

Paragraph Summary

**Paragraph Summary
Extra Material
Exercise - 1**

Time: 50 minutes

Directions for questions 1 to 25: From among the options, choose the summary of the passage that is written in the same style as that of the passage.

1. In the 16 , 17 , 18 , and 19 centuries music inspired writers, philosophers, aristocrats and other thinkers of the time. Music of a classical variation was not available to the public. One had to attend a performance to experience the work of composers such as Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart. Such music was considered that of the upper class and the sounds coming from the peasant's homes and markets were lesser versions of these grand orchestras. As time progressed there was a shift. With the birth of radio, television, record players, and electric instruments, the entire idea of music changed. Music in the 20th century is built on popularity among the masses. One hit wonders rule the radio waves. Everyone, from the poorest of poor to the richest of rich has the ability and right to listen to music. Age matters not in music appreciation, the 20th century marks the time when young children begin to learn the classics on the piano.
A] Music in the 20 century has all the aspects of something underground and music after the 20 century is that underground becoming mainstream.
B] Music before the 20 century was a privilege of a chosen few but music in the 20 century is accessible to and appreciated by a large section of the population.
C] Music in the 20 century has a much greater variety than that of previous centuries.
D] Music wouldn't truly have a purpose without its audiences. Before the 20 century, music was the indulgence of the upper class but in the 20 century, everybody enjoys one hit wonders.
2. The breeding and brooding habits of the Fiordland crested penguins have been difficult to study because they live in the temperate rainforest. The nesting areas are difficult to see because of the thick vegetation where the nests are located. The total population has been estimated to be fewer than 1,000 breeding pairs. Fiordland penguins make their nest in the soft ground in the thick undergrowth of plants well apart from other birds' nests. Usually two eggs are laid but only one chick survives. The egg is kept warm for 30 to 36 days, with the male and the female taking turns on the nest in long 5 to 12 day shifts. After the eggs hatch, the male stays with the chick for 2 to 3 weeks, while the female brings food. Chicks are left alone to hide in the underbrush or they may form small crèches while both parents hunt food. Chicks get their adult feathers and go to sea in about 75 days. The Fiordland penguins are shy and timid and live and breed on the rugged west and southwest coastlands of the South Island of New Zealand, including two offshore islands of Stewart and Solander.
A] The Fiordland penguins, believed to be fewer than 1000 breeding pairs, breed on coastlands of the South Island of New Zealand. Both parents take turns at brooding, for about a month. Hatched chicks are looked after by the male parents for about three weeks, while the females bring food. Thereafter both parents may forage, leaving the chicks in groups or in nests in the soft ground in the thick underbrush of the temperate rainforests. In about seventy five days, the chicks are grown enough to go to sea.
B] Fewer than 1000 breeding pairs of the Fiordland penguins are found on coastlands of South Island of New Zealand. The nests are in soft ground in the thick underbrush of the

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temperate rainforests. The Fiordland penguins take 30 to 36 days to hatch. The male stays on in the nest to keep the eggs warm. The female brings food for the chicks. The chick is abandoned in a crèche after 3 weeks and goes to sea in 75 days.

- C] Fiordland penguins hatch in a nest made in the soft ground in the thick undergrowth of plants near the coastlands of South Island of New Zealand. The male and female penguins take turns hatching one of the two eggs laid initially. Once the eggs hatch, the male leaves to take care of the feeding needs of the chick. The chick learns to become independent after 3 weeks of life and takes to the oceans in 75 days.
 - D] Fiordland penguins are natives of New Zealand. The penguins take 30 to 36 days to hatch. The male and female penguins take turns to keep the eggs warm for 5 to 12 hours a day. One of the two eggs hatch. The female brings the food to the surviving chick for the first 2 to 3 weeks, and leaves the chick in a crèche with the male.
3. Why cannot we talk of the real Tao? The real Tao is not a concept, and therefore words cannot describe it. It is beyond organized religion, cultures, philosophy, and spirituality. It is something that must be lived and experienced and not just talked about. All Chinese philosophy has tried to understand the cosmos and unify Heaven, Earth and mankind, the sublime and the mundane, the material and the spiritual. The Chinese have always tried to integrate man and nature, knowing that man and nature are not two separate entities. The ancient Chinese had a holistic, ecological view of life, in which our existence on earth only makes sense if it is linked with the sun, the moon and the stars, the wind and the rain, and all the other processes of nature. At its deepest level, Taoism which is of ancient Chinese origin, says we have enough to do being authentic and vital, compassionate and ethical in real life – right here, right now; so, we need not invent other worlds or ruling forces whose existence in any case is uncertain and confusing. Taoism exhorts the seeker to be natural, follow nature's principles, and attain an enlightened and empowered state of being.
- A] Taoism is against the invention of new worlds because that gives rise to uncertainties and confusion. By supporting a life close to nature, Taoism actually contradicts the social mores and the precepts of established cultures. It unifies heaven and earth and other elements of the cosmos.
 - B] Taoism, as a spiritual concept, originated in China, and is aimed at a proper understanding of the cosmos. Taoism advocates a life close to nature as all life depended on all other life for its existence and that thinking of things as separate is only possible intellectually. It forbids a pursuit of other worlds and forces which will leave one confused and unenlightened.
 - C] Taoism, an ancient Chinese philosophy, seeks a basic comprehension of the cosmos. Taoism advocates a natural way of life, and claims that invented worlds are not needed to give a good life. It has had a significant impact on the development of Chinese civilization and its ideas pervade all aspects of the culture.
 - D] Taoism, of ancient Chinese origin, defies wordy description and is beyond organized religion, cultures, philosophy, and spirituality. Its essence is performing natural, moral and real deeds in the here and now and being connected with nature, without inventing new worlds or uncertain ruling forces, so that one attains enlightenment.
4. Free radicals are a normal byproduct of metabolism. They can be defined as reactive chemical species having a single unpaired electron in an outer orbit. This unstable configuration creates energy which is released through reactions with adjacent molecules, such as proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, and nucleic acids. The majority of free radicals that break through cell membranes and damage proteins and DNA are oxygen free radicals, and these are more generally known as

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"reactive oxygen species" (ROS). These are the main byproducts formed in the cells of aerobic organisms, and can initiate autocatalytic reactions so that molecules to which they react are themselves converted into free radicals to propagate the chain of damage. Free radicals induce oxidative stress, which is balanced by the body's endogenous antioxidant systems with an input from cofactors, and by the ingestion of exogenous antioxidants. If the generation of free radicals exceeds the protective effects of antioxidants, and some cofactors, this can cause oxidative damage which accumulates during the life cycle, and has been implicated in health, aging, and age dependent diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer and neurodegenerative disorders.

- A] Old cells get damaged on account of free radical molecules that break through cell membranes and damage proteins and DNA. Free radicals are a normal byproduct of metabolism and our bodies have built in defenses against them. The interplay between free radicals, antioxidants, and cofactors is important in maintaining health, aging and age related diseases.
- B] Free radical molecules, a normal byproduct of metabolism, have a single unpaired electron in the outer orbit and try to break through cell membranes and damage proteins and DNA through oxidative stress. They react with other molecules converting them to free radicals. Our bodies fight them with the help of cofactors and antioxidants. Oxidative damage from oxygen free radicals accumulates during the life cycle and has been implicated in aging and age dependent diseases.
- C] Our body has built in defences against free radical molecules that break through cell membranes and damage proteins and DNA. Despite the presence of the cell's antioxidant defense system to counteract oxidative damage from ROS, oxidative damage accumulates during the life cycle and has been implicated in aging and age dependent diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders and other chronic conditions.
- D] Free radical molecules have a single unpaired electron in the outer orbit. They interact with proteins and DNA in old cells. They are attacked by antioxidants and cofactors. This results in old cells getting damaged.

5. When celluloid and cigarettes first embarked on their epic journey together, cigarettes signified all kinds of things. Sometimes they signified that you were cool (Katharine Hepburn in *The Philadelphia Story*); other times they implied that you were a red-hot she-cat (Rita Hayworth in *Gilda*). They were called upon to denote age, wisdom, rough-and-toughness, weary nonchalance (Humphrey Bogart), and simultaneously – though not usually in the same film – to bestow youthful, almost adolescent, innocence, naivety and elfin charm (Audrey Hepburn). In old movies, in other words, everyone with a personality smokes.

- A] In old movies, smoking was almost a requirement for all types of characters, as it provided the key to understanding the character.
- B] Smoking cigarettes in films has a number of connotations both positive and negative. Various stars use them to highlight different aspects of their character's personality.
- C] Smoking in films once signified intelligence, coolness and sex appeal. Now it is shorthand for "loser". Cigarettes could have all sorts of connotations in old films, even contradictory ones.
- D] When cigarettes were first featured in movies, the characters used them to represent all types of traits, both positive and negative.

