aspects of animal biology that can be more easily studied in zoos and, indeed, there are certain aspects that can only be studied conveniently when

the animal is in a controlled environment, such as a zoo. For example, it is almost impossible to work out accurate gestation periods for animals in the wild or follow the day-to-day growth and development of the young and so on. All this can be studied in zoo. Therefore zoological gardens - properly run zoological gardens - are enormous reservoirs of valuable data, if the animals in them are studied properly and the results recorded accurately. Educationally, too, zoos have a most important role to play. Now that we have invented the megalopolis, we are spawning a new generation, reared without benefit of dog, cat goldfish or budgerigar, in the upright coffins of the high-rise flats, a generation that will believe that milk comes from the bottle, without benefit of grass or cow or the intricate process between the two. This generation or its future offspring might have only the zoo to show them that creatures other than their own kind are trying to inhabit the earth as well.

Finally, zoos can be of immense importance in the field of conservation. Firstly, they should endeavour to breed as many of the animals in their care as possible, thus lessening the drain upon wild stocks. More important still, they can build up viable breeding groups of those species whose numbers in the wild state have dropped to an alarmingly low level. Many zoos have done, and are doing, this successfully.

Out of the thousands or so species of animal that are currently in danger of extinction, a great number have populations that have dropped so low in terms of

individual specimens that it is imperative a controlled-breeding programme should be set up for them, in addition to the more conventional methods of protection. Over the years, people I have talked to (including zoo directors) seem to have only the vaguest idea as to the scope and importance of controlled breeding as a conservation tool and little idea of the necessity for it. In recent years, however, more progressive zoos and the more realistic conservationists have been talking in terms of zoo banks for certain species. Let us call them low-ebb species. This means that when the numbers of a creature drop to a certain level, all efforts should be made to maintain it in the wild state but, as a precautionary measure, a viable breeding group should be set up in a zoo, or, better still, a breeding centre created specially for the purpose. Thus, whatever happens in the wilds, your species is safe. Moreover, should it become extinct in the wild, you still have a breeding nucleus and from this you can, at some future date, try to reintroduce it into safe areas of its previous range.

UFO

When I talk about UFOs in my introductory astronomy classes, I always tell my students that I absolutely believe in UFOs. After a brief pause for incredulous stares, I ask them to think about what the term UFO actually means. I explain that I fully believe there are objects in the sky that the average person may not be able to identify. This does not mean, however, that no one can identify these objects. It only means that they could appear 'unidentified' to

- 1) The primary purpose of the author in the passage is to:
 - a. make distinctions between those who are mere lay people interested in the extraterrestrial and qualified scientists and astronomers.
 - b. present us with a wealth of information to enable us to make our own judgements regarding UFOs.
 - c. justify the presence of UFOs through examples of sightings and people's accounts.

someone who is not familiar with the sky or with the full range of sky phenomena that can surprise a novice. Indeed, upon more careful investigation, many so-called UFOs turn out to be perfectly natural objects or processes in the Earth's atmosphere or beyond. As the late Carl Sagan emphasized, 'Extraordinary hypotheses require extraordinary proof.' Surely, the notion that some mysterious phenomenon you briefly observed in the sky must be an interstellar spacecraft (and not a human craft, meteor, or a bright planet) qualifies as such an 'extraordinary' hypothesis! Yet, amazingly, given the number of UFO incidents believers report, not one UFO has left behind any proof - a piece of spacecraft material or machinery (or even a sandwich wrapper) that laboratory analysis has shown to be of clearly extraterrestrial origin. It's also remarkable how unlucky the UFO occupants are in their choice of people to kidnap. Never do 'aliens' seem to snatch a person with a good knowledge of astronomy or physics or someone with high -level government clearance. Time after time, their 'victims' turn out to be homemakers, agricultural workers, or others whose relevant knowledge base seems to be limited to reading UFO enthusiast literature. Even UFO sightings turn out to be reserved (for the most part) for those who have not studied the sky in any serious way. Although the world's supply of professional astronomers is not much larger than the population of Wasilla, Alaska, the world has many tens of thousands of active amateur astronomers who spend a great deal of time observing the sky. You would think that if UFOs really are alien spacecraft, a large majority of reported sightings would come from this group. Yet,

- d. debunk claims about UFO sightings by lay people, using reasoning and analysis to back his assertion.
 - e. state that though he does not believe in the stories of UFO sightings, he believes in the existence of aliens.
- 2) The author's statement in the first paragraph that he 'absolutely believes' in UFOs is:
- a. purely sarcastic.
 - b. intended to ridicule those who believe in UFO sightings.
 - c. sarcastic, but also with a different meaning to it.
 - d. an honest and genuine assertion.
 - e. none of these.
- 3) Which of these is a main argument of the author against the reported sightings of UFOs?
- a. UFO sightings are uncommon and seem to be experienced only by lay people, and not by astronomers; hence they are unrealistic.
 - b. UFO sightings seem to happen only to amateurs with basic scientific knowledge.
 - c. UFO sightings are common only in certain areas and therefore cannot be described as a widespread or universal phenomenon.
 - d. UFO sightings are little more than fantasy since there is little chance of intelligent beings existing on any planet apart from Earth.
 - e. UFO sightings can be verified and legitimized only by scientists and astronomers, and no such 'sightings' till date have been thus verified or legitimized.
- 4) Which of these is the author's precise outlook on the

<p>unsurprising to astronomers, you almost never get UFO reports from experienced amateurs whose understanding of what they see in the sky is much more sophisticated than that of the average person.</p> <p>All of which does not mean that astronomers in general are pessimistic about the presence of intelligent life on planets around other stars. Indeed, many observations over the last few decades have increased the level of optimism in the astronomical community about the potential for life to exist out there. Primary among these is the discovery of more than 300 planets around relatively nearby stars, which certainly shows that planetary systems like our own may be far more common than we dared to hope. We just don't think that intelligent aliens are necessarily visiting Earth. The problem is that the stars are fantastically far away. If our Sun was the size of a basketball (instead of 864,000 miles across), Earth would be a small apple seed about thirty yards away from the ball. On that scale, the nearest star would be some 4,200 miles (7,000 km) away, and all the other stars would be even farther! This is why astronomers are sceptical that aliens are coming here, briefly picking up a random individual or two, and then going back home. It seems like an awfully small reward for such an enormous travel investment.</p>	<p>subject of UFOs and extraterrestrial life?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> He believes that the presence of intelligent life apart from human beings is possible, but that aliens are visiting us in UFOs is merely an illusion. He believes that extraterrestrial life exists, but it is not advanced enough to send 'UFO's' into space. He believes that extraterrestrial life exists, but UFOs are mere fantasy. He advances the idea of extraterrestrial life while being non-committal as regards the existence of UFOs. He merely states that astronomers believe that extraterrestrial life can exist, without revealing his own opinion, but debunks UFO theories.
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Woodrow Wilson

<p>Woodrow Wilson was referring to the liberal idea of the economic market when he said that the free enterprise system is the most efficient economic system. Maximum</p>	<p>1) The primary purpose of the passage is to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> criticize the inflexibility of American economic mythology
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freedom means maximum productiveness; our "openness" is to be the measure of our stability. Fascination with this ideal has made Americans defy the "Old World" categories of settled possessiveness versus unsettling deprivation, the cupidity of retention versus the cupidity of seizure, a "status quo" defended or attacked. The United States, it was believed, had no status quo ante. Our only "station" was the turning of a stationary wheel, spinning faster and faster. We did not base our system on property but opportunity—which meant we based it not on stability but on mobility. The more things changed, that is, the more rapidly the wheel turned, the steadier we would be.

The conventional picture of class politics is composed of the Haves, who want a stability to keep what they have, and the Have-Nots, who want a touch of instability and change in which to scramble for the things they have not. But Americans imagined a condition in which speculators, self-makers, runners are always using the new opportunities given by our land. These economic leaders (front-runners) would thus be mainly agents of change. The nonstarters were considered the ones who wanted stability, a strong referee to give them some position in the race, a regulative hand to calm manic speculation; an authority that can call things to a halt, begin things again from compensatorily staggered "starting lines." "Reform" in America has been sterile because it can imagine no change except through the extension of this metaphor of a race, wider inclusion of competitors, "a piece of the action," as it were, for the disenfranchised. There is no attempt to call off the race. Since our only stability is

- b) contrast "Old World" and "New World" economic ideologies
 - c) challenge the integrity of traditional political leaders
 - d) champion those Americans whom the author deems to be neglected
 - e) suggest a substitute for the traditional metaphor of a race
- 2) According to the passage, "Old World" values were based on
- a) ability
 - b) property
 - c) family connections
 - d) guild hierarchies
 - e) education
- 3) In the context of the author's discussion of regulating change, which of the following could be most probably regarded as a "strong referee" (line 30) in the United States?
- a) A school principal
 - b) A political theorist
 - c) A federal court judge
 - d) A social worker
 - e) A government inspector
- 4) The author sets off the word "Reform" (line 35) with quotation marks in order to
- a) emphasize its departure from the concept of settled possessiveness
 - b) show his support for a systematic program of change
 - c) underscore the flexibility and even amorphousness of United States society
 - d) indicate that the term was one of Wilson's favorites

change, America seems not to honor the quiet work that achieves social interdependence and stability.

There is, in our legends, no heroism of the office clerk , no stable industrial work force of the people who actually make the system work. There is no pride in being an employee (Wilson asked for a return to the time when everyone was an employer). There has been no boasting about our social workers-they are merely signs of the system's failure, of opportunity denied or not taken, of things to be eliminated. We have no pride in our growing interdependence, in the fact that our system can serve others, that we are able to help those in need; empty boasts from the past make us ashamed of our present achievements, make us try to forget or deny them, move away from them. There is no honor but in the Wonderland race we must all run, all trying to win, none winning in the end (for there is no end).

e) assert that reform in the United States has not been fundamental

- 5) It can be inferred from the passage that the author most probably thinks that giving the disenfranchised "a piece of the action" (line 38) is
 - a) a compassionate, if misdirected, legislative measure
 - b) an example of Americans' resistance to profound social change
 - c) an innovative program for genuine social reform
 - d) a monument to the efforts of industrial reformers
 - e) a surprisingly "Old World" remedy for social ills
- 6) Which of the following metaphors could the author most appropriately use to summarize his own assessment of the American economic system (lines 35-60)?
 - a) A windmill
 - b) A waterfall
 - c) A treadmill
 - d) A gyroscope
 - e) A bellows
- 7) It can be inferred from the passage that Woodrow Wilson's ideas about the economic market
 - a) encouraged those who "make the system work" (lines 45-46)
 - b) perpetuated traditional legends about America
 - c) revealed the prejudices of a man born wealthy
 - d) foreshadowed the stock market crash of 1929
 - e) began a tradition of presidential proclamations on economics
- 8) The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. What techniques have industrialists used to manipulate a free market? ii. In what ways are "New World" and "Old World" economic policies similar? iii. Has economic policy in the United States tended to reward independent action? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) I only b) II only c) III only d) I and II only e) II and III only <p>9) Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Americans' pride in their jobs continues to give them stamina today. b) The absence of a status quo ante has undermined United States economic structure. c) The free enterprise system has been only a useless concept in the United States. d) The myth of the American free enterprise system is seriously flawed. e) Fascination with the ideal of "openness" has made Americans a progressive people.
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Samurai and Shogun

<p>In the eighteenth century, Japans feudal overlords, from the shogun to the humblest samurai, found themselves under financial stress. In part, this stress can be attributed to the overlords failure to adjust to a rapidly expanding economy, but the stress was also due to factors beyond</p>	<p>1) The passage is most probably an excerpt from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) an economic history of Japan b) the memoirs of a samurai warrior c) a modern novel about eighteenth-century Japan d) an essay contrasting Japanese feudalism with its
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Samurai and Shogun

the overlords control. Concentration of the samurai in castle-towns had acted as a stimulus to trade. Commercial efficiency, in turn, had put temptations in the way of buyers. Since most samurai had been reduced to idleness by years of peace, encouraged to engage in scholarship and martial exercises or to perform administrative tasks that took little time, it is not surprising that their tastes and habits grew expensive. Overlords income, despite the increase in rice production among their tenant farmers, failed to keep pace with their expenses. Although shortfalls in overlords income resulted almost as much from laxity among their tax collectors (the nearly inevitable outcome of hereditary office-holding) as from their higher standards of living, a misfortune like a fire or flood, bringing an increase in expenses or a drop in revenue, could put a domain in debt to the city rice-brokers who handled its finances. Once in debt, neither the individual samurai nor the shogun himself found it easy to recover.

It was difficult for individual samurai overlords to increase their income because the amount of rice that farmers could be made to pay in taxes was not unlimited, and since the income of Japans central government consisted in part of taxes collected by the shogun from his huge domain, the government too was constrained. Therefore, the Tokugawa shoguns began to look to other sources for revenue. Cash profits from government-owned mines were already on the decline because the most easily worked deposits of silver and gold had been exhausted, although debasement of the coinage had compensated for the loss. Opening up new farmland was a possibility, but most of

Western counterpart

- e) an introduction to a collection of Japanese folktales
- 2) According to the passage, the major reason for the financial problems experienced by Japans feudal overlords in the eighteenth century was that
 - a) spending had outdistanced income
 - b) trade had fallen off
 - c) profits from mining had declined
 - d) the coinage had been sharply debased
 - e) the samurai had concentrated in castle-towns
- 3) The passage implies that individual samurai did not find it easy to recover from debt for which of the following reasons?
 - a) Agricultural production had increased.
 - b) Taxes were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount.
 - c) The Japanese government had failed to adjust to the needs of a changing economy.
 - d) The domains of samurai overlords were becoming smaller and poorer as government revenues increased.
 - e) There was a limit to the amount in taxes that farmers could be made to pay.
- 4) The passage suggests that, in eighteenth-century Japan, the office of tax collector
 - a) was a source of personal profit to the officeholder
 - b) was regarded with derision by many Japanese
 - c) remained within families
 - d) existed only in castle-towns
 - e) took up most of the officeholders time
- 5) The passage implies that which of the following was the

what was suitable had already been exploited and further reclamation was technically unfeasible. Direct taxation of the samurai themselves would be politically dangerous. This left the shoguns only commerce as a potential source of government income.