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6. Currently, the English Wikipedia has more than 50 official policies with a word count close to 150,000 (enough for a thick book). But that's just the tip of the administrative iceberg. In addition to the policies, there are guidelines and essays – more than 450 devoted solely to proper conduct. You will also find more than 1,200 essays containing comments on the policies and guidelines, advisory notes, and analyses of the community. The total word count for all guidelines and essays can easily be in the magnitude of millions. It is safe to assume that no one in the world knows them all, and that Wikipedians really wallow in creating norms and regulations. I should know – I am one. But this is madness! With such a massive amount of rules and regulations to adhere to, how is it not absolutely deterring for newcomers to join Wikipedia? Most likely, because they do not even know these rules exist. Counterintuitive as it may sound, in spite of all the regulations, it is perfectly fine and acceptable to just use common sense when editing Wikipedia, relying on one's best judgment on how to make it a better encyclopaedia.
- A] Wikipedia has policies and guidelines, but they are not carved in stone; their content and interpretation can evolve over time. Their principles and spirit matter more than their literal wording, and sometimes improving Wikipedia requires making an exception.
 - B] There are enough rules and guidelines in the English Wikipedia to fill a thick book, so no one can follow them all. One should not follow an overly strict interpretation of the *letter* of policy without consideration for the *principles* of policies.
 - C] There is a plethora of rules, guidelines and essays in the English Wikipedia, that it is highly likely that nobody knows them all. While, newcomers at Wikipedia are usually unaware of the existence of these rules, mere commonsense is an adequate guide to editing the Wikipedia.
 - D] The English Wikipedia has a huge number of rules and guidelines, but not enough people who know them all. One can assume that people no longer bother learning them all as commonsense scores over rules when it comes to editing the Wikipedia.
7. Every month or so, I see a patient called Fraser in my primary care clinic, a soldier who was deployed in Afghanistan. Fifteen years after coming home, he is still haunted by flashbacks of burning buildings and sniper fire. When Fraser began coming to see me, I was reading *Redeployment* (2014) by Phil Klay – short stories about US military operations, not in Afghanistan, but in Iraq. No book can substitute for direct experience, but Klay's stories gave me a way to start talking about what Fraser was going through; when I finished the book, I offered it to him. He found reassurance in what I'd found illuminating; our conversations took new directions as we discussed aspects of the book.
- A] Reading the book *Redeployment* based on the US military operations in Iraq helped the author treat Fraser, an American soldier deployed in Afghanistan fifteen years back in a better way from the menacingly painful hounding war reminiscence.
 - B] Reading the book *Redeployment* based on the US military operations in Iraq helped the author treat Fraser, an American soldier deployed in Afghanistan fifteen years back in a better way from the menacingly painful hounding war wounds.
 - C] Reading the book *Redeployment* fifteen years back based on the US military operations in Iraq helped the author treat Fraser, an American soldier deployed in Afghanistan fifteen years back in a better way from the menacingly painful hounding war reminiscence.
 - D] Reading the book *Redeployment* based on the US military operations in Iraq helped the author completely cure Fraser, an American soldier deployed in Afghanistan fifteen years back in a better way from the menacingly painful hounding war reminiscence.

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8. When it comes to immigration, not all foreigners are the same. The treatment of non-citizen legal residents, for example, raises very different moral and political questions from the larger debate about who should, and who should not, be allowed to enter. Through the state's official procedures, it has entered an agreement with the noncitizen, an agreement that brings obligations and limitations on the conduct of both parties. A state that, without due process, simply ignores the rights and obligations it has extended to that legal resident makes a serious breach of its moral authority and the rule of law. This is why the state's treatment of its non-citizen legal residents – its visa-holders and permanent resident aliens – can say as much about its health as its treatment of citizens.
- A] The authenticity of the moral authority and the rule of law of all states when legal resident rights to the non-citizens can be challenged after analyzing the treatment the state renders in the form of rights and obligations to its non-citizens.
- B] The veracity of the moral authority and the rule of law of any state when it grants legal resident rights to the non-citizens can be ascertained after analyzing the treatment the state renders in the form of rights and obligations to its citizens by birth.
- C] The veracity of the moral authority and the rule of law of any state when it grants legal resident privileges and honors to the non-citizens can be ascertained after analyzing the treatment the state renders in the form of rights and obligations to its citizens by birth.
- D] The veracity of the moral authority and the rule of law of any state when it grants legal resident rights to the non-citizens can be accurately ascertained after analyzing the treatment the state renders in the form of rights and obligations to its citizens by birth.
9. Last night, most of us went to the safety and comfort of our beds before drifting off to a night's sleep. For some, this was the last conscious action before an episode of sleepwalking. Recent research from Stanford University shows that up to 4 per cent of adults might have had such an experience. In fact, sleepwalking is on the rise, in part due to increased use of pharmacologically based sleep aids – notably Ambien. Often, the episodes are harmless. Sometimes, of course, sleepwalking is dangerous. Somnambulists are in an irrational state during which they could harm themselves or others. Patient committed the act – if that's the right word – despite an agreeable relationship with the victim and a lack of motive.
- A] Pharmacological sleeping aids are seminal in worsening the sound sleep of the sleepwalking patient and the recent research from the Stanford University unveils the apparently dangerous effects of somnambulism where the patient may either get creative or harm himself as well as others.
- B] Pharmacological sleeping aids are seminal in worsening the aftermath of the sleepwalking patient and the recent research from the Stanford University unveils the apparently dangerous effects of somnambulism where the patient may either get creative or harm himself as well as others fatally.
- C] Pharmacological sleeping aids are seminal in worsening the aftermath of the sleepwalking patient and the recent research from the Stanford University unveils the apparently dangerous effects of somnambulism where the patient may either get creative or harm himself as well as others.
- D] Pharmacological sleeping aids are seminal in alleviating the aftermath of the sleepwalking patient and the recent research from the Stanford University unveils the apparently dangerous effects of somnambulism where the patient may either get creative or harm himself as well as others fatally.

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10. The reference to Buddha in the title *Buddha in a Traffic Jam* has no connection either with Prince Siddhartha who later became Gautama the Buddha or with the Ambedkarite movement. To Agnihotri, the word 'Buddha' is simply shorthand for a bright idea, a Eureka moment. The film is set mostly in a business school, and partly in Bastar. The idea is to highlight how young talent is wasted on misguided activism and kept away from innovating cutting-edge solutions that might actually improve the state of affairs in India. They are stuck, according to Agnihotri, in the traffic jam of mediocrity.
- A] *Buddha in a Traffic Jam* deals with the issue of young talent being wasted on misguided activism which, in turn, hampers the national social fabric.
- B] *Buddha in a Traffic Jam* deals with the issue of young talent who are trapped in a system of mediocrity such as misguided activism.
- C] *Buddha in a Traffic Jam* has a misleading albeit poignant title which refers to the wastage of national human resources on misguided political ambitions.
- D] *Buddha in a Traffic Jam* is revolutionary film that attacks the misguided political activism of small town youth.
11. How do we know when a language is endangered? Every language can and has been used to express all aspects of society, says David Crystal; a first sign of endangerment is when a language starts to lose its functions, its use in certain contexts of daily life. Alongside this often come substantial changes to the actual structure of the language – not just some borrowed words, but deep changes to the sound and grammar of the language. Ultimately, the crucial question is whether a language is still being passed down to children.
- A] A language becomes endangered when its grammar is tampered with and it is not passed down to children.
- B] A language becomes endangered when the first sign of endangerment is found which results in its losing its functions.
- C] David Crystal defines the evolution of the endangered language by means of grammar and core structure.
- D] A language becomes endangered when its routine functions and core structure are affected due to substantial changes to its semantics.
12. In his book *Television and American Culture*, Jason Mittell argues, counterintuitively, that genres are defined not by a given formal criteria, nor by expert opinion, but by *everyone's* opinion, experts and nonexperts alike. To understand what a sitcom is you have to ask not just those who watch sitcoms, but those who don't. Non-experts can give you an unexpected, and valuable, perspective. When people tell me that comic books are very successful and point to films like *The Avengers*, I always tell them that *The Avengers* is in fact a film, not a comic — actual comics sales are minuscule in comparison. But at the same time, it means something that there are people who think that a film with a superhero in it is actually a comic. They're not (just) wrong. We tend to think that different media — films, comics — are easily distinguishable from genre (superheroes, romance). But in fact, many people experience them as overlapping, or muddled together. Experts know which category is which; non-experts, perhaps, teach us that those certainties aren't so stable.
- A] Genres are not defined by a certain kind of people only; they are delineated by everyone—those who know and those who don't; the latter non-experts can offer unpredictable and valuable perspectives and give insights into the intersections of different genres.
- B] People are wrong in saying that *Avengers* is a comic (book) because films and comics come under a common genre of romance or superheroes; the categorization is known to experts