Most of the country's wealth, or so it seemed, was finding its way into the hands of city merchants. It appeared reasonable that they should contribute part of that revenue to ease the shoguns burden of financing the state.

A means of obtaining such revenue was soon found by levying forced loans, known as goyo-kin; although these were not taxes in the strict sense, since they were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount, they were high in yield. Unfortunately, they pushed up prices. Thus, regrettably, the Tokugawa shoguns search for solvency for the government made it increasingly difficult for individual Japanese who lived on fixed stipends to make ends meet.

primary reason why the Tokugawa shoguns turned to city merchants for help in financing the state?

- a) A series of costly wars had depleted the national treasury.
 - b) Most of the countrys wealth appeared to be in city merchants hands.
 - c) Japan had suffered a series of economic reversals due to natural disasters such as floods.
 - d) The merchants were already heavily indebted to the shoguns.
 - e) Further reclamation of land would not have been economically advantageous.
- 6) According to the passage, the actions of the Tokugawa shoguns in their search for solvency for the government were regrettable because those actions
- a) raised the cost of living by pushing up prices
 - b) resulted in the exhaustion of the most easily worked deposits of silver and gold
 - c) were far lower in yield than had originally been anticipated
 - d) did not succeed in reducing government spending
 - e) acted as a deterrent to trade

Justice

My aim is to present a conception of justice which generalizes and carries to a higher level of abstraction the familiar theory of the social contract. In order to do this we are not to think of the original contract as one to enter a particular society or to set up a particular form of government. Rather, the idea is that the principles of

- 1) A just society, as conceptualized in the passage, can be best described as:
 - a) A Utopia in which everyone is equal and no one enjoys any privilege based on their existing positions and powers.
 - b) A hypothetical society in which people agree upon

justice for the basic structure of society are the object of the original agreement. They are the principles that free and rational persons concerned to further their own interests would accept in an initial position of equality. These principles are to regulate all further agreements; they specify the kinds of social cooperation that can be entered into and the forms of government that can be established. This way of regarding the principles of justice, I shall call justice as fairness. Thus, we are to imagine that those who engage in social cooperation choose together, in one joint act, the principles which are to assign basic rights and duties and to determine the division of social benefits. Just as each person must decide by rational reflection what constitute his good, that is, the system of ends which it is rational for him to pursue, so a group of persons must decide once and for all what is to count among them as just and unjust. The choice which rational men would make in this hypothetical situation of equal liberty determines the principles of justice. In 'justice as fairness', the original position is not an actual historical state of affairs. It is understood as a purely hypothetical situation characterized so as to lead to a certain conception of justice. Among the essential features of this situation is that no one knows his place in society, his class position or social status, nor does anyone know his fortune in the distribution of natural assets and abilities, his intelligence, strength, and the like.

I shall even assume that the parties do not know their conceptions of the good or their special psychological propensities. The principles of justice are chosen behind a

principles of justice which are fair.

- c) A society in which principles of justice are not based on the existing positions and powers of the individuals.
 - d) A society in which principles of justice are fair to all.
 - e) A hypothetical society in which principles of justice are not based on the existing positions and powers of the individuals.
- 2) The original agreement or original position in the passage has been used by the author as:
- a) A hypothetical situation conceived to derive principles of justice which are not influenced by position, status and condition of individuals in the society.
 - b) A hypothetical situation in which every individual is equal and no individual enjoys any privilege based on the existing positions and powers.
 - c) A hypothetical situation to ensure fairness of agreements among individuals in society.
 - d) An imagined situation in which principles of justice would have to be fair.
 - e) An imagined situation in which fairness is the objective of the principles of justice to ensure that no individual enjoys any privilege based on the existing positions and powers.
- 3) Which of the following best illustrates the situation that is equivalent to choosing "the principles of justice" behind a "veil of ignorance"?
- a) The principles of justice are chosen by businessmen, who are marooned on an uninhabited island after a shipwreck, but have some possibility of returning.

veil of ignorance. This ensures that no one is advantaged or disadvantaged in the choice of principles by the outcome of natural chance or the contingency of social circumstances. Since all are similarly situated and no one is able to design principles to favor his particular condition, the principles of justice are the result of a fair agreement or bargain. Justice as fairness begins with one of the most general of all choices which persons might make together, namely, with the choice of the first principles of a conception of justice which is to regulate all subsequent criticism and reform of institutions. Then, having chosen a conception of justice, we can suppose that they are to choose a constitution and a legislature to enact laws, and so on, all in accordance with the principles of justice initially agreed upon. Our social situation is just if it is such that by this sequence of hypothetical agreements we would have contracted into the general system of rules which defines it.

Moreover, assuming that the original position does determine a set of principles, it will then be true that whenever social institutions satisfy these principles, those engaged in them can say to one another that they are cooperating on terms to which they would agree if they were free and equal persons whose relation with respect to one another were fair. They could all view their arrangements as meeting the stipulations which they would acknowledge in an initial situation that embodies widely accepted and reasonable constraints on the choice of principles. The general recognition of this fact would provide the basis for a public acceptance of the

- b) The principles of justice are chosen by a group of school children whose capabilities are yet to develop.
 - c) The principles of justice are chosen by businessmen, who are marooned on an uninhabited island after a shipwreck and have no possibility of returning.
 - d) The principles of justice are chosen assuming that such principles will govern the lives of the rule makers only in their next birth if the rule makers agree that they will be born again.
 - e) The principles of justice are chosen by potential immigrants who are unaware of the resources necessary to succeed in a foreign country.
- 4) Why, according to the passage, do principles of justice need to be based on an original agreement?
- a) Social institutions and laws can be considered fair only if they conform to principles of justice.
 - b) Social institutions and laws can be fair only if they are consistent with the principles of justice as initially agreed upon.
 - c) Social institutions and laws need to be fair in order to be just.
 - d) Social institutions and laws evolve fairly only if they are consistent with the principles of justice as initially agreed upon.
 - e) Social institutions and laws conform to the principles of justice as initially agreed upon.
- 5) Which of the following situations best represents the idea of justice as fairness, as argued in the passage?
- a) All individuals are paid equally for the work they do.
 - b) Everyone is assigned some work for his or her livelihood.

<p>corresponding principles of justice. No society can, of course, be a scheme of cooperation which men enter voluntarily in a literal sense; each person finds himself placed at birth in some particular position in some particular society, and the nature of this position materially affects his life prospects. Yet a society satisfying the principles of justice as fairness comes as close as a society can to being a voluntary scheme, for it meets the principles which free and equal persons would assent to under circumstances that are fair.</p>	<p>c) All acts of theft are penalized equally. d) All children are provided free education in similar schools. e) All individuals are provided a fixed sum of money to take care of their health</p>
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Chinese walls and buildings

<p>Walls and wall building have played a very important role in Chinese culture. These people, from the dim mists of prehistory have been wall-conscious; from the Neolithic period - when ramparts of pounded earth were used - to the Communist Revolution, walls were an essential part of any village. Not only towns and villages; the houses and the temples within them were somehow walled, and the houses also had no windows overlooking the street, thus giving the feeling of wandering around a huge maze. The name for "city" in Chinese (ch'eng) means wall, and over these walled cities, villages, houses and temples presides the god of walls and mounts, whose duties were, and still are, to protect and be responsible for the welfare of the inhabitants. Thus a great and extremely laborious task such as constructing a wall, which was supposed to run throughout the country, must not have seemed such an absurdity. However, it is indeed a common mistake to perceive the Great Wall as a single architectural structure,</p>	<p>1) Chinese cities resembled a maze a) Because they were walled. b) Because the houses has no external windows. c) Because the name for cities means 'wall'. d) Because walls have always been important there.</p> <p>2) 2 Constructing a wall that ran the length of the country a) Honoured the god of walls and mounts. b) Was an absurdly laborious task. c) May have made sense within Chinese culture. d) Made the country look like a huge maze.</p> <p>3) The Great Wall of China a) Was built in a single dynasty. b) Was refurbished in the fourth and third centuries BC. c) Used existing foundations. d) Was built by the Ch'in, the Chao and the Yen.</p> <p>4) Crops were planted a) On wasteland. b) To reclaim wasteland.</p>
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and it would also be erroneous to assume that it was built during a single dynasty. For the building of the wall spanned the various dynasties, and each of these dynasties somehow contributed to the refurbishing and the construction of a wall, whose foundations had been laid many centuries ago. It was during the fourth and third century B.C. that each warring state started building walls to protect their kingdoms, both against one another and against the northern nomads. Especially three of these states: the Ch'in, the Chao and the Yen, corresponding respectively to the modern provinces of Shensi, Shanzi and Hopei, over and above building walls that surrounded their kingdoms, also laid the foundations on which Ch'in Shih Huang Di would build his first continuous Great Wall. The role that the Great Wall played in the growth of Chinese economy was an important one. Throughout the centuries many settlements were established along the new border. The garrison troops were instructed to reclaim wasteland and to plant crops on it, roads and canals were built, to mention just a few of the works carried out. All these undertakings greatly helped to increase the country's trade and cultural exchanges with many remote areas and also with the southern, central and western parts of Asia - the formation of the Silk Route. Builders, garrisons, artisans, farmers and peasants left behind a trail of objects, including inscribed tablets, household articles, and written work, which have become extremely valuable archaeological evidence to the study of defence institutions of the Great Wall and the everyday life of these people who lived and died along the wall.

- c) On reclaimed wasteland.
- d) Along the canals.

Fuel Cells

Nothing about global warming is simple, alas. Meteorological models fry the circuits of the largest supercomputers. Feedback loops and anomalies turbocharge an ill-tempered debate about what will happen where and when. And don't even start on the politics of negotiating a global agreement on emissions or the intricacies of cap-and-trade. Unfortunately, the technology of climate change is no simpler than anything else. A field that you may think is governed by level-headed, spreadsheet-wielding engineers is alarmingly prone to zealotry and taboos.

Climate change is too important and too complex to yield to either. It is seductive to think a new technology can solve your problems at a stroke. But zealotry has lately suffered a defeat. It used to be an article of faith in the motor industry that hydrogen-powered fuel cells were the green future, and companies spent billions of dollars on the technology. But it turns out that fuel cells have three Achilles heels. The first is the chicken-and-egg problem that, as there are virtually no hydrogen filling-stations, there are no hydrogen cars and hence there is no reason to build the filling-stations. Then comes the cost of hydrogen-based vehicles. Just the platinum for the catalyst inside a fuel cell costs as much as an internal-combustion engine of equivalent power, according to a recent study. And

- 1) According to the passage the technology of climate change is not a simple field because
 - a) It is governed by spreadsheet-wielding engineers.
 - b) It is too complicated and too vital to succumb to governance.
 - c) It is susceptible to zealotry and taboos.
 - d) It requires a global agreement on emissions.
 - e) It is governed by level-headed engineers.
- 2) According to the passage, why are the hydrogen-powered fuel cells no longer the green future?
 - a) Because billions of dollars were spent on the technology.
 - b) Because there is the chicken-and-egg problem.
 - c) Because there are no hydrogen cars.
 - d) Because there are three problems with the technology.
 - e) Because there is a lack of faith in the technology.
- 3) Which of the following is not a reason for the debacle of the fuel cells in the passage?
 - a) The platinum catalyst cell costs as much as an internal-combustion engine.
 - b) Producing hydrogen from natural gas creates a lot of carbon dioxide.
 - c) There are virtually no hydrogen filling-stations and cars.
 - d) The cost of hydrogen-based vehicles is high.
 - e) The fuel cell technology combats climate change.
- 4) Which of the following statements best supports the argument in the passage that taboos still rule in geo-

producing hydrogen from natural gas creates a lot of carbon dioxide about double what a small, petrol-based car emits.

One day hydrogen may be produced from the electrolysis of water. But it would have to be transported and stored, which would require a new infrastructure. So, for the next few decades, at least, technological pragmatism will rule motoring. More efficient internal-combustion engines will wring out mileage from every drop of fuel, and hybrid powertrains will combine an electric motor with a conventional engine. Soon there will be plug-in hybrids, which can be recharged from the mains and call on a petrol-powered generator when needed. The plug-ins, in turn, are a bridge towards all-electric vehicles. The plan mapped out by the car industry may not be as technologically elegant as the fuel cell, but it has the merit that it is based on technology that works, is not expensive and can use existing infrastructure. Elsewhere, however, the taboos still rule. Nowhere more so than in geo-engineering, the idea of combating global warming by altering the climate by, say, absorbing carbon dioxide in the oceans, or reflecting sunlight back into space. This involves fantastic sounding schemes, such as fertilising the oceans with iron (to cause a bloom of planktonic algae, thus sucking carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere) or ejecting carbon from the poles using lasers. Scientists and policymakers have been reluctant even to discuss the subject much less research it, because they worry that it could cause more problems than it solves and that it will give politicians an excuse to avoid curbing carbon

engineering ?