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- while the nonexperts give us valuable and unexpected perspectives that such certainties are not so certain.
- C] Non-experts are better than experts because the non-experts can give valuable and unexpected insights of a sitcom, comic book or a movie; while experts rigidly define genres, non-experts can experience the overlapping aspects of different genres.
- D] In defining genres, the opinions of non-experts must be considered because the non-experts can bring in important and unforeseen perspectives on a sitcom, comic book or a movie.
13. The goal of climate mitigation is to avoid dangerous human-caused impacts, which science suggests would mean limiting total warming to 2° C above pre-industrial temperatures. In turn, this would require keeping atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide below 450 parts per million (p.p.m.). According to the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report in 2007, model studies based on our current understanding of climate–carboncycle feedbacks suggest that to stabilize carbon dioxide levels at 450 p.p.m. could require that cumulative emissions over the twenty-first century reach only about 490 gigatonnes of carbon, which equates to less than 5 GtC per year.
- A] In order to stabilize carbon dioxide levels to pre industrial levels and to restrict total warming above C, global emission of carbon dioxide needs to be limited in the 21st century.
- B] In order to improve climate to preindustrial conditions the cumulative emissions of carbon dioxide over the 21st century has to be about 490 GtC.
- C] Climate mitigation aims to maintain the cumulative emissions of carbon dioxide over the 21st century at less than 5 GtC per year in order to improve climate to preindustrial conditions.
- D] Climate mitigation aims to avoid the human impacts on climate, which requires a reduction in the carbon dioxide emissions to less than 5 GtC per year in this century.
14. When we look back on the late-19th/early-20th century and think of the technological changes that made life “modern,” we usually imagine the conquests of distance: telegraphs and telephones, trains and steamships, automobiles and airplanes. We don’t think about canned goods, cigarettes, soda pop, phonographs, or Kodak cameras. These things might have been new. They might have been ingenious. But they don’t strike us as especially world-shaking. Eating canned peaches in the winter, buying a chocolate bar at the corner newsstand, hearing an opera in your living room, and immortalizing baby’s first steps in a snapshot all marked a radical shift in human experience. Replacing scarcity with abundance and capturing the previously ephemeral—these mundane pleasures defied nature as surely as did horseless carriages.
- A] Technologies - such as telegraphs, telephones, or trains - that shortened distances are not the only set of technologies that have made life modern; we must consider other technologies such as canned goods, cigarettes , soda pop, phonographs or cameras that have better contributed in making life modern.
- B] Day-to-day technologies such as canned goods, phonographs, cameras, or cigarettes have replaced scarcity with abundance and captured the previously transitory experiences; such mundane technologies have defied nature and made life modern.
- C] Technologies that provide mundane pleasures have defied nature as much as did horseless carriages; we must consider these technologies important.
- D] Technological conquests of distance have been overemphasized when other technological inventions such as canned goods, cameras, soda pop, phonographs, or cigarettes have also contributed in making some less available things more available and by making many earlier transitory experiences permanent.

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15. There has been debate in the psychological literature about whether intelligence and creativity are part of the same process or represent distinct mental processes. Evidence from attempts to look at correlations between intelligence and creativity from the 1950s onwards, by authors such as Barron, Guilford or Wallach and Kogan, regularly suggested that correlations between these concepts were low enough to justify treating them as distinct concepts. Some researchers believe that creativity is the outcome of the same cognitive processes as intelligence, and is only judged as creativity in terms of its consequences, i.e. when the outcome of cognitive processes happens to produce something novel, a view which Perkins has termed the "nothing special" hypothesis.
- A] Creativity and Intelligence are two distinct mental processes. Intelligence is a cognitive process and its outcome when it is something novel is creativity.
 - B] The debate about whether intelligence and creativity are two distinct processes has been continuing since the 1950s, and still remains unresolved.
 - C] Researchers are divided about the correlation between intelligence and creativity, with one school claiming that they are the same and another that they are different cognitive processes.
 - D] Researchers have found that the correlation between intelligence and creativity justifies treating them as distinct concepts. Yet, some researchers have found that the effect of intelligence is creativity.
16. Among the first mysteries to be comprehended by natural law were those of astronomy. The complicated and yet harmonious motions of the heavenly bodies had hitherto been inexplicable. To explain them many a sublime conception of almighty power had arisen, and the study of the heavenly bodies even gave rise to the highest thoughts of Deity. But Newton's law of gravitation reduced the whole to the greatest simplicity. Through the law and force of gravitation these mysteries were brought within the grasp of human understanding. They ceased to be looked upon as supernatural, and became natural phenomena as soon as the force of gravitation was accepted as a part of nature.
- A] As Man's power of observation became keener and his thinking more logical, many of the hitherto mysterious phenomena became intelligible and subject to simple explanations.
 - B] These phenomena of motions of heavenly bodies were unconsciously taken from the realm of the supernatural and placed among natural phenomena which could be explained by natural laws.
 - C] For a long time the same ideas of the supernatural, as related to the natural, retained their place in man's philosophy. Then, with Newton's law of gravitation, explanation of some natural phenomena became simple and ceased to be supernatural.
 - D] Astronomical phenomena which were earlier seen as complicated and inexplicable became simple and explainable with Newton's law of gravitation that helped it to shift them from supernatural phenomena to natural phenomena.
17. The term egoistic implies that the effort is directed towards the ego or self, and includes all of those activities directed to the support, protection, defense and development of oneself. As illustrated in the plant organism, the taking of nourishment from the air and soil, the development of the stem, branches, roots and leaves, are egoistic activities. In the animal - we may take, for example, man - the egoistic activities begin with the drawing of nourishment from the mother's breast and include all those activities of early childhood usually called play, the real significance of which is to develop the neuro-muscular system and the special senses, to that condition of alertness and strength that will make the growing individual self-supporting.

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- A] A very large part of the activities of the self-supporting human subject are directed towards the earning of his daily bread, and of clothing and shelter.
- B] Those directed towards the maintenance of self are called egoistic activities, while those directed to the maintenance of the race are called phyletic activities.
- C] Egoistic activities build an individual from inside out. It is essential for the development of the individual.
- D] Activities directed to support, safeguard and secure etc. constitute egoistic activities.
18. The Yellowstone fires of 1988 together formed the largest wildfire in the recorded history of Yellowstone National Park, United States. Starting as many smaller individual fires, the flames spread quickly out of control with increasing winds and drought and combined into one large conflagration, which burned for several months. The fires almost destroyed two major visitor destinations and, on September 8, 1988, the entire park was closed to all non-emergency personnel for the first time in its history. Only the arrival of cool and moist weather in the late fall brought the fires to an end. A total of 793,880 acres (3,213 km²), or roughly 36 percent of the park was affected by the wildfires.
- A] The Yellowstone fires of 1988 together formed the largest wildfire in American history. It almost destroyed two visitor destinations and for some time, the entire park was closed to all nonemergency personnel. Only the arrival of cool and moist weather brought the fires to an end.
- B] The Yellowstone fires of 1988, which started as many smaller fires were the largest recorded wildfires in the park's history. The fires almost destroyed two major visitor destinations, burned for several months and roughly a third of the park was affected. For a while, the entire park was closed to all non-emergency personnel and only the arrival of cool and moist weather brought the fires to an end.
- C] The Yellowstone fires, which started as many smaller individual fires, combined into one large conflagration and burned for several months. It destroyed two major visitor destinations and for a while the entire park was closed to all non-emergency personnel. Roughly a third of the park area was affected.
- D] The fires at Yellowstone National Park in 1988 were the largest in the park's recorded history and burned for several months before they were brought to an end by cool and moist weather. Roughly 36% of the park area was affected.
19. Publication of satire in the Restoration period was done anonymously. There were great dangers in being associated with a satire. On one hand, defamation law was a wide net, and it was difficult for a satirist to avoid prosecution if he were proven to have written a piece that seemed to criticize a noble. On the other hand, wealthy individuals would respond to satire, as often as not, by having the suspected poet physically attacked by ruffians. A consequence of this anonymity is that a great many poems, some of them of merit, are unpublished and largely unknown.
- A] During the Restoration period, nobles sought to find satire authors to prosecute them, leading to authors working in anonymity.
- B] Satire, though not the most brilliant read, was pretty popular during the Restoration period in spite of the dangers associated with it.
- C] Anonymity was the call of the day for people associated with the writing or publishing of a satire.
- D] Anonymity was the only option open to writers and publishers of a satire due to the dangers associated with it, resulting in many poems being unknown.