- a) Transportation and storage of hydrogen will require a new infrastructure.
- b) Scientists and policymakers worry that it could cause more problems than it solves.
- c) The idea of combating global warming by altering the climate is fantastic.
- d) Forms of geo-engineering may be cheaper than curbs on climate emissions.
- e) Geo-engineering cannot just be put back in its box and needs adequate research.

emissions.

Both fears are reasonable. The farmer who introduced rabbits into Australia said the bunnies would do little harm and might provide a touch of home, in addition to a spot of hunting. The rabbit went on to become a devastating pest. And the world's politicians, they may well negotiate with less commitment if they feel that they may one day be let off the hook. But neither reason should stop research as insurance. Some forms of geo-engineering may in fact turn out to be easier and cheaper than widespread global curbs on climate emissions-though they may still be unacceptably risky. Only research can tell. As for the politics, geo-engineering cannot just be put back in its box. And because research creates new information, it is as likely to disabuse those who think they can avoid climate-change agreements as it is to offer them false hope. Just ask the people who have given their lives to the fuel cell. The solution to climate change will probably involve an array of technologies, from renewables, nuclear, carbon sequestration, public transport to energy conservation. It is too early to say whether geo-engineering or anything else will be part of this mix. Geo-engineering may turn out to be too risky, however much is spent on researching it. Then again, there may come a time when it is needed. The world needs to be ready and research is the only way to prepare.

Races: Brazil and US

For years scholars have contrasted slavery in the United 1) In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

States and in Brazil, stimulated by the fact that racial patterns assumed such different aspects in the two countries after emancipation. Brazil never developed a system of rigid segregation of the sort that replaced slavery in the United States, and its racial system was fluid because its definition of race was based as much on characteristics such as economic status as on skin color. Until recently, the most persuasive explanation for these differences was that Portuguese institutions especially the Roman Catholic church and Roman civil law, promoted recognition of the slave's humanity. The English colonists, on the other hand, constructed their system of slavery out of whole cloth .

There were simply no precedents in English common law , and separation of church and state barred Protestant clergy from the role that priests assumed in Brazil. But the assumption that institutions alone could so powerfully affect the history of two raw and malleable frontier countries seems, on reexamination, untenable. Recent studies focus instead on a particular set of contrasting economic circumstances and demographic profiles at significant periods in the histories of the two countries. Persons of mixed race quickly appeared in both countries. In the United States they were considered to be Black, a social definition that was feasible because they were in the minority. In Brazil, it was not feasible. Though intermarriage was illegal in both countries, the laws were unenforceable in Brazil since Whites formed a small minority in an overwhelmingly Black population. Manumission for persons of mixed race was also easier in Brazil, particularly in the nineteenth century when in the

- a) contrasting the systems of slavery that were established in Brazil and in the United States
 - b) criticizing the arguments of those scholars who considered religion and law to be the determinants of the systems of slavery in Brazil and in the United States
 - c) describing the factors currently thought to be responsible for the differences in the racial patterns that evolved in Brazil and in the United States
 - d) advocating further study of the differences between the racial systems that developed in Brazil and in the United States
 - e) pointing out the factors that made the status of Blacks in the United States lower than that of Blacks in Brazil
- 2) According to the passage, early scholars explained the differences between the racial systems that developed in the United States and in Brazil as the result of which of the following factors?
- a) Institutional
 - b) Demographic
 - c) Economic
 - d) Geographical
 - e) Historical
- 3) In the context in which it is found, the phrase "constructed their system of slavery out of whole cloth" implies that the system of slavery established by the English settlers was
- a) based on fabrications and lies
 - b) tailored to the settlers' particular circumstances
 - c) intended to serve the needs of a frontier economy

United States it was hedged about with difficulties. Furthermore, a shortage of skilled workers in Brazil provided persons of mixed race with the opportunity to learn crafts and trades, even before general emancipation, whereas in the United States entry into these occupations was blocked by Whites sufficiently numerous to fill the posts.

The consequence was the development in Brazil of a large class of persons of mixed race, proficient in skilled trades and crafts, who stood waiting as a community for freed slaves to join. There should be no illusion that Brazilian society after emancipation was color-blind. Rather, the large population of persons of mixed race produced a racial system that included a third status, a bridge between the Black caste and the White, which could be traversed by means of economic or intellectual achievement, marriage, or racial heritage. The strict and sharp line between the races so characteristic of the United States in the years immediately after emancipation was simply absent. With the possible exception of New Orleans, no special "place" developed in the United States for persons of mixed race. Sad to say, every pressure of society worked to prevent their attaining anything approximating the economic and social position available to their counterparts in Brazil.

- d) developed without direct influence from the settlers' religion or legal system
- e) evolved without giving recognition to the slave's humanity
- 4) The author implies that the explanation proposed by early scholars for the differences between the systems of slavery in the United States and in Brazil is
 - a) stimulating to historians and legal scholars
 - b) more powerful than more recent explanations
 - c) persuasive in spite of minor deficiencies
 - d) excessively legalistic in its approach
 - e) questionable in light of current scholarly work
- 5) The author mentions intermarriage, manumission, and the shortage of skilled workers in Brazil primarily in order to establish which of the following?
 - a) The environment in which Brazil's racial system developed
 - b) The influence of different legal and economic conditions in Brazil and the United States on the life-style of persons of mixed race
 - c) The origins of Brazil's large class of free skilled persons of mixed race
 - d) The differences between treatment of slaves in Brazil and in the United States
 - e) The difficulties faced by persons of mixed race in the United States, as compared to those in Brazil
- 6) According to the passage, Brazilian laws prohibiting intermarriage were ineffective because Brazil had a
 - a) Portuguese Catholic heritage
 - b) Small minority of whites
 - c) Liberal set of laws concerning manumission

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">d) Large number of freed slavese) Shortage of people in the skilled crafts and trades <p>7) The use of quotation marks around the word "place" suggests that the author intended to convey which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) An ambivalent attitude toward the city of New Orleansb) A negative attitude toward the role of race in determining status in the United Statesc) A critical comment about the maltreatment of persons of mixed race in the United Statesd) A double meaning, indicating both a social status and a physical locatione) An ambiguity, referring to either the role persons of mixed race actually played, or the role they were assigned by the society <p>8) With which of the following statements regarding human behavior would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Only a fool or a political candidate would sing very loudly the glories of the institutions of Western culture.b) Contact sports-displacements of our abiding impulses to kill-speak of essential human behavior more truthfully than all the theories of psychologists and historians.c) Family, church, political party: these are the strong foundations of history and human behavior.d) Money and its pursuit: an exploration of that theme will chart accurately the development of civilizations and the determinants of human behavior
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- e) The circumstances in which humans find themselves-more than treasured beliefs or legal prescriptions-mold human behavior.

Feminism

It can fairly be asserted that the words 'feminist' or 'feminism' are political labels indicating support for the aims of the new women's movement, which came into vogue in the modern age. The feminist criticism has become a political discourse; a critical and theoretical practice committed to the struggle against patriarchy and sexism. The job of a feminist critic is cumbersome, as she has to evaluate different political views within the feminist group of people; a correct feminist criticism must be thus relevant to the study of the social, institutional and personal power relations between the sexes. Kate Millet in her 'Sexual Politics' observes that "the essence of politics is power" and the task of feminist critics is to expose the way in which male domination over females continues. Feminists have politicized existing critical methods, and feminist criticism has grown to become a new branch of literary studies. Feminists call themselves radical critics and strive to become cultural critics. Like socialists, feminists can thus afford to be pluralistic in their choice of literary methods and theories contrary to the established norms of criticism.

It is maintained that all ideas including feminist ones, are polluted by patriarchal ideology. No wonder Mary Wollstonecraft was inspired by the male-dominated ideas

- 1) Which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with?
 - a) The objective of all feminist criticism is ultimately to fight against patriarchy and the hierarchical structure of society.
 - b) True feminist criticism is not so much relevant to the study of sex-antagonism than it is to a political feminist agenda.
 - c) Feminist critics follow the pluralistic approaches in the evaluation of patriarchal literature.
 - d) The patriarchal ideology is radical in nature, committed to the study of social and institutional relations between the sexes, but has occasionally come under attack from feminists.
 - e) Feminist criticism is a political programme like Marx's communism, committed to exalt the ideas of reversing male domination in the society.
- 2) What can be best inferred from the statement "A female tradition in literature or criticism is not necessarily a feminist one"?
 - a) There ought to be a clear understanding of the difference between the biological, and the political and ideological terms.
 - b) All feminist ideas are not polluted by patriarchal ideology. There are others concerned with the

of the French Revolution and Simon de Beaver was deeply influenced by Sartre's phallogentric categories when she wrote 'The Second Sex.' No one can refuse J.S. Mill's laudable efforts to analyze the oppression of women simply because he was a male liberal. What matters is, therefore, not so much whether a particular theory was formulated by a man or a woman, but whether its effects can be characterized as sexist or feminist, in a given situation. Interestingly, there are no purely female intellectual traditions available from the history of criticism but this fact should not be depressing. What is important is whether we can produce a feminist impact in the present scenario.

Feminists often accuse male intellectuals of stealing women's ideas. This has irritated so many critics. Spender's "Women of ideas and what men have done to them" is a testimony of clear intellectual dishonesty. He has projected woman as 'a creature of the shadows and silence' Today there is a widespread patriarchal effort to silence women on the one pretext or the other. Males still feel that women lack intelligence to face the defining moments of decision and are fit only for the kitchen.

The problem with Spender's approach is that it casts women as eternal victims of male play. While it is true that many women have been victimized intellectually, emotionally, and physically by men, it is also true that some have managed to counter male power. Many women have turned Freudian psychoanalysis into a source of truly feminist analysis of sexual difference and the

discrete theorization of female-centric ideas.

- c) Feminists are placed in marginalized positions due to patriarchal resistance, though they act as cultural critics like socialists.
 - d) Feminine tradition in literature represents social constructs, feminist suggests patriarchal repression.
 - e) Feminism refers to political commitment representing the struggle against all forms of sex based ideology but female tradition exemplifies anti-patriarchal stance.
- 3) Why according to the passage, does feminist criticism need to achieve the political liberation of women?
- a) The feminist critics and theorists expose and ridicule the dominant male ideology of the modern age. So it's a reaction against male domination.
 - b) The essence of all politics is power; and all power comes with liberty. So what is at stake is the empowerment of women.
 - c) Feminism aims to redress the socio-political imbalances and secure the legitimate rights of women.
 - d) Feminists are concerned about the cultural transformation in the society and secure for the oppressed segments of society, a legitimate place of pre-eminence.
 - e) Feminist criticism needs to achieve the political liberation of women to show their commitment to the struggle against patriarchy and sexism.
- 4) What most easily describes the organization of the passage?
- a) The author puts forth the features of feminist

construction of gender in patriarchal society Being female does not guarantee a feminist approach. It must be noted that all books written by women on women writers exemplify anti-patriarchal commitment. A female tradition in literature or criticism is not necessarily a feminist one. Since patriarchy has always tried to silence and repress women and women's experience, rendering such experiences visible is clearly an important anti-patriarchal strategy. On the other hand, women's experience can be made visible in alienating, deluding, or degrading ways: politically nave and theoretically unaware. The Marxist view of the necessary dialectical relationship between theory and practice also applies to the relationship between female experience and feminist politics.

Thus, considered in this perspective, patriarchal oppression consists of imposing certain standards of feminism on all biological women, to prove that the chosen standards for femininity are natural. Thus, a woman who refuses to conform can be labeled both as feminist and unnatural.

criticism in the modern perspective, linking it up with focused literature, developing a contrast in the process.

- b) The author puts forward his own ideas about the growth of feminist criticism committed to the struggle against patriarchy and sexism in a methodological style.
- c) The author gives a political discourse on the subject of feminist criticism and establishes a theory relevant to the study of the social and institutional power relations between the sexes.
- d) The author presents a study, discusses its political nature, provides various facets of feminist psychology, and highlights its relevance in the context of women emancipation from male domination.
- 5) The author presents a study about feminism, explores its relevance, and then critically evaluates its growth.
 - a) The phrase 'a creature of the shadows and silence' has been used by the author to show
 - b) an introvert and moody person
 - c) a person who is alienated from the mundane affairs
 - d) a secluded existence, out of touch with the world around.
 - e) an attempt to silence women and their independent bent of mind
 - f) a chauvinistic view not shared by the author

Ants

The communities of ants are sometimes very large,

1) An appropriate title for the passage would be

numbering even upto 500 individuals: and it is a lesson to us that no one has ever yet seen quarrel between any two ants belonging to the same community. On the other hand, it must be admitted that they are in hostility not only with most other insects, including ants of different species, but even with those of the same species if belonging to different communities. I have over and over again introduced ants from one of my nests into another nest of the same species; and they were invariably attacked, seized by a leg or an antenna, and dragged out. It is evident, therefore, that the ants of each community all recognize one another, which is very remarkable. But more than this, I several times divided a nest into two halves and found that even after separation of a year and nine months they recognize one another and were perfectly friendly, while they at once attacked ants from a different nest, although of the same species.

It has been suggested that the ant of each nest have some sign or password by which they recognize one another. To test this theory I made some of them insensible, first I tried chloroform; but it was fatal to them, and I did not consider the test satisfactory. I decided therefore to intoxicate them. This was less easy than I expected. None of my ants would voluntarily degrade themselves by getting drunk. However, I got over the difficulty by putting them into whisky for a few moments.

I took fifty specimens- 25 from one nest and 25 from another. Made them dead drunk, marked each with a spot of paint, and put them on a table close to where other

- a) Nature's Mysteries
 - b) Human Qualities in the Insect World
 - c) Drunken Ants
 - d) Communication in Ant Communities
 - e) Ant Language : Myth or Reality?
- 2) Attitudes of ants towards strangers of the same species may be categorized as
 - a) indifferent
 - b) curious
 - c) hostile
 - d) passive
 - e) friendly
 - 3) The author's anecdotes of the inebriated ants would support all the following inductions except the statement
 - a) ants willingly take intoxicants
 - b) ants aid comrades in distress
 - c) ants have invariable recognition of their community members
 - d) ants recognize their community members by a mysterious password
 - e) ants fail to recognize the smell of intoxicated community members
 - 4) According to the passage, chloroform was less successful than alcohol for inhibiting communication because of
 - a) it is expensive
 - b) its unpredictable side effects
 - c) its unavailability
 - d) its a banned substance
 - e) its fatality

<p>ants from one of the nest were feeding. The table was surrounded as usual with a moat of water to prevent them from straying. The ants, which were feeding, soon noticed those, which I had made drunk. They seemed quite astonished to find their comrades in such a disgraceful condition, and as much loss to know what to do with their drunkards as we were. After a while, however they carried them all away; the strangers they took to the edge of the moat and dropped into the water, while they bore their friends home in the nest, where by degrees they slept off the effects of the spirits. Thus it is evident that they know their friends when incapable of giving any sign or password.</p>	<p>5) Although the author is a scientist, his style of writing exhibits a quality of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sophistry b) whimsicality c) tragedy d) hypocrisy e) humor
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Hume Moral judgements

<p>Hume held likewise that moral judgements are not the "offspring of reason." Scrutinize an act of murder as closely as you can, he said. Do you find anything in the facts of the case that reveal that the act is morally wrong? The facts, he said, are simply that one person has terminated the life of another in a certain way at a particular time and place. Reasoning can disclose how long it took for death to occur, whether the victim suffered great pain, what the motives of the killer were, as well as the answers to many other factual questions such as these. But it will not show the moral wrongfulness of the act. The judgement that an act is immoral, Hume maintained, comes not from reason but from emotion. Perhaps this idea has occurred to you as well. It is the same, Hume believed, with all value judgements. Is the judgement that</p>	<p>1) Which of the following would best agree with what is stated in the passage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Moral and all value judgements are based on reason. b) The moral human being is a not sympathetic creature. c) Any behaviour which offends the moral sense is bad, ignoble, wrong and unjust. d) Humans are insensitive to morality. <p>2) All of the following are true with respect to the passage, except that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Behaviour that pleases one's moral sensibilities elicits the approval and is deemed good. b) Sympathy is the reason which upsets a normal person to see others suffering and pleases upon seeing others happy.
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a portrait is beautiful founded on reason? Of course not. Reason can disclose the chemical composition of the paints and canvas, the monetary value of the work, and many similar factual things.

But whether the portrait is beautiful is an issue that cannot be settled by reason. Thus, for Hume, moral judgements, and all value judgements, are based on emotion. Actions that we find morally praiseworthy or blameworthy create within us feelings of pleasure or displeasure, respectively. Now, obviously, these feelings are different in kind from aesthetic pleasures and pleasures of the palate. Humans clearly have a capacity for moral pleasure as well as for other types of pleasure: we are morally sensitive creatures. Behaviour that pleases our moral sensibilities elicits our approval and is deemed good, right, just, virtuous, and noble. Behaviour that offends our moral sense is deemed bad, wrong, unjust, base, and ignoble. But just what is it about behaviour that elicits our moral approval? What do virtuous, good, right, and noble acts have in common? Hume's answer was that the type of act we deem morally praiseworthy is one taken by an agent out of concern for others. The act that pleases our moral sensibilities is one that reflects a benevolent character on the part of the agent, he said. By "agent," philosophers mean the person who did the act. Why does benevolence bring pleasure to us when we witness or read about or contemplate it? A cynical answer is that we imagine ourselves as benefiting from the benevolent activity, and imagining this is pleasant. Do you get a warm glow when you read about someone coming to the aid of a fellow person? Well,

- c) Goodness consists in traits and actions that promote the welfare of people.
- d) None of the above.
- 3) The 'agent' as appearing in the passage, is closest in meaning to :
 - a) the person performing the act.
 - b) the person who counsels and guides one when in doubt.
 - c) the person who is in constant touch with the Divine and interprets signals and signs.
 - d) the person who mediates to solve a problem.
- 4) Which of the following would go against the author's contention, as gathered from the passage ?
 - a) Emotion, not reason, shows the moral wrongfulness of the act.
 - b) Human beings clearly evidence a capacity for moral pleasure as well as for other types of pleasure.
 - c) Sympathy is an intrinsic quality of a normal human being.
 - d) Facts of a case make one conclude that the act is morally wrong.
- 5) The passage describes a benevolent act as :
 - a) one that the religious head approves of.
 - b) one which is in accordance with the laws of the land.
 - c) one which pleases the moral sensibilities.
 - d) one that causes benefit to the doer.
- 6) Value judgments, as brought out in the passage :
 - a) have an ethical basis.
 - b) are spiritually based.
 - c) have precedents
 - d) have emotional leanings.

according to the cynical view that's because you picture yourself on the receiving end of the exchange. But this cynical theory is really quite unnecessarily complex, said Hume. The reason you get that pleasant feeling when you read about or see someone helping someone else is just simply that you sympathize with others. It just plainly upsets a normal person to see others suffering, and it pleases a normal person to see others happy. True, there are people around who suffer from the emotional equivalent of color blindness and lack the capacity to sympathize with others. But these people aren't the norm.

The normal human being is a sympathetic creature, maintained Hume. This aspect of Hume's moral philosophy may well have some significance for us today. On the one hand, we tend to believe that you should care for others but, on the other hand, that you must also certainly look out for yourself. And we are inclined to think that there is a problem in this because self-concern and other-concern seem mutually exclusive. But if Hume is correct, they are not. Looking out for your own interests includes doing that which brings you pleasure. And if Hume is correct, caring for others will bring you an important kind of pleasure. Indeed, if Hume is correct, when you praise an action as good, it is precisely because it brings you this kind of pleasure. Hume's idea that goodness consists in traits and actions that promote the welfare of people was appropriated and developed in the nineteenth century by some of the most influential ethical theorists of all time, the utilitarians. There is every possibility that you yourself are a utilitarian

7) The central idea of the passage is reflected best by which of the following ?

- a) Praising an act is not necessarily an indication of pleasure.
- b) Sympathy is the basic feeling which brings joy when others are happy and sadness when others are so.
- c) The judgement that an act is right or wrong stems from reason, by piecing together facts & information.
- d) A bad behaviour is that which displeases God.

Slaves

Extended debate concerning the exact point of origin of individual folktales told by Afro-American slaves has unfortunately taken precedence over analysis of the tales' meaning and function. Cultural continuities with Africa were not dependent on importation and perpetuation of specific folktales in their pristine form. It is in the place that tales occupied in the lives of the slaves and in the meaning slaves derived from them that the clearest resemblances to African tradition can be found.

Afro-American slaves did not borrow tales indiscriminately from the Whites among whom they lived. Black people were most influenced by those Euro-American tales whose functional meaning and aesthetic appeal had the greatest similarity to the tales with deep roots in their ancestral homeland. Regardless of where slave tales came from, the essential point is that, with respect to language, delivery, details of characterization, and plot, slaves quickly made them their own.

- 1) The author claims that most studies of folktales told by Afro-American slaves are inadequate because the studies
 - a) fail to recognize any possible Euro-American influence on the folktales
 - b) do not pay enough attention to the features of a folktale that best reveal an African influence
 - c) overestimate the number of folktales brought from Africa by the slaves
 - d) do not consider the fact that a folktale can be changed as it is retold many times
 - e) oversimplify the diverse and complex traditions of the slaves ancestral homeland
- 2) The author's main purpose is to
 - a) create a new field of study
 - b) discredit an existing field of study
 - c) change the focus of a field of study
 - d) transplant scholarly techniques from one field of study to another
 - e) restrict the scope of a burgeoning new field of study
- 3) The passage suggests that the author would regard which of the following areas of inquiry as most likely to reveal the slaves' cultural continuities with Africa?
 - a) The means by which Blacks disseminated their folktales in nineteenth-century America
 - b) Specific regional differences in the styles of delivery used by the slaves in telling folktales
 - c) The functional meaning of Black folktales in the lives of White children raised by slave

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) The specific way the slaves used folktales to impart moral teaching to their children e) The complexities of plot that appear most frequently in the slaves' tales <p>4) Which of the following techniques is used by the author in developing the argument in the passage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Giving a cliché a new meaning b) Pointedly refusing to define key terms c) Alternately presenting generalities and concrete details d) Concluding the passage with a restatement of the first point made in the passage e) Juxtaposing statements of what is not the case and statements of what is the case
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Immigrants

<p>Immigrants' adoption of English as their primary language is one measure of assimilation into the larger United States society. Generally languages define social groups and provide justification for social structures. Hence, a distinctive language sets a cultural group off from the dominant language group. Throughout United States history this pattern has resulted in one consistent, unhappy consequence, discrimination against members of the cultural minority. Language differences provide both a way to rationalize subordination and a ready means for achieving it. (having or giving style or distinction) Traditionally, English has replaced the native language of immigrant groups by the second or third generation. Some characteristics of today's Spanish-speaking population,</p>	<p>1) It can be inferred from the passage that one of the characteristics of immigrant groups to the United States has traditionally been that, after immigration, relatively few members of the group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) became politically active in their new communities b) moved back and forth repeatedly between the United States and their former communities c) used their native languages in their new communities d) suffered discrimination in their new communities at the hands of the cultural majority e) sought assimilation into the dominant culture of the new communities they were entering <p>2) The passage suggests that one of the effects of the</p>
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however, suggest the possibility of a departure from this historical pattern. Many families retain ties in Latin America and move back and forth between their present and former communities. This "revolving door" phenomenon, along with the high probability of additional immigrants from the south, means that large Spanish-speaking communities are likely to exist in the United States for the indefinite future.

This expectation underlies the call for national support for bilingual education in Spanish-speaking communities' public schools. Bilingual education can serve different purposes, however. In the 1960s, such programs were established to facilitate the learning of English so as to avoid disadvantaging children in their other subjects because of their limited English. More recently, many advocates have viewed bilingual education as a means to maintain children's native languages and cultures. The issue is important for people with different political agendas, from absorption at one pole to separatism at the other. (an underlying often ideological plan or program "a political agenda") To date, the evaluations of bilingual education's impact on learning have been inconclusive. The issue of bilingual education has, nevertheless, served to unite the leadership of the nation's Hispanic communities. Grounded in concerns about status that are directly traceable to the United States history of discrimination against Hispanics, the demand for maintenance of the Spanish language in the schools is an assertion of the worth of a people and their culture. If the United States is truly a multicultural nation-that is, if it is

debate over bilingual education is that it has

- a) given the Hispanic community a new-found pride in its culture
- b) hampered the education of Spanish-speaking students
- c) demonstrated the negative impact on imposing English as the official United States language
- d) provided a common banner under which the Spanish-speaking communities could rally
- e) polarized the opinions of local Spanish-speaking community leaders

- 3) In lines 38-39, the phrase "different political agendas" refers specifically to conflicting opinions regarding the
 - a) means of legislating the assimilation of minorities into United States society
 - b) methods of inducing Hispanics to adopt English as their primary language
 - c) means of achieving nondiscriminatory education for Hispanics
 - d) official given responsibility for decisions regarding bilingual education
 - e) extent to which Hispanics should blend into the larger United States society
- 4) In lines 64-65 the author says that "It would be unwise to require the universal use of English." One reason for this, according to the author, is that
 - a) it is not clear yet whether requiring the universal use of English would promote or hinder the education of children whose English is limited
 - b) the nation's Hispanic leaders have shown that bilingual education is most effective when it includes

one culture reflecting the contributions of many-this demand should be seen as a demand not for separation but for inclusion. (leading to no conclusion or definite result) (the act of asserting; also: DECLARATION, AFFIRMATION) More direct efforts to force inclusion can be misguided. For example, movements to declare English the official language do not truly advance the cohesion of a multicultural nation. They alienate the twenty million people who do not speak English as their mother tongue. They are unnecessary since the public's business is already conducted largely in English. Further, given the present state of understanding about the effects of bilingual education on learning, it would be unwise to require the universal use of English. Finally, it is for parents and local communities to choose the path they will follow, including how much of their culture they want to maintain for their children.

- the maintenance of the Spanish language in the schools
- c) requiring the universal use of English would reduce the cohesion of the nation's Hispanic communities and leadership
 - d) the question of language in the schools should be answered by those who evaluate bilingual education, not by people with specific political agendas
 - e) it has been shown that bilingual education is necessary to avoid disadvantaging in their general learning children whose English is limited
- 5) In the last paragraph, the author of the passage is primarily concerned with discussing
- a) reasons against enacting a measure that would mandate the forced inclusion of immigrant groups within the dominant United culture
 - b) the virtues and limitations of declaring English the official language of the United States
 - c) the history of attitudes within the Hispanic community toward bilingual education in the United States
 - d) the importance for immigrant groups of maintaining large segments of their culture to pass on to their children
 - e) the difference in cultures between Hispanics and other immigrant groups in the United States

Artificial Heart

Bovine tissue used in the manufacture of artificial heart valves can now be kept alive for as long as 45 years, a city

- 1) What is/are the advantage(s) of an artificial heart valve in comparison to the mechanical heart valve?

surgeon has demonstrated, thanks to a special chemical solution he has formulated. This breakthrough effectively extends the life of each of these critical devices by an equivalent number of years. In contrast, the mechanical heart valves currently in use to meet an annual demand of around 20,000 have a life of only 15 years. They also cost twice as much.