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20. Fabian Society was a socialist society founded in 1883–84 in London, having as its goal the establishment of a democratic socialist state in Great Britain. The Fabians put their faith in evolutionary socialism rather than in revolution. The principal activities of the society consist in the furtherance of its goal of socialism through the education of the public along socialist lines by means of meetings, lectures, discussion groups, conferences, and summer schools; carrying out research into political, economic, and social problems; and publishing books, pamphlets, and periodicals.
- A] The activities of the Fabian Society founded in London in 1883-84 centred around establishing socialism through peaceful means.
 - B] The Fabian Society, founded in London in 1883-84, had for its goal the establishment of socialism through education and propaganda.
 - C] The Fabian Society was founded in London in 1883-84 in order to establish socialism in Great Britain.
 - D] Founded in London in 1883-84, the Fabian Society attempted to establish socialism in Great Britain through education and propaganda.
21. Although the use of *a priori* to distinguish knowledge such as that which we have in mathematics is comparatively recent, the interest of philosophers in that kind of knowledge is almost as old as philosophy itself. No one finds it puzzling that one can acquire information by looking, feeling, or listening, but philosophers who have taken seriously the possibility of learning by mere thinking have often considered that this requires some special explanation.
- A] The distinction between knowledge acquired through thinking and through the senses termed *a priori* knowledge has always interested philosophers.
 - B] The distinction between knowledge acquired through thinking termed *a priori* and through learning has always interested philosophers.
 - C] The distinction between knowledge acquired through experience and independent of it termed *a priori*, has always interested philosophers.
 - D] According to philosophers the knowledge we have in mathematics and the knowledge we acquire through the senses or *a priori* knowledge require special explanation.
22. The ten-year-old prawn hatchery at Benaulim in Salcete taluk (in Goa's south district), set up by the state government may go into private hands, since the administration has plans to privatise the unit. The prawn hatchery, which was established way back in 1991, suffered heavy losses continuously due to mismanagement. During the financial year 1991-92, the administration spent a sum of Rs. 91,217 to begin with. Next year, the expenditure stood at Rs. 15,73,045 while the annual income could reach only Rs. 9,48,388. During 1999-2000, the hatchery 'swallowed' Rs. 38,20,691 while the income was only Rs. 1,72,624. Earlier, the hatchery came under heavy criticism but the governments did not bother to correct the situation.
- A] The prawn hatchery in Benaulim may be privatized. It has suffered heavy losses due to mismanagement; expenses have been increasing every year. Earlier the situation was worse and the government has tried to correct it.
 - B] The prawn hatchery in Benaulim may be privatized. It has suffered heavy losses due to mismanagement; expenses have increased since 1991-92. Earlier the hatchery was criticized but the government didn't try to remedy the problem.
 - C] The prawn hatchery in Benaulim may be be privatized. It has suffered heavy losses due to mismanagement, expenses have been increasing every year. Earlier the situation was worse and the government didn't try to remedy the problem.

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- D] The prawn hatchery in Benaulim may be privatized. Prawns have suffered heavy losses due to mismanagement, expenses have been increasing. Earlier the situation was worse and the government didn't remedy the problem.
23. Existentialism generally postulates that the absence of a transcendent force (such as God) means that the individual is entirely free, and, therefore, ultimately responsible. It is up to humans to create an ethos of personal responsibility outside any branded belief system. In existentialist views, personal articulation of being is the only way to rise above humanity's absurd condition of much suffering and inevitable death.
- A] Existentialism values are not absolute and are based on personal conviction and prejudice.
 - B] In the absence of a transcendent force, the evaluation of Existentialist values falls upon the individual.
 - C] Societal convention and personal preference do not have a fundamental disagreement about what one ought to do in Existentialism.
 - D] Existentialism seeks to discover the ultimate order in the structure of the observed world and thereby unveils universal meaning.
24. Charisma proves surprisingly hard to identify in advance. A recent survey concluded that "relatively little" is known about who charismatic leaders are. Charisma is the most elusive of political traits, because it doesn't exist in reality; only in our perception once a candidate has made it by hard work and good issues. Similarly, the business press has described many a CEO as "charismatic" when things are going well, only to withdraw the label when profits fall.
- A] In politics as in business charisma is not identifiable in advance but is based on our perception of how one has made it by hard work and good issues.
 - B] Charismatic political or business leaders are hard to identify and do not exist in reality as charisma is based on how one has made it by hard work and good issues.
 - C] Charisma is the most elusive of business and political traits and does not exist in reality, but is based on how we perceive success through hard work and good causes.
 - D] In politics as in business charisma is not identifiable in advance but is based on our perception of one's success or failure in the world.
25. The Keele University team told a conference that a "super-microscope" could spot changes in brain cells before Parkinson's disease destroyed them. The team had been using a synchrotron- or Diamond Light Source (DLS)- at Harwell, Oxfordshire. The device is a large doughnut-shaped particle accelerator, the size of five football pitches, which fires particles at just below the speed of light, focusing them into a beam less than a single cell in diameter. It allows researchers to observe iron levels in individual brain cells, which are affected by Parkinson's. The team's work could help doctors detect early signs of Parkinson's using MRI.
- A] The Keele University team said that they have developed a 'super microscope' using an accelerator that could detect Parkinson's disease in its early signs using MRI.
 - B] The Keele University team said that they have developed a device using an accelerator that could help doctors detect Parkinson's disease in its early signs.
 - C] The Keele University team has stated that a 'super microscope' could help doctors detect Parkinson's disease by observing the iron levels in the brain cells.
 - D] The Keele University team has developed a device to generate a kind of light that could help doctors detect early signs of Parkinson's disease using MRI.

Paragraph Summary

Paragraph Summary Extra Material Exercise - 2

Time: 50 minutes

Directions for questions 1 to 25: From among the options, choose the summary of the passage that is written in the same style as that of the passage.

1. Though nihilism and existentialism are distinct philosophies, they are often confused with one another. A primary cause of confusion is that Friedrich Nietzsche is a central philosopher in both fields. Adding to the confusion is a form of existentialism, nihilistic existentialism, which contains elements of both. What sets existential nihilists apart from pure nihilists is that while nihilists do not believe in any meaning whatsoever, existential nihilists only believe this in relation to any sort of meaning to life. This position is implied in "regular" nihilism, and existential nihilists may also subscribe to the full nihilistic view, but existential nihilism is still a separate view.
 - A] Nihilism and existential nihilism are confused with each other for several reasons. Both have Nietzsche as the central philosopher and they have several common traits. One view may even subscribe to the other.
 - B] Nihilism and existential nihilism are distinct philosophies. They are often confused for two reasons: both have Nietzsche as the central figure; existential nihilism adds to the confusion.
 - C] Nihilism and existentialism are distinct philosophies. They are often confused because of the Central philosopher Nietzsche and a form of existentialism called existential nihilism containing elements of both.
 - D] Though nihilism and existentialism are distinct philosophies, they are often confused because Nietzsche is a central philosopher in both and because of a form of existentialism called nihilistic existentialism containing elements of both.
2. Archery has historically been used in hunting and combat and has become a precision sport. The oldest indication for its use in Europe comes from around 9000-8000 B.C. for launching projectiles. Classical civilizations, notably the Persians, Macedonians, Greeks, Indians, Japanese, and Chinese fielded large numbers of archers in their armies. Arrows proved exceptionally destructive against massed formations, and the use of archers often proved decisive. The advent of firearms in the 18th century eventually rendered bows obsolete in warfare.
 - A] The history of archery can be traced from 9000 B.C. till the modern age.
 - B] Archeological evidence traces archery from 9000 B.C. in Europe to Persia, Greece, India, Japan and China.
 - C] The first evidence of archery dates back to 9000 B.C. in Europe. Many civilizations used archery as a weapon before it lost its popularity.
 - D] Since its first usage around 9000 B.C., archery has been used by Greece, Rome, India, Japan and Korea through the ages.
3. Art, like life, is apt to languish if it gets too far away from primitive conditions. But, like life also, it is a poor thing and a very uncouth affair if it has nothing but primitive conditions to recommend it. Because there is a decadent art about, one need not make a hero of the pavement artist. But without going to the extreme of flouting the centuries of culture that art inherits, as it is now fashionable in many places to do, students will do well to study at first the early rather than the late work of the

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different schools, so as to get in touch with the simple conditions of design on which good work is built.

- A] Both life and art will become weak if they either stray far away from their history or remain embedded in it; students should study the base to build the foundation and carry on.
- B] Decadent art takes much pleasure in flouting the foundation art but it is a very uncouth affair.
- C] Though art students prefer to study the modern works of different schools, it will be wise to stick to the primitive art only as it teaches to build good design.
- D] The pavement artist is not a hero as he knows nothing about the modern trends in art and is stuck with only the primitive styles and design.