Dr Dhani Ram Baruah, who runs an artificial heart valve manufacturing facility at SEEPZ here, presented his findings at the 39th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgeons at Hyderabad in February. Studies over three years have shown that the preservative solution in which Baruah cures the fresh tissue obtained from animal hearts, keeps the tissue alive for periods as long as 45 years. The breakthrough is in the fact that, thanks to swift tissue harvesting and curing techniques, the mitochondria in the cells, the tiny powerhouses that generate the energy to fuel cellular activity, can be kept alive and functioning.

The six valves being subjected to continuous testing in Dr Baruah's laboratory have just completed 1.5 billion cycles in a simulator designed to exactly reproduce the conditions under which they would have to work when implanted in a human heart. "The advantage of these valves is obvious," Dr Baruah says. "Apart from lasting forever, the risk of the tissue tearing or cracking because of the strain of continuous opening and closing during every heart beat is minimised." The solution he uses retards the calcification, the process of gradual hardening of the

- I. The artificial heart valve extends human life by a number of years.
 - II. The artificial heart valve has proved to be less expensive than the mechanical heart valve.
 - III. The artificial heart valve has low rate of rejection in comparison to the mechanical heart valve.
- A- Only II
B- Only III
C- I and III
D- I and II
- 2) In the light of Dr Baruah's studies, which of the following is/are true?
- I. The tearing or cracking of the tissue in artificial heart valves due to the strain of continuous opening and closing is minimised.
 - II. The preservative solution in which the fresh tissue is cured is obtained from the hearts of pigs.
 - III. This particular artificial heart valve can be successfully used only on patients under the age of 50.
- A- Only I B- Only II C- I and II D- I, II and III
- 3) Pick the statements which are true, as understood from the passage.
- a) Tissue from pigs is not strong enough to withstand the continuous strain of pumping.
 - b) Reduction in the rate of hardening of bovine tissue increases the life of the bovine valve.
 - c) Mitochondria are vital to cellular activities.

tissue, if not suppressing it completely. Thus the durability of the device is also increased.

In India, where there is a very high incidence of rheumatic heart disease, these valves hold out hope especially since mechanical valves are usually not suitable for people younger than 50. "Most patients who come to us, though, are less than half that," says Dr Baruah. Valves manufactured in Dr Baruah's laboratories here have been exported to Hong Kong and Sweden over the last three years. So far, a total of 86 patients have benefitted from Baruah's valves. "We are very satisfied with the performance of the device and its added advantage of requiring no anti-coagulation." Dr Ho says. "There is a tremendous significance for many developing countries in which the use of anti-coagulants after valve replacement has been less than ideal if not problematic." Anti-coagulants are essential for patients with mechanical valves.

An improved version of the valves used in Hong Kong was sent to the Karolinska Institute in Sweden last year, Dr Baruah says. The durability of this batch of 90 "third-generation" valves, as Baruah calls them, has been enormously improved because they are without stents, the circular frames with which earlier valves were fitted. The mechanical valves are not very efficient, either. The majority of them close too early in the heart's pumping cycle, leaving behind as much as half the blood that would have been pumped out by a more efficient device. And studies show that 65 percent of patients on mechanical

d) The use of bovine valves eliminates the need for anti coagulants.

Answer choices

A- Only a and b

B- a, b and d

C- b, c and d

D= a, b, c and d

4) Which of the following is a suitable title for the above passage

A- The Winds of Liberalisation - not yet Strong enough. B- Breakthrough in Bovine Tissue.

C- Take Heart - Bovine Help is on the way. D- Superiority of Artificial Valve.

valves don't survive beyond 13 years. The remainder usually have problems like paralysis and loss of memory.

Government officials whom Dr Baruah has met so far have all expressed interest in his work - his tale is almost parable for these times of export and economic liberalisation - but so far nothing concrete has come of it. No other heart valve researchers in the country have reached commercial production. In fact, the material being used for the biological valves in institutes in the south is porcine tissue, which does not have sufficient strength to stand up to the strain. Still, the battle is to the strong. And Baruah is best placed to ride the winds of liberalisation.

Anti-Semitism

Anti-Semitism turns up so often in the works of 20th-century artists, in fact, that it almost seems part of the job description, and critics and commentators have sometimes tried to mitigate if not excuse it. Wagner, they point out, had Jewish friends. Eliot was a devout, churchgoing Anglican - surely not a "bad" person in any extreme way. So for now, let's leave anti-Semitism off the list. How about misogyny, or generally creepy behavior toward women? Picasso probably takes the prize here: of the seven main women in his life, two went mad and two killed themselves. His standing could be in jeopardy, though, if the crime novelist Patricia Cornwell ever succeeds in proving her conviction - argued at length and at great expense in her book *Portrait of a Killer: Jack the Ripper- Case Closed* - that the British painter Walter Sickert

- 1) 1)What is the tone of the paragraph?
 - a) Analytical,
 - b) Argumentive,
 - c) Cynical,
 - d) Critical
- 2) 2)What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a) Bad person can make good art.
 - b) Creation of great art is possible being in commonplace.
 - c) Challenging the notion: bad people cannot make good art.
 - d) Asserts certain degree of qualities set great artists apart from the others.
- 3) 3)What could be a possible paragraph that will follow the excerpt?

was in fact the famous serial killer.

Speaking of killing, Norman Mailer in a rage once tried to kill one of his wives. The painter Caravaggio and the poet and playwright Ben Jonson both killed men in duels or brawls. Genet was a thief, Rimbaud was a smuggler, Byron committed incest, Flaubert paid for sex with boys. So case closed, one is tempted to say, invoking Ms. Cornwell's phrase: anti-Semitism, misogyny, racism (I left that out, but there are too many examples to cite), murderousness, theft, sex crimes. That's not to mention the drunkenness, drug-taking, backstabbing, casual adultery and chronic indebtedness that we know attended (or attends) the lives of so many people who make unquestionably good art. Why should we be surprised or think otherwise? Why should artists be any better than the rest of us? The question - "Can bad people create good art?" - is misleading because badness and goodness in this formulation don't refer to the same thing. In the case of the artist, badness or goodness is a moral quality or judgment; in the case of his art goodness and badness are terms of aesthetic merit, to which morality does not apply.

The conductor Daniel Barenboim, a Jew, is a champion of Wagner's music, for example, and has made a point of playing it in Israel, where it is hardly welcome. His defense is that while Wagner may have been reprehensible, his music is not. Barenboim likes to say that Wagner did not compose a single note that is anti-Semitic. And the disconnect between art and morality goes further than that: not only can a "bad" person write a good novel or

- a) Will state about anti-Semitic artists to explain how they created great art in spite of going through upheavals in their life.
- b) Will state about why, so called, good people failed to create great art.
- c) Will state about how great artists tend to live for their art more than for others.
- d) Will state about a great artist whose domestic record is less inspiring than his artistic one.

paint a good picture, but a good picture or a good novel can depict a very bad thing. Think of Picasso's *Guernica* or Nabokov's *Lolita*, an exceptionally good novel about the sexual abuse of a minor, described in a way that makes the protagonist seem almost sympathetic. Yet art, when you experience it, seems ennobling: it inspires and transports us, refines our discriminations, enlarges our understanding and our sympathies. Surely, we imagine, we are better people because of it. And if art does this much for those of us who merely appreciate it, then it must reflect something even better and truer and more inspiring in the lives and character of the people who actually create art. We cling to these notions - especially that art morally improves us - against all evidence to the contrary, for as the critic George Steiner has famously pointed out, the Holocaust contradicts them once and for all. "We know that a man can read Goethe or Rilke in the evening," Steiner writes, "that he can play Bach and Schubert, and go to his day's work at Auschwitz in the morning." Or as Walter Benjamin once wrote: "At the base of every major work of art is a pile of barbarism."

Another, possibly more interesting way to think about the question is to cross out bad and change it to good: Can good people make good art? Or to make it a little harder: Can good people make great art? The answer here might seem to be equally self-evident. There are countless artists who seemingly lead decent, morally upstanding lives, who don't beat their wives, slur the Jews, or even cheat on their taxes. There are many more of these, one wants to say, than of the other sort, the Wagners, Rimbauds, Byrons, et

al., who are the exception rather than the rule. And yet the creation of truly great art requires a degree of concentration, commitment, dedication, and preoccupation - of selfishness, in a word - that sets that artist apart and makes him not an outlaw, exactly, but a law unto himself.

Superstitions

In the 'God Delusion' Richard Dawkins talks about our inherent psychological tendency towards logical fallacies. He references cargo cults, tribes that formed superstitious beliefs around the arrival of US soldiers upon their islands. They believed that communicating on the radio, and marching in unison were all rituals that brought precious gifts from the heavens in the form of supplies that came in by airplane to the island. They saw what to them looked like strange ceremonial dancing when the soldiers were marching, and their logic was that this was a ritual to be performed to please the gods who then bought goods beyond their wildest dreams. They saw that A came before B, and made the logical fallacy that A caused B. Genus Homo have possessed logical reasoning skills for millennia, however we have not always possessed the knowledge upon which to base them. Logic works when based in knowledge, and this is an evolutionary advantage. When our ancestors saw the prints of an animal in the sand, they had the capacity of understanding that an animal had been there - and this was reasoning based upon knowledge, we knew what kind of prints a certain animal would make, and we could deduce from seeing the print

- 1) The author gives the example of the Cargo Cults to highlight which of the following?
 - a) Understanding the wider picture does not necessarily lead to knowledge.
 - b) What we see may sometimes not be what we are meant to see.
 - c) Understanding without knowledge leads to logic becoming a fallacy.
 - d) All of the above
- 2) The main idea of the passage is to
 - a) explain the reason behind superstition and to denounce it.
 - b) welcome the realization that failed logic is not good.
 - c) highlight that logic is powerful when combined with knowledge.
 - d) explain how dualism sometimes misleads us in absence of logic.
- 3) Which of the following behaviors is the author not likely to label superstitious?
 - a) A cricketer blaming the number on his jersey for missing out on a century.
 - b) A student blaming his/her leaking pen for failure in

which direction the animal was going in . This was useful in both hunting and avoiding predators.

As our knowledge increased we realized what causes disease, and what can be done to prevent it, we know how to engineer our way out of famine with our knowledge of crops and fertilizers. The failed logic of old has been abandoned. Logic is a powerful tool when combined with knowledge, but without it, it can misfire and lead one to believe things that are unreasonable, and often harmful.

The fact that superstition is so prevalent in our species would seem to suggest that it is of evolutionary origin, and this is something that Dawkins discusses in the God Delusion. He argues that we have an intuitive dualism - which is the propensity to believe that there is a separation between the mind and body. Stating that dualists have a tendency to "personify inanimate physical objects at the slightest opportunity, seeing spirits and demons even in waterfalls and clouds." He talks about how we assign agents where there are none, getting angry at traffic lights as though they are personally out to get you, for example.

Knowledge and reason are the best tools we have for advancing our species both morally and scientifically. Superstition causes many people to act in ways that a person possessing the facts simply could not. People who believe crystals have magic properties, people who believe that certain diets can cure cancer, people who believe that homosexuality is an abomination, people who believe in

exams.

- c) A doctor certifying to the healing touch of prayers.
- d) None of the above

ridiculous conspiracy theories... The list goes on. None of these beliefs are based in knowledge, and the logic behind them is flawed. It's time to move on, we don't need to appease gods in order to ensure we won't get smallpox; we conquered it with the practical application of knowledge and reason.

Pterosaurs

The fossil remains of the first flying vertebrates, the pterosaurs, have intrigued paleontologists for more than two centuries. How such large creatures, which weighed in some cases as much as a piloted hang-glider and had wingspans from 8 to 12 meters, solved the problems of powered flight, and exactly what these creatures were—reptiles or birds—are among the questions scientists have puzzled over. Perhaps the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises, and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs a greatly elongated fourth finger of each forelimb supported a wing-like membrane. The other fingers were short and reptilian, with sharp claws. In birds the second finger is the principal strut of the wing, which consists primarily of feathers. If the pterosaurs walked on all fours, the three short fingers may have been employed for grasping. When a pterosaur walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger, and with it the wing, could only turn upward in an extended inverted V-shape along each side of the animal's body. The pterosaurs resembled both birds and bats in their overall structure and

- 1) It can be inferred from the passage that scientists now generally agree that the
 - a. enormous wingspan of the pterosaurs enabled them to fly great distances
 - b. structure of the skeleton of the pterosaurs suggests a close evolutionary relationship to bats
 - c. fossil remains of the pterosaurs reveal how they solved the problem of powered flight
 - d. pterosaurs were reptiles
 - e. pterosaurs walked on all fours
- 2) The author views the idea that the pterosaurs became airborne by rising into light winds created by waves as
 - a. revolutionary
 - b. unlikely
 - c. unassailable
 - d. probable
 - e. outdated
- 3) According to the passage, the skeleton of a pterosaur can be distinguished from that of a bird by the
 - a. size of its wingspan
 - b. presence of hollow spaces in its bones
 - c. anatomic origin of its wing strut

proportions. This is not surprising because the design of any flying vertebrate is subject to aerodynamic constraints. Both the pterosaurs and the birds have hollow bones, a feature that represents a savings in weight. In the birds, however, these bones are reinforced more massively by internal struts.