4. Although there is growing pressure from some constituencies in the US to expand the use of polygraph testing in forensic and other public contexts, it would be far wiser for law enforcement and security agencies to minimize use of the tests and to find strategies for reducing threats to public safety and national security that rely as little as possible on the polygraphs. Polygraphs were used in post-conviction sex-offender maintenance programmes. As part of their probation programmes in a typical jurisdiction, released sex-offenders were required to submit to periodic polygraph examinations. But the courts have cast a skeptical eye on the relevance and suitability of polygraph test results as legal evidence. They are well justified in their attitude. Generalizing from the available scientific evidence of a particular polygraph examination is fraught with difficulty. The courts should extend their reluctance to rely on the polygraph for many quasi-forensic uses such as the sex-offender management programmes.
 - A] While, in the US law enforcement and intelligence communities, the polygraph has become a desired method for identifying and pinning down suspects, it leaves a lot to be desired as an evidence gathering tool, not only in such settings but also in quasi-forensic applications such as the sex-offender management programmes.
 - B] Polygraphs were used in post-conviction sex-offender maintenance programmes in the past. The legal standing of evidence gathered thereby has always, however, been suspect.
 - C] The use of polygraph testing to generate legal evidence has proved to be problematic in a variety of settings and is recognized as such by the U.S. courts. Though used earlier in post-conviction sex-offender maintenance programmes, the polygraph should not be relied on for such purported forensic applications.
 - D] In the US law enforcement and intelligence communities, the polygraph has become the most desired method for identifying perpetrators when direct evidence is lacking. But in quasi-forensic applications such as the sex offender management programmes, it leaves a lot to be desired.
 - E] Notwithstanding the faith of its proponents, US courts have been doubtful about the legal acceptability of evidence gathered through polygraph testing, a reason being the inadequacy of the scientific evidence from such a test. Courts should discount, overall, the use of such evidence, while security agencies would do well to minimise the use of such tests in pursuit of their objectives.
5. We all live in a prison house of self. We naturally see the world from our own perspective and see our own point of view as obvious and, if we are not careful, as the only possible one. I have never heard anyone say: "Yes, you only see things from *my* point of view. Why don't you consider your own for a change?" The more our culture presumes its own perspective, the more our academic disciplines presume their own rectitude, and the more professors restrict students to their own

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way of looking at things, the less students will be able to escape from habitual, self-centered, self-reinforcing judgments. We grow wiser, and we understand ourselves better, if we can put ourselves in the position of those who think differently. Literature, by teaching us to imagine the other's perspective, teaches the habits of mind that prevent the opposition of diverse opinion. Great literature allows one to think and feel from within how other cultures think and feel.

- A] Everyone has absolute confidence in the accuracy of their own perspective, sometimes convinced that all others are erroneous. Allowing such an attitude to hold sway in our cultures, especially in academic pedagogy, would result in its perpetuation. It is necessary to be able to understand and accept the way others see things, and literature, with its presentation of diverse views and cultural thinking, would help in such an endeavour.
 - B] We are as deeply convinced of the obvious correctness of our perceptions as others are of theirs. The more our literature allows diversity of opinion, the it will help people understand other cultures.
 - C] We are as deeply convinced of the obvious correctness of our perceptions as others are of theirs. The problem of self exists in cultures and academic disciplines because we do not think beyond our own perspective and ignore the opinions of others. Literature helps us to understand other cultures by providing us with perspective other than our own.
 - D] The greater the tendency to consider ourselves correct, the more the study of literature matters. Literature helps us empathize with other cultures and helps us escape from the prison house of self-centered, self-reinforcing judgments.
 - E] Literature is the perfect way to understand not only another's perspective but also to explore the similarities and differences between the viewpoints of different persons.
6. According to the 18 -century economist Adam Smith, the value of the arts "in use" precedes their value "in exchange". Once something is deemed desirable, the market can indeed establish its commercial price. But although the market can trade in the products of culture, it cannot express the value of culture as a process, or what it does. A cultural economics that captures the value of the arts has to understand value in use, and that involves broader ways of understanding ourselves and our world, for instance, anthropology and environmentalism. The value in use of the arts is that they help a society make sense of itself. They generate the symbols and rituals that create a common identity – that is why art and religion are so closely linked. Like religion, the arts give access to the spiritual. Art is a link to previous generations, and anchors us to history.
- A] The value of the arts "in use" precedes their value "in exchange". The latter focuses on the present market conditions while the former helps us to connect with our past.
 - B] The commerical market bothers about the value of the arts "in exchange" but society is concerned about the value of the arts "in use".
 - C] The arts are a society's means of making sense of its history and culture, creating a common identity. Unlike the market which cannot capture the value of culture, a cultural economics needs to understand the value of the arts "in use" through a better understanding of man and environment.
 - D] The market can establish the commercial price of art but cannot express its true value. Society needs to appreciate the value of the arts "in use".
 - E] The arts are the only means through which a society evolves its common religious and cultural identity. The value of art to society far exceeds its market price.

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7. Our cultural backgrounds influence not only how we marry but how we make choices in nearly every area of our lives. From early on, members of individualistic societies are taught the special importance of personal choice. Even a walk through the grocery store becomes an opportunity to teach lessons about choosing, particularly in the United States, where stores routinely offer hundreds of options. A parent will probably narrow down the number of choices and explain the differences between this cereal and that one, or that toy and this one, but the child would be encouraged to express a preference. By contrast, members of collectivist societies place greater emphasis on duty. Children are often told, "If you are a good child, you'll do what your parents tell you," and the parents need not explain themselves. From what you eat to what you wear, the toys you play with to what you study, it is what you are supposed to do that is most important.
- A] Individualist societies have greater dialogue with their children whereas collectivist societies mostly talk down to their children.
 - B] Individualistic societies stress more on the individual and are more self - centered, whereas collectivist societies stress more on social units such as families and are unselfish.
 - C] Children of individualist societies become accustomed to making their own decisions whereas children in collectivist societies such as India prefer to let their elders decide for them.
 - D] Culture influences choice making. Individualistic societies emphasize personal choice while collectivist societies emphasize duty.
 - E] Culture influences choice making. Individualistic societies are taught the importance of personal choice while collectivist societies emphasize that what you eat, what you play with, what you study etc should be determined by society and should not be left to the whims of the individual.
8. That our universe is approximately described by mathematics means that some but not all of its properties are mathematical, and is a venerable idea dating back to the ancient Greeks. That it is mathematical means that all of its properties are mathematical; that it has no properties at all except mathematical ones. So all you need to do to falsify this is to find a single property that isn't mathematical. If I'm right and this is true, then it's good news for physics, because all properties of our universe can in principle be understood if we are intelligent and creative enough. It also implies that our reality is vastly larger than we thought, containing a diverse collection of universes obeying all mathematically possible laws of physics.
- A] Physics and maths both follow the same laws of the universe and are essentially the same discipline as they are related to each other by the use of numbers.
 - B] If our universe is indeed mathematical, not only can physics help us to understand everything about our universe but it would also point to the existence of multiple universes.
 - C] If it is true that maths and physics both deal only in numerical properties, then we can understand everything about our universe and also other universes.
 - D] Mathematical laws can correctly describe all the physical properties of not only our universe but also a diverse collection of universes obeying all possible laws of physics.
 - E] If I'm wrong and the mathematical universe hypothesis is false, then physics is doomed to eventually hit an insurmountable roadblock.
9. The great good news about America - the American gospel, if you will - is that religion shapes the life of the nation without strangling it. Belief in God is central to the country's experience, yet for the broad center, faith is a matter of choice, not coercion, and the legacy of the founding is that the sensible center holds. It does so because the Founders believed themselves at work in the service of

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both God and man, not just one or the other. Driven by a sense of providence and an acute appreciation of the fallibility of humankind, the Founders made a nation in which faith should not be singled out for special help or particular harm. The balance between the promise of the Declaration of Independence, with its evocation of divine origins and destiny, and the practicalities of the Constitution, with its checks on extremism, remain the most brilliant of American successes.

- A] The Founders of America encourage other friendly nations to adopt the American approach towards religion.
 - B] The Founders of America believed in God but according to them faith is a matter of choice and religion should be banished from public life. The American declaration of Independence praises God and the Constitution keeps a tight grip on extremism.
 - C] The Founders of America advocate that people should be on the frontlines of defending religious pluralism and keeping extremism in check.
 - D] The Founders of America advocate discriminating between people on the basis of success achieved by them and not on the basis of religious difference.
 - E] The Founders of America envisioned a liberal American society and considered themselves to be at the service of both God and man. America has tried to maintain a balance between religion and independence, and keep a check on extremism.
10. The fallacious idea that some characteristics of an organism are explained by the organism's intrinsic nature, whilst others reflect the influence of the environment is an ancient one. The distinction between innate and acquired traits in an organism might be understood within the area of psychology only as other fields such as molecular developmental biology and genetics have not been able to pinpoint the same. Recent philosophical analyses of the innate/acquired distinction can be classified into four types. The first identifies innate traits with those characteristic of an entire species and identifies acquired traits with those that vary between populations and individuals. The second identifies innate traits with those that can be explained by natural selection. The third, and most influential, identifies innate traits with those produced by a particular pattern of interaction between genes and environment. The fourth is different and suggests that labelling a trait 'innate' is a way to indicate that it lies outside the domain of psychology. Philosophical scepticism about innateness draws on a longstanding tradition of scepticism in developmental psychobiology. This research tradition interprets many of its own results as demonstrating the inadequacy of the innate /acquired distinction. Once again, this suggests that the distinction may be best understood via its actual use in psychological research.
- A] The distinction between innate and acquired traits is largely a psychological one since it has not been supported by genetics or molecular developmental biology. Any relationship between genetic causation and the innate/acquired distinction will be far more complex than saying that innate traits are 'caused by genes' whilst acquired traits are 'caused by the environment'.
 - B] The age-old debate between innate and acquired traits has not yet been resolved due to the reliance on genetics and molecular biology instead of psychological research. The idea that genetics and molecular developmental biology measure the degree to which a characteristic is innate is a vulgar fallacy. While three types of philosophical analyses explain the innate /acquired distinction, the fourth type draws our attention towards philosophical scepticism about innateness. Psychological research surfaces as the best area to study innateness.
 - C] Psychology still remains the only area within which the distinction between innate and acquired traits might be understood as other areas have failed to clarify the distinction. While three types of philosophical analyses explain the innate /acquired distinction, the