Although scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. T. H. Huxley reasoned that flying vertebrates must have been warm-blooded because flying implies a high rate of metabolism, which in turn implies a high internal temperature. Huxley speculated that a coat of hair would insulate against loss of body heat and might streamline the body to reduce drag in flight. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense, and relatively thick hairlike fossil material was the first clear evidence that his reasoning was correct. Efforts to explain how the pterosaurs became airborne have led to suggestions that they launched themselves by jumping from cliffs, by dropping from trees, or even by rising into light winds from the crests of waves. Each hypothesis has its difficulties. The first wrongly assumes that the pterosaurs' hind feet resembled a bat's and could serve as hooks by which the animal could hang in preparation for flight. The second hypothesis seems unlikely because large pterosaurs could not have landed in trees without damaging their wings. The third calls for high waves to channel updrafts. The wind that made such waves however, might have been too strong for the pterosaurs to control their flight once airborne.

- d. presence of hooklike projections on its hind feet
- e. location of the shoulder joint joining the wing to its body

- 4) The ideas attributed to T. H. Huxley in the passage suggest that he would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
- a. An animal's brain size has little bearing on its ability to master complex behaviors.
 - b. An animal's appearance is often influenced by environmental requirements and physical capabilities.
 - c. Animals within a given family group are unlikely to change their appearance dramatically over a period of time.
 - d. The origin of flight in vertebrates was an accidental development rather than the outcome of specialization or adaptation.
 - e. The pterosaurs should be classified as birds, not reptiles.
- 5) It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is characteristic of the pterosaurs?
- a. They were unable to fold their wings when not in use.
 - b. They hung upside down from branches as bats do before flight.
 - c. They flew in order to capture prey.
 - d. They were an early stage in the evolution of the birds.
 - e. They lived primarily in a forest-like habitat.
- 6) Which of the following best describes the organization of the last paragraph of the passage?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. New evidence is introduced to support a traditional point of view. b. Three explanations for a phenomenon are presented, and each is disputed by means of specific information. c. Three hypotheses are outlined, and evidence supporting each is given. d. Recent discoveries are described, and their implications for future study are projected. e. A summary of the material in the preceding paragraphs is presented, and conclusions are drawn. <p>7) It can be inferred from the passage that some scientists believe that pterosaurs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. lived near large bodies of water b. had sharp teeth for tearing food c. were attacked and eaten by larger reptiles d. had longer tails than many birds e. consumed twice their weight daily to maintain their body temperature
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Senior manager

<p>The majority of successful senior managers do not closely follow the classical rational model of first clarifying goals, assessing the problem, formulating options, estimating likelihoods of success, making a decision, and only then taking action to implement the decision. Rather, in their day-by-day tactical maneuvers, these senior executives rely on what is vaguely termed "intuition" to manage a network of interrelated problems that require them to deal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to the passage, senior managers use intuition in all of the following ways EXCEPT to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) speed up the creation of a solution to a problem (B) identify a problem (C) bring together disparate facts (D) stipulate clear goals (E) evaluate possible solutions to a problem 2. The passage suggests which of the following about the
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with ambiguity, inconsistency, novelty, and surprise; and to integrate action into the process of thinking. Generations of writers on management have recognized that some practicing managers rely heavily on intuition. In general, however, such writers display a poor grasp of what intuition is. Some see it as the opposite of rationality; others view it as an excuse for capriciousness. Isenberg's recent research on the cognitive processes of senior managers reveals that managers' intuition is neither of these. Rather, senior managers use intuition in at least five distinct ways. First, they intuitively sense when a problem exists. Second, managers rely on intuition to perform well-learned behavior patterns rapidly. This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational, but is based on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills.

A third function of intuition is to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture, often in an "Aha!" experience. Fourth, some managers use intuition as a check on the results of more rational analysis. Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their sense of the correct course of action. Finally, managers can use intuition to bypass in-depth analysis and move rapidly to engender a plausible solution. Used in this way, intuition is an almost instantaneous cognitive process in which a manager recognizes familiar patterns.

"writers on management"?

- (A) They have criticized managers for not following the classical rational model of decision analysis.
- (B) They have not based their analyses on a sufficiently large sample of actual managers.
- (C) They have relied in drawing their conclusions on what managers say rather than on what managers do.
- (D) They have misunderstood how managers use intuition in making business decisions.
- (E) They have not acknowledged the role of intuition in managerial practice.

3. Which of the following best exemplifies "an 'Aha!' experience" as it is presented in the passage?

- (A) A manager risks taking an action whose outcome is unpredictable to discover whether the action changes the problem at hand.
- (B) A manager performs well-learned and familiar behavior patterns in creative and uncharacteristic ways to solve a problem.
- (C) A manager suddenly connects seemingly unrelated facts and experiences to create a pattern relevant to the problem at hand.
- (D) A manager rapidly identifies the methodology used to compile data yielded by systematic analysis.
- (E) A manager swiftly decides which of several sets of tactics to implement in order to deal with the contingencies suggested by a problem.

4. According to the passage, the classical model of decision analysis includes all of the following EXCEPT

One of the implications of the intuitive style of executive management is that "thinking" is inseparable from acting. Since managers often "know" what is right before they can analyze and explain it, they frequently act first and explain later. Analysis is inextricably tied to action in thinking/acting cycles, in which managers develop thoughts about their companies and organizations not by analyzing a problematic situation and then acting, but by acting and analyzing in close concert. Given the great uncertainty of many of the management issues that they face, senior managers often instigate a course of action simply to learn more about an issue. They then use the results of the action to develop a more complete understanding of the issue. One implication of thinking/acting cycles is that action is often part of defining the problem, not just of implementing the solution.

- (A) evaluation of a problem
- (B) creation of possible solutions to a problem
- (C) establishment of clear goals to be reached by the decision
- (D) action undertaken in order to discover more information about a problem
- (E) comparison of the probable effects of different solutions to a problem

5. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would most probably be one major difference in behavior between Manager X, who uses intuition to reach decisions, and Manager Y, who uses only formal decision analysis?
- (A) Manager X analyzes first and then acts; Manager Y does not.
 - (B) Manager X checks possible solutions to a problem by systematic analysis; Manager Y does not.
 - (C) Manager X takes action in order to arrive at the solution to a problem; Manager Y does not.
 - (D) Manager Y draws on years of hands-on experience in creating a solution to a problem; Manager X does not.
 - (E) Manager Y depends on day-to-day tactical maneuvering; Manager X does not.
6. The passage provides support for which of the following statements?
- (A) Managers who rely on intuition are more successful than those who rely on formal decision analysis.
 - (B) Managers cannot justify their intuitive decisions.
 - (C) Managers' intuition works contrary to their

	<p>rational and analytical skills.</p> <p>(D) Logical analysis of a problem increases the number of possible solutions.</p> <p>(E) Intuition enables managers to employ their practical experience more efficiently</p>
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Labour Market Problems

<p>How many really suffer as a result of labor market problems? This is one of the most critical yet contentious social policy questions. In many ways, our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship. Unemployment does not have the same dire consequences today as it did in the 1930's when most of the unemployed were primary breadwinners, when income and earnings were usually much closer to the margin of subsistence, and when there were no countervailing social programs for those failing in the labor market. Increasing affluence, the rise of families with more than one wage earner, the growing predominance of secondary earners among the unemployed, and improved social welfare protection have unquestionably mitigated the consequences of joblessness. Earnings and income data also overstate the dimensions of hardship. Among the millions with hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage level, the overwhelming majority are from multiple-earner, relatively affluent families. Most of those counted by the poverty statistics are elderly or handicapped or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labor force, so the poverty statistics are by no means an accurate indicator of labor market pathologies. Yet there are also many ways our</p>	<p>1) Which of the following is the principal topic of the passage?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What causes labor market pathologies that result in suffering Why income measures are imprecise in measuring degrees of poverty Which of the currently used statistical procedures are the best for estimating the incidence of hardship that is due to unemployment Where the areas of agreement are among poverty, employment, and earnings figures How social statistics give an unclear picture of the degree of hardship caused by low wages and insufficient employment opportunities <p>2) The author uses "labor market problems" in lines 1-2 to refer to which of the following?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The overall causes of poverty Deficiencies in the training of the work force Trade relationships among producers of goods Shortages of jobs providing adequate income Strikes and inadequate supplies of labor <p>3) The author contrasts the 1930's with the present in order to show that</p>
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social statistics underestimate the degree of labor-market-related hardship.

The unemployment counts exclude the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty. Low wages and repeated or prolonged unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support. Since the number experiencing joblessness at some time during the year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a minority of the jobless in any month really suffer. For every person counted in the monthly unemployment tallies, there is another working part-time because of the inability to find full-time work, or else outside the labor force but wanting a job. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled, and dependent, neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash and in-kind transfers does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labor market are adequately protected.

As a result of such contradictory evidence, it is uncertain whether those suffering seriously as a result of labor market problems number in the hundreds of thousands or the tens of millions, and, hence, whether high levels of joblessness can be tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic stimulus. There is only one area of agreement in this debate—that the existing poverty, employment, and earnings statistics are inadequate for one

- a) more people were unemployed in the 1930's
 - b) unemployment now has less severe effects
 - c) social programs are more needed now
 - d) there now is a greater proportion of elderly and handicapped people among those in poverty
 - e) poverty has increased since the 1930's
- 4) Which of the following proposals best responds to the issues raised by the author?
- a) Innovative programs using multiple approaches should be set up to reduce the level of unemployment.
 - b) A compromise should be found between the positions of those who view joblessness as an evil greater than economic control and those who hold the opposite view.
 - c) New statistical indices should be developed to measure the degree to which unemployment and inadequately paid employment cause suffering.
 - d) Consideration should be given to the ways in which statistics can act as partial causes of the phenomena that they purport to measure.
 - e) The labor force should be restructured so that it corresponds to the range of job vacancies.
- 5) The author's purpose in citing those who are repeatedly unemployed during a twelve-month period is most probably to show that
- a) there are several factors that cause the payment of low wages to some members of the labor force
 - b) unemployment statistics can underestimate the hardship resulting from joblessness
 - c) recurrent inadequacies in the labor market can exist

their primary applications, measuring the consequences of labor market problems.

- and can cause hardships for individual workers
- d) a majority of those who are jobless at any one time to not suffer severe hardship
- e) there are fewer individuals who are without jobs at some time during a year than would be expected on the basis of monthly unemployment figures
- 6) The author states that the mitigating effect of social programs involving income transfers on the income level of low-income people is often not felt by
 - a) the employed poor
 - b) dependent children in single-earner families
 - c) workers who become disabled
 - d) retired workers
 - e) full-time workers who become unemployed
- 7) According to the passage, one factor that causes unemployment and earnings figures to overpredict the amount of economic hardship is the
 - a) recurrence of periods of unemployment for a group of low-wage workers
 - b) possibility that earnings may be received from more than one job per worker
 - c) fact that unemployment counts do not include those who work for low wages and remain poor
 - d) establishment of a system of record-keeping that makes it possible to compile poverty statistics
 - e) prevalence, among low-wage workers and the unemployed, of members of families in which others are employed
- 8) The conclusion stated in lines 33-39 about the number of people who suffer as a result of forced idleness depends primarily on the point that

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) in times of high unemployment, there are some people who do not remain unemployed for longb) the capacity for self-support depends on receiving moderate-to-high wagesc) those in forced idleness include, besides the unemployed, both underemployed part-time workers and those not actively seeking workd) at different times during the year, different people are unemployede) many of those who are affected by unemployment are dependents of unemployed workers <p>9) Which of the following, if true, is the best criticism of the author's argument concerning why poverty statistics cannot properly be used to show the effects of problems in the labor market?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) A short-term increase in the number of those in poverty can indicate a shortage of jobs because the basic number of those unable to accept employment remains approximately constant.b) For those who are in poverty as a result of joblessness, there are social programs available that provide a minimum standard of living.c) Poverty statistics do not consistently agree with earnings statistics, when each is taken as a measure of hardship resulting from unemployment.d) The elderly and handicapped categories include many who previously were employed in the labor market.e) Since the labor market is global in nature, poor workers in one country are competing with poor workers in another with respect to the level of wages
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and the existence of jobs.

Maya Collapse

To summarize the Classic Maya collapse, we can tentatively identify five strands. I acknowledge, however, that Maya archaeologists still disagree vigorously among themselves in part, because the different strands evidently varied in importance among different parts of the Maya realm; because detailed archaeological studies are available for only some Maya sites; and because it remains puzzling why most of the Maya heartland remained nearly empty of population and failed to recover after the collapse and after re-growth of forests. With those caveats, it appears to me that one strand consisted of population growth outstripping available resources: a dilemma similar to the one foreseen by Thomas Malthus in 1798 and being played out today in Rwanda, Haiti and elsewhere. As the archaeologist David Webster succinctly puts it, "Too many farmers grew too many crops on too much of landscape."

Compounding that mismatch between population and resources was the second strand: the effects of deforestation and hillside erosion, which caused a decrease in the amount of useable farmland at a time when more rather than less farmland was needed, and possibly exacerbated by an anthropogenic drought resulting from deforestation, by soil nutrient depletion and other soil problems, and by the struggle to prevent bracken ferns from overrunning the fields. The third strand consisted of increased fighting, as more and more people fought over

- 1) According to the passage, which of the following best represents the factor that has been cited by the author in the context of Rwanda and Haiti?
 - a) Various ethnic groups competing for land and other resources
 - b) Various ethnic groups competing for limited land resources
 - c) Various ethnic groups fighting with each other
 - d) Various ethnic groups competing for political power
 - e) Various ethnic groups fighting for their identity
- 2) By an anthropogenic drought, the author means
 - a) a drought caused by lack of rains.
 - b) a drought caused due to deforestation.
 - c) a drought caused by failure to prevent bracken ferns from overrunning the fields.
 - d) a drought caused by actions of human beings.
 - e) a drought caused by climate changes.
- 3) According to the passage, the drought at the time of Maya collapse had a different impact compared to the droughts earlier because
 - a) the Maya kings continued to be extravagant when common people were suffering.
 - b) it happened at the time of collapse of leadership among Mayas.
 - c) it happened when the Maya population had occupied all available land suited for agriculture.
 - d) it was followed by internecine warfare among

fewer resources. Maya warfare, already endemic, peaked just before the collapse. That is not surprising when one reflects that at least five million people, perhaps many more, were crammed into an area smaller than the US state of Colorado (104,000 square miles). That warfare would have decreased further the amount of land available for agriculture, by creating no-man's lands between principalities where it was now unsafe to farm. Bringing matters to a head was the strand of climate change. The drought at the time of the Classic collapse was not the first drought that the Maya had lived through, but it was the most severe. At the time of previous droughts, there were still uninhabited parts of the Maya landscape, and people at a site affected by drought could save themselves by moving to another site. However, by the time of the Classic collapse the landscape was now full, there was no useful unoccupied land in the vicinity on which to begin anew, and the whole population could not be accommodated in the few areas that continued to have reliable water supplies.

As our fifth strand, we have to wonder why the kings and nobles failed to recognize and solve these seemingly obvious problems undermining their society. Their attention was evidently focused on their short-term concerns of enriching themselves, waging wars, erecting monuments, competing with each other, and extracting enough food from the peasants to support all those activities. Like most leaders throughout human history, the Maya kings and nobles did not heed long-term problems, insofar as they perceived them. Finally, while we still have

Mayans.

- e) irreversible environmental degradation led to this drought.
- 4) According to the author, why is it difficult to explain the reasons for Maya collapse?
 - a) Copan inhabitants destroyed all records of that period.
 - b) The constant deforestation and hillside erosion have wiped out all traces of the Maya kingdom.
 - c) Archaeological sites of Mayas do not provide any consistent evidence.
 - d) It has not been possible to ascertain which of the factors best explains as to why the Maya civilization collapsed.
 - e) At least five million people were crammed into a small area.
- 5) Which factor has not been cited as one of the factors causing the collapse of Maya society?
 - a) Environmental degradation due to excess population
 - b) Social collapse due to excess population
 - c) Increased warfare among Maya people
 - d) Climate change
 - e) Obsession of Maya population with their own short-term concerns

some other past societies to consider before we switch our attention to the modern world, we must already be struck by some parallels between the Maya and the past societies. As on Mangareva, the Maya environmental and population problems led to increasing warfare and civil strife.

Similarly, on Easter Island and at Chaco Canyon, the Maya peak population numbers were followed swiftly by political and social collapse. Paralleling the eventual extension of agriculture from Easter Island's coastal lowlands to its uplands, and from the Mimbres floodplain to the hills, Copan's inhabitants also expanded from the floodplain to the more fragile hill slopes, leaving them with a larger population to feed when the agricultural boom in the hills went bust. Like Easter Island chiefs erecting ever larger statues, eventually crowned by pukao, and like Anasazi elite treating themselves to necklaces of 2,000 turquoise beads, Maya kings sought to outdo each other with more and more impressive temples, covered with thicker and thicker plaster - reminiscent in turn of the extravagant conspicuous consumption by modern American CEOs. The passivity of Easter chiefs and Maya kings in the face of the real big threats to their societies completes our list of disquieting parallels.

Science n Arts

A remarkable aspect of art of the present century is the range of concepts and ideologies which it embodies. It is almost tempting to see a pattern emerging within the art field - or alternatively imposed upon it a posteriori similar

- 1) Many of the concepts of modern art have been the product of
 - a) ideas generated from planned deliberations between artists, painters and thinkers.

to that which exists under the umbrella of science where the general term covers a whole range of separate, though interconnecting, activities. Any parallelism is however - in this instance at least misleading. A scientific discipline develops systematically once its bare tenets have been established, named and categorized as conventions. Many of the concepts of modern art, by contrast, have resulted from the almost accidental meetings of groups of talented individuals at certain times and certain places. The ideas generated by these chance meetings had twofold consequences. Firstly, a corpus of work would be produced which, in great part, remains as a concrete record of the events. Secondly, the ideas would themselves be disseminated through many different channels of communication - seeds that often bore fruit in contexts far removed from their generation.

Not all movements were exclusively concerned with innovation. Surrealism, for instance, claimed to embody a kind of insight which can be present in the art of any period. This claim has been generally accepted so that a sixteenth century painting by Spranger or a mysterious photograph by Atget can legitimately be discussed in surrealist terms. Briefly, then, the concepts of modern art are of many different (often fundamentally different) kinds and resulted from the exposures of painters, sculptors and thinkers to the more complex phenomena of the twentieth century, including our ever increasing knowledge of the thought and products of earlier centuries. Different groups of artists would collaborate in trying to make sense of a rapidly changing world of visual and

- b) the dissemination of ideas through the state and its organizations.
 - c) accidental interactions among people blessed with creative muse.
 - d) patronage by the rich and powerful that supported art.
 - e) systematic investigation, codification and conventions.
- 2) In the passage, the word 'fossil' can be interpreted as
- a) an art movement that has ceased to remain interesting or useful.
 - b) an analogy from the physical world to indicate a historic art movement.
 - c) an analogy from the physical world to indicate the barrenness of artistic creations in the past.
 - d) an embedded codification of pre-historic life.
 - e) an analogy from the physical world to indicate the passing of an era associated with an art movement.
- 3) In the passage, which of the following similarities between science and art may lead to erroneous conclusions?
- a) Both, in general, include a gamut of distinct but interconnecting activities.
 - b) Both have movements not necessarily concerned with innovation.
 - c) Both depend on collaborations between talented individuals.
 - d) Both involve abstract thought and dissemination of ideas.
 - e) Both reflect complex priorities of the modern world.
- 4) The range of concepts and ideologies embodied in the

spiritualexperience. We should hardly be surprised if no one group succeeded completely, but achievements, though relative, have been considerable. Landmarks have been established - concrete statements of position which give a pattern to a situation which could easily have degenerated into total chaos. Beyond this, new language tools have been created for those who follow - semantic systems which can provide a springboard for further explorations. The codifying of art is often criticized. Certainly one can understand that artists are wary of being pigeonholed since they are apt to think of themselves as individuals - sometimes with good reason. The notion of self-expression, however, no longer carries quite the weight it once did; objectivity has its defenders. There is good reason to accept the ideas codified by artists and critics, over the past sixty years or so, as having attained the status of independent existence - an independence which is not without its own value. The time factor is important here. As an art movement slips into temporal perspective, it ceases to be a living organism - becoming, rather, a fossil.

This is not to say that it becomes useless or uninteresting. Just as a scientist can reconstruct the life of a prehistoric environment from the messages codified into the structure of a fossil, so can an artist decipher whole webs of intellectual and creative possibility from the recorded structure of a 'dead' art movement. The artist can match the creative patterns crystallized into this structure against the potentials and possibilities of his own time. As T.S. Eliot observed, no one starts anything from scratch; however

art of the twentieth century is Explained by

- a) the existence of movements such as surrealism.
 - b) landmarks which give a pattern to the art history of the twentieth century.
 - c) new language tools which can be used for further explorations into new areas.
 - d) the fast changing world of perceptual and transcendental understanding.
 - e) the quick exchange of ideas and concepts enabled by efficient technology.
- 5) The passage uses an observation by T.S. Eliot to imply that
- a) creative processes are not 'original' because they always borrow from the past.
 - b) we always carry forward the legacy of the past.
 - c) past behaviours and thought processes recreate themselves in the present and get labeled as 'original' or 'creative'.
 - d) 'originality' can only thrive in a 'greenhouse' insulated from the past biases.
 - e) 'innovations' and 'original thinking' interpret and develop on past thoughts to suit contemporary needs.

consciously you may try to live in the present, you are still involved with a nexus of behaviour patterns bequeathed from the past. The original and creative person is not someone who ignores these patterns, but someone who is able to translate and develop them so that they conform more exactly to his - and our - present needs.

Milky Way

New observations about the age of some globular clusters in our Milky Way galaxy have cast doubt on a long-held theory about how the galaxy was formed. The Milky Way contains about 125 globular clusters (compact groups of anywhere from several tens of thousands to perhaps a million stars) distributed in a roughly spherical halo around the galactic nucleus. The stars in these clusters are believed to have been born during the formation of the galaxy, and so may be considered relics of the original galactic nebula, holding vital clues to the way of the formation took place. The conventional theory of the formation of the galaxy contends that roughly 12 to 13 billion years ago the Milky Way formed over a relatively short time (about 200 million years) when a spherical cloud of gas collapsed under the pressure of its own gravity into a disc surrounded by a halo. Such a rapid formation of the galaxy would mean that all stars in the halo should be very nearly the same age.

However, the astronomer Michael Bolte has found considerable variation in the ages of globular clusters. One of the clusters studied by Bolte is 2 billions years older than

- 1) The passage is primarily concerned with discussing
 - a) the importance of determining the age of globular clusters in assessing when the Milky Way galaxy was formed
 - b) recent changes in the procedure used by astronomers to study the formation of the Milky Way galaxy
 - c) current disputes among astronomers regarding the size and form of the Milky Way galaxy
 - d) the effect of new discoveries regarding globular clusters on theories about the formation of the Milky Way galaxy
 - e) the origin, nature, and significance of groups of stars known as globular clusters
- 2) According to the passage, one way in which Larson's theory and the conventional theory of the formation of the Milky Way galaxy differs is in their assessment of the
 - a) amount of time it took to form the galaxy
 - b) size of the galaxy immediately after its formation
 - c) particular gas involved in the formation of the galaxy
 - d) importnce of the age of globular clusters in

most other clusters in the galaxy, while another is 2 billion years younger. A colleague of Bolte contends that the cluster called Palomar 12 is 5 billion years younger than most other globular clusters. To explain the age differences among the globular clusters, astronomers are taking a second look at "renegade" theories. One such newly fashionable theory, first put forward by Richard Larson in the early 1970's, argues that the halo of the Milky Way formed over a period of a billion or more years as hundreds of small gas clouds drifted about, collided, lost orbital energy, and finally collapsed into a centrally condensed elliptical system. Larson's conception of a "lumpy and turbulent" protogalaxy is complemented by computer modeling done in the 1970's by mathematician Alan Toomre, which suggests that closely interacting spiral galaxies could lose enough orbital energy to merge into a single galaxy.

- determining how the galaxy was formed
e) shape of the halo that formed around the galaxy
- 3) Which of the following, if true, would be most useful in supporting the conclusions drawn from recent observations about globular clusters?
- a) There is firm evidence that the absolute age of the Milky Way galaxy is between 10 and 17 billion years.
 - b) A survey reveals that a galaxy close to the Milky Way galaxy contains globular clusters of ages close to the age of Palomar 12.
 - c) A mathematical model proves that small gas clouds move in regular patterns.
 - d) Space probes indicate that the stars in the Milky Way galaxy are composed of several different types of gas.
 - e) A study of over 1,500 individual stars in the halo of the Milky Way galaxy indicates wide discrepancies in their ages.
- 4) If Bolte and his colleague are both correct, it can be inferred that the globular cluster Paloma 12 is approximately
- a) 5 billion years younger than any other cluster in the galaxy
 - b) the same age as most other clusters in the galaxy
 - c) 7 billion years younger than another cluster in the galaxy
 - d) 12 billion years younger than most other clusters in the galaxy
 - e) 2 billion years younger than most other clusters in the galaxy
- 5) The passage suggests that Toomre's work complements

	<p>Larson's theory because it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) specifies more precisely the time frame proposed by Larsonb) subtly alters Larson's theory to make it more plausiblec) supplements Larson's hypothesis with direct astronomical observationsd) provides theoretical support for the ideas suggested by Larsone) expands Larson's theory to make it more widely applicable <p>6) Which of the following most accurately state a finding of Bolte's research, as described in the passage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy are 2 billion years older than predicted by the conventional theory.b) The ages of at least some globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy differ by at least 4 billion years.c) One of the globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy is 5 billion years younger than most others.d) The globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy are significantly older than the individual stars in the halo.e) Most globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy are between 11 and 15 billion years old. <p>7) The author of the passage puts the word 'renegade' (line 29) in quotation marks most probably in order to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) emphasize the lack of support for the theories in questionb) contrast the controversial quality of the theories in question with the respectable character of their
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	<p>formulators</p> <p>c) generate skepticism about the theories in question</p> <p>d) ridicule the scientists who once doubted the theories in question</p> <p>e) indicate that the theories in question are no longer as unconventional as they once seemed</p>
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Comics