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- fourth type is unique as it highlights the scepticism in proving the adequacy of the innate/acquired distinction.
- D] The distinction between innate and acquired traits holds no water since studies have shown that no single property of a trait corresponds to its being innate. While genetics itself is well understood, its relationship to the innate/acquired distinction remains highly controversial.
11. About a century ago, writing in the crucible of the early Cold War, American historians were convinced that something ran deep among U.S. citizens linking them to one another -- a national personality or fundamental essence that made Americans *American*. "By some alchemy," as Henry Steele Commager put it, "out of the blending of inheritance, environment, and experience, there came a distinctive American character." The very concept of national character went out of fashion in the 1960s when political and cultural events (not to mention challenges from New Left historians) made it harder to think of America in singular terms. There seemed to be too much conflict and diversity to locate a core. Social historians turned away from sweeping claims about all Americans in favor of detailed local studies of specific groups: slaves, pioneers, farmers, mill hands, shopkeepers, and immigrants. Suspicious of attempts to plot a unitary tradition, they disavowed not just previous definitions of American character but the notion of defining one at all.
- A] A century ago American historians believed in national personality that linked all Americans because of their inheritance, environment and experience, but in the 1960s, political and cultural events including challenges from New Left historians seemed to disallow this oneness. Preferencing detailed local studies of specific groups over indiscriminate claims of oneness, social historians repudiated the very idea of national character.
- B] A century ago American historians believed in national personality that linked all Americans because of the blending of inheritance, environment and experience, but in the 1960s, political and cultural events from New Left historians seemed to disallow the oneness as their indiscriminate claims for detailed local studies of specific groups repudiated the notion of national character.
- C] Though American historians were convinced about the national character for the oneness of America a half-century ago, the conflict and diversity by specific groups like slaves, pioneers, farmers, mill hands, shopkeepers, and immigrants supported by the New Left historians, disallowed it. Hence the social historians repudiated the very idea of one national character in the 1960s.
- D] A century ago American historians believed in national personality that linked all Americans because of their inheritance, environment and experience, but in the 1960s, political and cultural events including challenges from New Left historians seemed to disallow this oneness. Social historians suspiciously disavowed the notion of defining one at all, as it turned away from sweeping claims about specific groups.
12. Starving is not the best way to lose body fat and you have to 'eat right' in order to transform your body. You'll hear many men and women saying, "If you want to lose weight you have to give up those in-between snacks. They are the worst." We don't know exactly where that idea of 'three meals a day is best' comes from, but it wasn't the way our ancestors ate. If you look at how humans evolved, you'll see that our long-lost relatives were 'frequent feeders', not bingers. In fact, it's revealing to take a look at the animal kingdom and notice the relationship between the way animals consume their meals and their body 'type' and 'shape'. At one end of the spectrum are animals such as bears, which store vast amounts of fat in wide, round bodies, for hibernation periods when they

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may go for weeks without food. These animals are 'bingers' and carry lots of body fat. At the other end of the spectrum are the 'frequent feeders'. The lean, mean, munching machines – horses, elk, deer – spend all day nibbling on small bits of vegetation – little portions, all day. They have whippet-lean limbs and taut, muscular bodies. I can't say I have ever wanted to be a horse, but the rippled, tight and frequently filled part sounds fab!

- A] Animals are of different types: hedgehogs and foxes. Those that go without eating for months would have stored food in their huge fat bodies and those that eat at regular intervals have lean bodies with low body fat.
 - B] The relationship between eating habits and body structure of animals can be explained by the fact that those eating large amounts infrequently (bingers) have huge fat bodies whereas those eating less but regularly (grazers) have lean bodies. Starving may not help one lose body fat. Frequent feeding in required quantities can help a human being achieve a desired taut, muscular and lean physique.
 - C] Animals are of two types. Bingers like bears load up on large amounts of food at one meal and then go for long periods without eating. They have huge body fat storage compartments. Frequent feeders like horses eat almost constantly but in far lesser amounts. Relatively speaking, they have very low body fat and lots of lean muscle.
 - D] Animals are of different types; primarily bingers and grazers. It is good to be a grazer as it helps one lose body fat. Studies show that eating often accelerates the metabolism, hence one burns more calories.
13. Israel, as such a close and key strategic partner of the United States, is in ways a model of what India aims to become. For India, the reasoning is simple: if I wish to strengthen friendship with your brother, it makes sense that I be friends with you. It's almost inevitable and, from India's perspective, highly desirable, to build a solid foundation of trust and shared interests with Israel. Since India and Israel established diplomatic relations in 1992, the two countries have inexorably moved closer – a radical shift from India's earlier stance. Since this shift, trade relations between India and Israel have skyrocketed. Prior to that time, the country was an active supporter of Palestinian cause and was one of the first non-Muslim and non-Arab nations to support Yasir Arafat – at a time, when Israel, the United States and some other Western nations considered his Palestine Liberation Organization to be a terrorist outfit. In the United Nations, India supported virtually every motion that asked Israel to vacate Palestine and other Arab territories it had captured during the wars in 1948, 1967 and 1973.
- A] India aspires to become like Israel, which owns the world's most sophisticated weapons. Befriending Israel will help India become a close and key strategic partner of the United States.
 - B] The trade relations between India and Israel have not improved as India extended support to Palestine. Even so, India's perspective is to build a solid foundation of trust and shared interests with Israel through the mediation of the United States.
 - C] Establishing close ties with Israel which is a strategic ally of the United States may enable India to get closer to the United States. Prior to 1992, India did not have friendly relations with Israel as it largely supported Palestine.
 - D] Since 1992, India and Israel have become just slightly closer to each other. Apart from India, some other non-Muslim and Arab nations had also previously supported Yasir Arafat.

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14. Superior managers have greater confidence than other managers in their own ability to develop the talents of their subordinates. Contrary to what might be assumed, the high expectations of superior managers are based primarily on what they think about themselves – about their own ability to select, train, and motivate their subordinates. What managers believe about themselves subtly influences what they believe about their subordinates, what they expect of them, and how they treat them. If they have confidence in their ability to develop and simulate subordinates to high levels of performance, they will expect much of them and will treat them with confidence that their expectations will be met. But if they have doubts about their ability to simulate subordinates, they will expect less of them and will treat them with less confidence.
- A] A subordinate's first manager, if he or she is a superior one, is likely to be the most influential in that person's career. The superior the manager, the better the subordinate will become.
 - B] Superior managers' record of success and confidence in their own ability gives their high expectations credibility. This is reflected in their interaction with their subordinates.
 - C] If you expect the best, you get the best. Less effective managers fail to develop similar expectations and as a consequence, the productivity of their subordinates suffer.
 - D] A unique characteristic of superior managers is the ability to create high performance expectations that subordinates fulfill. What managers expect of subordinates and the way they treat them largely determine their performance and career progression.
15. There are two ways you can get exercise out of a bicycle: you can "overhaul" it, or you can ride it. On the whole, I am not sure that a man who takes his pleasure overhauling does not have the best of the bargain. He is independent of the weather and the wind; the state of the roads troubles him not. Give him a screw-hammer, a bundle of rags, an oil-can, and something to sit down upon, and he is happy for the day. He has to put up with certain disadvantages, of course; there is no joy without alloy. He himself always looks like a tinker, and his machine always suggests the idea that, having stolen it, he has tried to disguise it; but as he rarely gets beyond the first milestone with it, this, perhaps, does not much matter. The mistake some people make is in thinking they can get both forms of sport out of the same machine. This is impossible; no machine will stand the double strain. You must make up your mind whether you are going to be an "overhauler" or a rider.
- A] There are two ways to get exercise out of a bicycle: riding it and overhauling it. The latter seems to offer more advantages, and fewer disadvantages. Some people make the mistake of thinking that they can do both, but it is impossible.
 - B] Riding a bicycle and overhauling it are the two ways of getting exercise from a bicycle. Overhauling seems to be a better option, as it offers many advantages. But, on the other hand, the rider and bicycle always look the worse for wear. It is, however, impossible to ride as well as overhaul the same bicycle.
 - C] You can either ride a bicycle or overhaul it. It is better to choose the latter. There is no question of doing both, as no bicycle will stand the double strain.
 - D] One can either ride a bicycle or overhaul it, but not both. On the whole, it is better to choose the latter, as it offers more advantages; and the disadvantages are not too many or too serious. One cannot ride and overhaul the same bicycle, as it will not take the doublestrain.

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16. I would like to focus more on the idea that intelligence is potential. An infant can be intelligent, for example, without being able to read, write or take intelligence tests. In other words, he may have no demonstrable abilities as yet, but he may have extremely high potential ability. He simply has not had a chance to develop his potential and his intelligence into competencies which can be measured by any existing tests.
- A] Intelligence is potential; for instance, an infant has no demonstrable abilities yet, but he may still have the potential to be intelligent.
 - B] Intelligence is potential. An infant, for example, is intelligent, though it has not yet had a chance to achieve anything as yet.
 - C] Intelligence should be viewed as potential. An infant exemplifies this viewpoint, as it has no demonstrable abilities yet. But it may still have the potential to be intelligent.
 - D] Intelligence is potential, as exemplified by an infant who has not yet had a chance to develop his potential into testable competencies.
17. When you look up at the sky on a clear night, what do you see? You see the moon and the stars. But what do you actually observe? There are a lot of small bright lights and then a larger whitish circular object. If you had never learnt any science, what would you think this white object was? Is it a flat disc, like a kind of giant aspirin? Or is it a sphere? If the latter, then why do we always see the same side of it? And why does its shape change from a thin crescent to a full disc and back again? Is it an object like the earth? If so, how big is it? And how close? And do people live there? Or is it a smaller night-time equivalent of the sun? Finally, perhaps it is like one of the little bright lights but larger or closer? In any case, how and why does it move across the sky like that? Is something else pushing it? Is it attached to an invisible mechanism of some kind? Is it a supernatural being?
- A] If you had never learnt any science, you would not be able to understand what the sun and moon were.
 - B] To anyone who has not learnt any science, the night sky presents a lot of unanswerable questions.
 - C] If you look up at the night sky without having ever learnt any science, you would have a lot of questions as to what the moon was.
 - D] It is only by learning science that we are able to answer the questions that come to mind about the moon when observing the night sky.
18. Why are even otherwise well-educated people so poor at mathematics? The reasons, to be a little simplistic, are poor basic education and misconceptions about the nature of mathematics. Elementary schools by and large do manage to teach the basic algorithms for multiplication and division, addition and subtraction, as well as methods for handling fractions, decimals and percentages. Unfortunately, they don't do as effective a job in teaching when to add or subtract, when to multiply or divide, or how to convert from fractions to decimals or percentages.
- A] Most people tend to be poor at mathematics because elementary schools do a poor job of teaching the basic concepts of mathematics.
 - B] Even educated people tend to be poor at mathematics because elementary schools teach only basic mathematical methods, but not when and how to use them.
 - C] Most educated people are poor at mathematics because though they know when and how to use basic mathematical methods, they fail to use them correctly.
 - D] Only well-educated people are good at mathematics, because unlike most people, their elementary education includes when and how to use basic mathematical methods.

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19. Could you reproduce Silicon Valley elsewhere, or is there something unique about it? It wouldn't be surprising if it were hard to reproduce it in other countries, because you couldn't reproduce it in most of the US either. What does it take to make a Silicon Valley even here? What it takes is the right people. If you could get the right ten thousand people to move from Silicon Valley to Buffalo, Buffalo would become Silicon Valley. You could make a great city anywhere, if you could get the right people to move there. So the question of how to make a Silicon Valley becomes: who are the right people, and how do you get them to move?
- A] Right people in the right place – that is the mantra for reproducing Silicon Valley anywhere on the globe. But it is not possible to repeat the same success story anywhere in the US.
 - B] Buffalo, by replicating the success story of Silicon Valley, can be the next destination for the labour with the right competencies.
 - C] In order to replicate the Silicon Valley in another city, what we mainly require is to identify the right people, and get these right people to move there.
 - D] A unique place like Silicon Valley can be recreated in Buffalo by moving ten thousand highly competent people from the former to the latter. In this way we can replicate its success story anywhere on the globe.
20. It was the great Jack Nicklaus who said: 'I'm a firm believer in the theory that people only do their best at a sport they truly enjoy. It is difficult to excel at something you don't enjoy.' If this is true of a sport, a pastime, how much more is it so of relationships, when you have to spend a lifetime together? A lifetime can be very long indeed, especially when it isn't fun anymore. We all have our ups and downs in relationships, but the ups had better be fun. Otherwise, a marriage can become a real hell when there is no longer any hope of having a happy life.
- A] Jack Nicklaus said that one can excel at a sport only if one enjoys it. The same applies to relationships. So, one must take care that one's marriage always remains enjoyable.
 - B] A lifetime is very long, so one must have fun, especially in relationships. Otherwise, it can be living hell. This is endorsed by Jack Nicklaus.
 - C] Jack Nicklaus opined that people only do their best at sports they truly enjoy. This is even more important for relationships. The downs in a marriage can be unbearable if the ups have not been fun.
 - D] According to Jack Nicklaus, both sports and relationships are alike, in that one can do well at them only if one enjoys oneself. A long lifetime can be unbearable if one's marriage is no longer fun.
21. Found in two percent of the population, Inventors are good at functional analysis, and have both a tolerance for and enjoyment of complex problems. Outgoing and intensely curious, they are apt to express interest in finding out about everything they come into contact with, and this can be a source of inspiration to others, who find themselves admiring the Inventor's insatiable hunger for knowledge. Inventors are also endlessly inventive, and are the most reluctant of all the types to do things in a particular manner just because that is the way things have always been done. They characteristically have an eye out for a better way, always on the lookout for new projects, new activities and new procedures.
- A] As part of two percent of the population, Inventors love to deal with complex problems, analyse, do things in a new way and inspire others.
 - B] Inventors are found only in two percent of the population. They excel at functional analysis, love inspiration, and enjoy solving complex problems, learning more and doing things in a new way.

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- C] Inventors, found in two percent of the population, are good at functional analysis; like complex problems; are curious, inspirational and inventive; and always have a yen for something better or new.
- D] Found in two percent of the population, Inventors are characterized by inventiveness, curiosity and a hunger for knowledge. They tend to do things in innovative and nontraditional ways.
22. With all the emphasis on genes that cause disease, it is easy to forget that the genome is the recipe for life, not death. Behind the array of genes on my genome may lie information on how I metabolize the contents of my tuna sandwich, why my eyes are blue or my hairline is not where it used to be, or why I'd rather ski than play golf. We know genes play a vital role in influencing behaviour and personality; studies showing that identical twins raised apart share an uncanny number of behavioural traits back that up. But so far, attempts to tag a particular behaviour to a particular gene have been problematic because such complex behaviours necessarily involve the cooperation of many genes. On the genomic piano, behaviours and personality traits are not single notes but intricate compositions.
- A] The personality and behavioural traits of people can be problematic to tag as they are very complex and involve the cooperation of many genes. On the genomic piano, behaviours and personality traits are not single notes but intricate compositions.
- B] Genes play a vital role in disease diagnosis, and influence personality and behavioural traits. But pinpointing a specific gene as responsible for a particular trait is not possible, as complex human behaviours require the cooperation of many genes.
- C] Genes play a vital role in disease diagnosis and in influencing personality and behavioural traits. Studies show that certain genes are responsible for particular traits, while complex human behaviours require the cooperation of many genes.
- D] Genes play an important role in influencing behaviour and personality, and not just in causing diseases. But mapping specific behaviours to specific genes is difficult, as complex behaviours are the result of the cooperation of many genes.
23. The need for simple human-to-human relationships is becoming increasingly urgent. Today, the world is smaller and more interdependent. One nation's problems can no longer be solved by itself completely. Thus, without a sense of universal responsibility, our very survival becomes threatened. Basically, universal responsibility is feeling for other people's suffering just as we feel our own. It is the realization that even our enemy is entirely motivated by the quest for happiness. We must recognize that all beings want the same thing that we want. This is the way to achieve a true understanding, unfettered by artificial considerations.
- A] Universal responsibility is feeling for another's suffering, whether it is a person or an entire nation. To achieve true understanding and ward off the threat to survival, we must recognize what our enemy is motivated by.
- B] We must recognize that all beings want the same thing as us. Basically, universal responsibility is feeling for other people's suffering just as we feel our own. The need for simple relationships has made the world smaller and interdependent.