<p>Great comic art is never otherworldly, it does not seek to mystify us, and it does not deny ambiguity by branding as evil whatever differs from good. Great comic artists assume that truth may bear all lights, and thus they seek to accentuate contradictions in social action, not gloss over or transcend them by appeals to extrasocial symbols of divine ends, cosmic purpose, or laws of nature. The moment of transcendence in great comic art is a social moment, born out of the conviction that we are human, even though we try to be gods. The comic community to which artists address themselves is a community of reasoning, loving, joyful, compassionate beings, who are willing to assume the human risks of acting rationally. Without invoking gods or demons, great comic art arouses courage in reason, courage which grows out of trust in what human beings can do as humans.</p>	<p>1) The passage suggests that great comic art can be characterized as optimistic about the ability of humans to</p> <p>a) rid themselves of pride</p> <p>b) act rationally</p> <p>c) transcend the human condition</p> <p>d) differentiate clearly between good and evil</p> <p>e) avoid social conflicts</p> <p>2) It can be inferred from the passage that the author admires great comic artists primarily for their</p> <p>a) ability to understand the frequently subtle differences between good and evil</p> <p>b) ability to reconcile the contradictions in human behaviour</p> <p>c) ability to distinguish between rational and irrational behaviour</p> <p>d) insistence on confronting the truth about the human condition</p> <p>e) insistence on condemning human faults and weaknesses</p> <p>3) Which of the following is the most accurate description of the organization of the passage?</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A sequence of observations leading to a prediction b) A list of inferences drawn from facts stated at the beginning of the passage c) A series of assertions related to one general subject d) A statement of the major idea, followed by specific examples e) A succession of ideas moving from specific to general
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Selective incapacitation

<p>The latest prominent principle of criminal sentencing is that of selective incapacitation. Selective incapacitation, like general incapacitation, involves sentencing with the goal of protecting the community from the crimes that an offender would commit if he were on the street. It differs from general incapacitation in its attempt to replace bluntness with selectivity.</p> <p>Under a strategy of selective incapacitation, probation and short terms of incarceration are given to convicted offenders who are identified as being less likely to commit frequent and serious crimes, and longer terms of incarceration are given to those identified as more crime prone. Selective incapacitation has the potential for bringing about a reduction in crime without an increase in prison populations. This reduction could be substantial.</p> <p>Reserving prison and jail space for the most criminally active offenders in some instances conflicts not only with other norms of legal justice, but with norms of social</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Suppose the number of dangerous criminals that would be imprisoned under selective incapacitation but otherwise set free is greater than the number of harmless criminals who would be set free under selective incapacitation but otherwise imprisoned. How would this information be relevant to the passage? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It weakens the claim that the goal of selective incapacitation is to protect the community. b) It strengthens the claim that there are more violent than non-violent criminals. c) It weakens the claim that selective incapacitation would not increase prison populations. d) It strengthens the claim that white-collar criminals unfairly receive shorter sentences. e) It is of no relevance to the passage 2) The author's statement that selective incapacitation may —end up permitting harmful people from the middle class to evade a sanction that less privileged offenders cannot assumes that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) there are more offenders in the lower-class than in
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justice as well. If we reserve the sanction of incarceration only for the dangerous repeat offender, excluding the white collar offender and certain other criminals who pose no serious threat of physical injury to others, we may end up permitting harmful people from the middle class to evade a sanction that less privileged offenders cannot.

One of the most pervasive criticisms of selective incapacitation is that it is based on the statistical prediction of dangerousness; because such predictions are often erroneous, according to this point of view, they should not be used by the court. This criticism is related to both the nature of the errors and to the use of certain information for predicting a defendant's dangerousness. Let's first consider the nature of errors in prediction.

Prediction usually results in some successes and in two kinds of errors: false positives and false negatives. The problem of false positives in sentencing is costly primarily to incarcerated defendants who are not really so dangerous, while false negative predictions impose costs primarily on the victims of subsequent crimes committed by released defendants. In predicting whether a defendant will recidivate, the problem of false positives is widely regarded as especially serious, for many of the same reasons that it has been regarded in our society as better to release nine offenders than to convict one innocent person. A tempting alternative is to reject prediction altogether; obviously, if we do not predict, then no errors of prediction are possible. A flaw in this logic is that, whether we like it or not-indeed, even if we tried to forbid

the middle-class.

- b) the dangerous repeat offenders are lower-class and not middle-class.
 - c) harmful middle-class people can use their money to avoid prison.
 - d) lower-class offenders do not deserve to suffer incarceration.
 - e) the rich do not ever commit crimes
- 3) Based on the passage, which of the following would most likely be cited by an opponent of statistical prediction as the reason that prediction should be abandoned?
- a) The possibility of letting a dangerous criminal loose is too great.
 - b) The possibility of imprisoning a man who should be allowed to go free is too great.
 - c) The court makes more accurate decisions when statistics is employed.
 - d) Dangerousness has yet to be adequately defined as a legal concept.
 - e) Statistics is an inexact science

it-criminal justice decisions are now, and surely always will be, based on predictions, and imperfect ones, at that. Attempts to discourage prediction in sentencing may in fact produce the worst of both worlds: the deceit of predictive sentencing disguised as something more tasteful, and inferior prediction as well. If we are to reserve at least some prison and jail space for the most criminally active offenders, then the prediction of criminal activity is an inescapable task. Is selective incapacitation truly an effective and appropriate proposal, an idea whose time has come, or is it a proposal that carries with it a potential for injustice?

Foucault's Idea

Foucault's idea of an archaeology of thought is closely linked to the modernist literary idea that language is a source of thought in its own right, not merely an instrument for expressing the ideas of those who use it. Here, however, the project is not to open up, through transgression or withdrawal, a field for language itself to 'speak'. Rather, Foucault begins with the fact that, at any given period in a given domain, there are substantial constraints on how people are able to think. Of course, there are always the formal constraints of grammar and logic, which exclude certain formulations as gibberish (meaningless) or illogical (self-contradictory). But what the archaeologist of thought is interested in is a further set of constraints that, for example, make it 'unthinkable' for centuries that heavenly bodies could move other than in circles or be made of earthly material.

- 1) Which of the following best describes the central theme of the passage?
 - a) The primary purpose of archaeology of thought is to understand the constraints within which people think.
 - b) Archaeology of thought can justify what people thought in the past through understanding of the then prevalent constraints.
 - c) How people think is determined by certain constraints, which may look arbitrary in hindsight but are justified due to implied laws/rules involved in the thinking process.
 - d) History of ideas is less important than the underlying context for thinking.
- 2) Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

Such constraints seem foolish to us: why couldn't they see that such things are at least possible? But Foucault's idea is that every mode of thinking involves implicit rules (maybe not even formidable by those following them) that materially restrict the range of thought. If we can uncover these rules, we will be able to see how an apparently arbitrary constraint actually makes total sense in the framework defined by those rules. Moreover, he suggests that our own thinking too is governed by such rules, so that from the vantage point of the future it will look quite as arbitrary as the past does to us. Foucault's idea is that this level of analysis, of what is outside the control of the individuals who actually do the thinking in a given period, is the key to understanding the constraints within which people think.

So the 'history of ideas' - where this means what is consciously going on in the minds of scientists, philosophers, et al. - is less important than the underlying structures that form the context for their thinking. We will not be so much interested in, say, Hume or Darwin as in what made Hume or Darwin possible. This is the root of Foucault's famous 'marginalization of the subject'. It is not that he denies the reality or even the supreme ethical importance of the individual consciousness. But he thinks that individuals operate in a conceptual environment that determines and limits them in ways of which they cannot be aware.

- a) The laws that govern our thinking are different from the one's that governed in the past.
 - b) The fact that we know heavenly bodies move in paths other than circles implies that the constraints which caused people to believe the opposite no longer hold good.
 - c) If the present day constraints be similar to the constraints prevalent in the past, there would be no difference in how people would think.
 - d) The modernist literary idea rests on the same reasoning on which the Archaeology of thought rests.
- 3) What is the tone of the passage?
- a) Pedantic
 - b) Expository
 - c) Descriptive
 - d) Judgmental

Fable

Before there were books, before, even, there was the written word in civilization, there must surely have been stories told. Relating stories to one another is a unique way that we, as humans, communicate thoughts, needs, desires, and instruction. Whether it be the true story of what happened on the way to the well yesterday—a story meant to instruct about the latest water situations—or a dramatic retelling of a long-ago battle—a cautionary tale meant to warn against unnecessary warfare—stories have the unique ability to bring home information and instruct in a way a mere recitation of the facts cannot.

The Tale, the Parable, and the Fable are all common and popular modes of conveying instruction—each being distinguished by its own special characteristics. The true Fable, if it rises to its high requirements, ever aims at one great end and purpose: the representation of human motive, and the improvement of human conduct, and yet it so conceals its design under the disguise of fictitious characters, by clothing with speech the animals of the field, the birds of the air, the trees of the wood, or the beasts of the forest, that the reader receives the advice without perceiving the presence of the adviser. Thus the superiority of the counsellor, which often renders counsel unpalatable, is kept out of view, and the lesson comes with the greater acceptance when the reader is led, unconsciously to himself, to have his sympathies enlisted on behalf of what is pure, honourable, and praiseworthy, and to have his indignation excited against what is low,

- 1) The passage suggests that the fable is superior to the parable and the tale for none of the following reasons EXCEPT:
 - I. the fable contains a moral lesson within its narrative.
 - II. the parable's message may be too enigmatic for a reader to comprehend.
 - III. the tale is a chronicle of recent historical events.
 a) I only
 b) I and II
 c) II and III
 d) I, II, and III
 e) None of the above
- 2) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a requirement for a narrative text to be classified as a fable?
 - a) Use of fictional characters, such as personified animals and natural objects
 - b) Inclusion of social, moral, or political references relevant to contemporary readers
 - c) Constant awareness of and attention to a particular instructional goal
 - d) Figurative or poetic language to demonstrate the author's creative talent
 - e) Every fable must have a moral at the end
- 3) Which of the following best characterizes the claim that the fabulist is a —great teacher, a corrector of morals, a censor of vice, and a commender of virtue?
 - a) It is an analysis of the importance of the fabulist's role in society.

ignoble, and unworthy.

The true fabulist, therefore, is charged with a most important function. He is neither a narrator, nor an allegorist, he is a great teacher, a corrector of morals, a censor of vice, and a commender of virtue. In this consists the superiority of the Fable over the Tale or the Parable. The fabulist is to create a laugh, but yet, under a merry guise, to convey instruction. Phaedrus, the great imitator of Aesop, plainly indicates this double purpose to be the true office of the writer of fables.

The Fable partly agrees with, and partly differs from the Tale and the Parable. It will contain, like the Tale, a short but real narrative; it will seek, like the Parable, to convey a hidden meaning, not so much by the use of language, as by the skilful introduction of fictitious characters; and yet unlike to either Tale or Parable, it will ever keep in view, as its high prerogative, and inseparable attribute, the great purpose of instruction, and will necessarily seek to inculcate some moral maxim, social duty, or political truth.

The Tale consists simply of the narration of a story either founded on facts, or created solely by the imagination, and not necessarily associated with the teaching of any moral lesson. The Parable is the designed use of language purposely intended to convey a hidden and secret meaning other than that contained in the words themselves; and which may or may not bear a special reference to the hearer, or reader.

- b) It is a conclusion that fabulists should be honoured above writers of parables or tales.
- c) It is appreciation for the fabulist's ability to multi-task.
- d) It advocates increased honour and respect for the fabulist.
- e) It suggests that more and more people should become fabulists



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Answers

1. Ebook	1C, 2A, 3C, 4B
2. Journalism	1B, 2A, 3B, 4A
3. Novel of Morrison:	1A, 2D
4. Science: Cerumen:	1 (C) 2(A) 3(B) 4(B)
5. Science: Copenhagen	<p>1. Q1. Refer 6th para. Option 1 is wrong as Newtonian Physics was inadequate. Option2 is a very broad generalization from a specific instance. 3 is not mentioned anywhere.</p> <p>2. Q2. Einstein neither mocked co-physicists, nor won over the critics or accepted defeat.</p> <p>3. Q3. Option 1 is not a belief of the author, but of Stapp. Option 2 is correct. Option3 is incorrect as the definition was clear in Copenhagen interpretation. And 4 is incorrect as Einstein did not disapprove it.</p>
6. Minority biz	<p>1.B</p> <p>2.E</p> <p>3.C</p> <p>4.A</p> <p>5.C</p> <p>6.B</p>
7. Affluent soc	<p>1-c</p> <p>2-d</p> <p>3-b</p>
8. SC judgment	<p>1. a</p> <p>2. d</p> <p>3. c</p> <p>4. c</p>
5. malnutrition	<p>1. d</p> <p>2. b</p>

	3. d 4. a
6. tax cuts in USA	BAD
7. science paradigm	DCE
8. History and anthro	CCC
9. President and party system	BCB
10. Zoo	CCADA
11. UFO	DCEA
12. Woodrow Wilson	1. a 2. b 3. c 4. e 5. b 6. c 7. b 8. c 9. d
13. Samurai and Shoguns	1. a 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. b 6. a
14. Justice	1-c 2-a 3-d 4-b 5-b
15. Chinese walls	1.b 2.c 3.c

	4.c
16. Fuel cells	1C, 2D, 3B, 4B, 5A
17. Races: Brazil US	1.c 2.a 3.d 4.e 5.c 6.b 7.d 8.e
18. Feminism	1B, 2A, 3B, 4A, 5B
19. Ants	1. d 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. a
20. Hume	1-C 2-D 3-B 4-D 5-C 6-D 7-B
21. Slaves	1. b 2. c 3. d 4. e
22. Immigrants	1.B 2.D 3.E 4.A

	5.A
23. Artificial heart	AADD
24. Anti-Semitism	BDC
25. Superstitions	CAB
26. Pterosaurs	1D, 2B, 3C, 4B, 5A, 6B, 7A
27. Senior Manager	1D 2D 3 C 4D 5C 6E
28. Labour market	1. E 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. E 8. D 9. A
29. Maya Collapse	1.A 2.D 3.C 4.D 5.E
30. Science n Arts	1.C 2.E 3.A 4.D 5.E
31. Milky way	1. D

	2. A 3. E 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. E
32. Comics	BDC
33. Selective incapacitation	CBB
34. Foucault's Idea	CBB
35. Fable	BDC

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