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- C] As the world becomes smaller, we need simpler relationships and universal responsibility, which means recognizing that even our enemies feel the same way we do. This is the way to achieve true understanding and ward off the threat to survival.
- D] As the world becomes smaller, our very survival is threatened. The only solution to achieving understanding is universal responsibility, which means recognizing that even our enemies feel the same way we do.
24. Rather than classifying art as good or bad art, it would make more sense to say if it is special or particular. There are good and bad practitioners of every genre that has already been defined. But how about the painter who strikes out on a new path, creates an imagery, a look that hasn't ever been seen before? That surely is essential to true art – the enormous struggle to achieve that can take a whole lifetime or come to nothing. All else is but floundering, repetition, more of the same ad nauseam. In the arts, it is very difficult to quantify excellence.
- A] Art is better classified as special or particular than good or bad. Artists may take a lifetime to create a new kind of art. All else is merely repetition. One cannot quantify excellence in art.
- B] Classifying art is impossible, as art is special. Artists who create new kinds of art and spend entire lifetimes doing so are the only ones essential to true art, as all else is worthless. Quantification of excellence is not possible.
- C] Rather than good or bad, art should be classified as special or particular. Good practitioners of art are therefore only those artists who spend a lifetime on their art, and all other kinds of art are merely repetitious and not excellence.
- D] It is difficult to classify or quantify art and excellence. While there are plenty of good or bad practitioners of art, those most worthy of mention are the artists who strike out on a new path – because all other kinds of art is worthless and repetitious.
25. Mumbai is the commercial and entertainment capital of India, and houses important financial institutions, such as the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), the National Stock Exchange of India (NSE) and the corporate headquarters of many Indian companies. Mumbai has attracted migrants from all over India because of the immense business opportunities, and the relatively high standard of living, making the city a potpourri of various communities and cultures. The city is home to India's Hindi film and television industry, known as Bollywood. Mumbai is also one of the rare cities to accommodate a national park, the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, within its city limits.
- A] With its many business opportunities and high standard of living, Mumbai has attracted migrants from all over the country. It also has a national park within its city limits, many financial institutions, corporate houses, and Bollywood.
- B] Mumbai is the commercial and financial capital of India. The city has the RBI, BSE, NSE, and many corporate headquarters. Migrants flock to the city for its business opportunities, high standard of living, Bollywood, and Sanjay Gandhi National Park.
- C] Mumbai is the home of the film and the television industry. It has attracted migrants from all over India because of the business opportunities, the high standard of living, making the city a potpourri of various communities and cultures.
- D] Mumbai is the commercial and entertainment capital of India with its many financial institutions, corporate headquarters, and Bollywood. It also has a national park within its city limits. Migrants make it a potpourri of communities and cultures, with a high standard of living.

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Paragraph Summary Extra Material Exercise - 3

Time: 50 minutes

Directions for questions 1 to 25: From among the options, choose the summary of the passage that is written in the same style as that of the passage.

1. We have good grounds for believing that the apparent simplicity of Darwin and Wallace's Theory of Evolution is deceptive. Never forget that, simple as the theory may seem, nobody thought of it until Darwin and Wallace in the mid-nineteenth century, nearly 200 years after Newton's *Principia*, and more than 2,000 years after Eratosthenes measured the Earth. How could such a simple idea go so long undiscovered by great thinkers of the calibre of Newton, Galileo, Descartes, Leibnitz, Hume and Aristotle? Why did it have to wait for two nineteenth century naturalists? Had it really been simple, the thinkers of yesteryear would not have overlooked it.
 - A] Darwin and Wallace's Theory of Evolution may be deceptively simple, as until the mid-nineteenth century, no previous great thinker had come up with it.
 - B] Darwin and Wallace's Theory of Evolution is not at all simple, as it was not discovered until the mid-nineteenth century, and great thinkers over the centuries missed it.
 - C] We can conclude that Darwin and Wallace's Theory of Evolution should have been discovered by great thinkers before the mid-nineteenth century.
 - D] It's surprising that something as simple as Darwin and Wallace's Theory of Evolution should not have been discovered until the mid-nineteenth century.
2. It used to perplex me when I read about people who liked what they did so much that there was nothing they'd rather do instead. There didn't seem to be any sort of work I liked that much. If I had a choice of (a) spending the next hour working on something or (b) be teleported to Rome and spend the next hour wandering about, was there any sort of work I'd prefer? Honestly, no. But then I realized that the fact is, almost anyone would rather, at any given moment, float about in the Caribbean, or eat some delicious food, or go shopping, than work on hard problems. The idea about doing the work you love assumes a certain length of *_me*. It doesn't mean, do what will make you happiest this second, but what will make you happiest over some longer period, like a week or a month.
 - A] I used to find it puzzling that some people like to work so much that they would forgo leisure activities. I wouldn't like to do so, but I have to take my long-term interests into consideration.
 - B] I found it strange that people could like work so much that they preferred it to everything else. I would much rather indulge in leisure than work. But this attitude may not be practical in the longer term.
 - C] I used to be surprised that people loved their work so much that they didn't want to do anything else, as I would prefer leisure to work. Doing the work you love means to be happy doing it over some length of time.
 - D] I would find it perplexing when people claimed that they would rather work than do anything else. I myself do enjoy my work, but not so much that I would choose it every time over my preferred leisure activities.

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3. Those who are unaccustomed to philosophical speculation may be inclined to dismiss such a doctrine as idealism as obviously absurd. There is no doubt that its principles contradict common sense which regards tables and chairs and the sun and moon and material objects generally as something radically different from minds and the contents of minds, and as having an existence which might continue if minds ceased. We think of matter as existing without any connection to minds, and it is hard to think of it as a mere product of mental activity.
 - A] People may be inclined to dismiss the philosophy of Idealism, as it goes against commonsense views, which claim that matter is separate from mind, and not a product of it.
 - B] People unfamiliar with philosophy may repudiate idealism as it contradicts the commonly held notion that physical objects have an independent existence, and are not products of the mind.
 - C] Idealism may seem absurd to those who don't understand philosophy, as its principles are very different from our commonsense view of the world which differentiates between mind and matter.
 - D] People who are not used to philosophy may object to idealism on the grounds that it regards material objects as existing apart from minds and mental notions, and not as products of them.
4. Ever since the Gulf War, an estimated twenty thousand returning US soldiers have been experiencing a series of mysterious illnesses. Symptoms include chronic fatigue, joint pain, rashes, hair loss, memory loss and even brain damage. Disturbing reports of miscarriages, stillbirths, birth defects and death among the babies fathered by the returning soldiers have also emerged. There is mounting evidence that these symptoms, called the Desert Storm Syndrome, may be due to the American soldiers' exposure to experimental vaccines, drugs and pesticides. On a daily basis the soldiers were required to take an experimental, anti-nerve drug called Pyridostigmine Bromine. The drug was supposed to be a precautionary measure that would protect the soldiers in case of a biological or chemical warfare.
 - A] The Desert Storm Syndrome is the cause of the mysterious illness affecting the American soldiers who have returned from the Gulf War. The soldiers as well as their family members have been suffering from the disease whose main cause is the anti-nerve drug Pyridostigmine Bromine.
 - B] On returning from the Gulf War, American soldiers are showing symptoms of a mysterious illness, called the Desert Storm Syndrome, resulting from their exposure to experimental vaccines, drugs and pesticides administered to protect them from biological and chemical warfare. The babies born after their return have also manifested abnormality.
 - C] American soldiers returning from the Gulf War are suffering from a strange illness, the Desert Storm Syndrome, which could have been caused by experimental medications and pesticides, such as Pyridostigmine Bromine, which was meant to protect them against biological or chemical warfare. The children they have fathered since have also suffered problems.
 - D] The Desert Storm Syndrome is the name given to a mysterious illness that American soldiers returning from the Gulf War have been suffering from. The cause has been traced to the experimental drugs, such as Pyridostigmine Bromine, that the soldiers were made to take to protect them from biological or chemical warfare.

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5. Unwanted barking is one of the most common behaviour problems in dogs. It is normal for dogs to vocalize and bark from time to time but many times this behaviour escalates, much to the frustration of many dog owners. There are many causes of unwanted barking. One cause is attention-seeking barking. You may have inadvertently reinforced this behaviour if as a pup your dog barked a lot and you gave him attention to try and stop the behaviour. As an older dog, he may be exhibiting this behaviour because he is left alone for long periods of time, does not have appropriate stimulation or exercise, or is an active dog that needs to have a job to be happy.
- A] Unwanted barking is a common behaviour problem among dogs. It has many causes, including attention seeking, a behaviour which may have been unintentionally reinforced by owners.
- B] Unwanted barking in dogs arises for many reasons. The dog owner could many times be at fault. The cause of such behaviour needs to be determined in order to resolve the problem.
- C] Unwanted barking, a common behaviour problem among dogs, could have many causes. One reason may be that the dog is left alone for long periods of time.
- D] Unwanted barking among dogs can be frustrating for their owners. But they have only themselves to blame, as dogs often bark in order to get the attention their owners are denying them.
6. There always was something magical about this kind of iconoclasm, which rests on the belief that smashing an image will somehow solve the problems associated with it. When English Protestants challenged the power of the Roman Catholic Church in the sixteenth century, mobs laid waste to stone-carved saints and other holy representations with pick-hammers and axes. Eighteenth-century revolutionaries did the same to churches in France. The most radical example occurred in China only a little more than 50 years ago, when Red Guards destroyed Buddhist temples and burned Confucian books – or indeed anything old and traditional – to herald the Cultural Revolution. It is easy to deplore this type of destruction. Great buildings and works of art are lost. One is tempted to assume that only people who believe in the magical power of images would wish to erase them. The sensible way to deal with monuments of the past would be to see them simply as artifacts of history.
- A] Great buildings, works of art, and artifacts of history are destroyed mistakenly under the belief that such monuments have magical power and their destruction will solve the historical problems.
- B] The people who believe in the magical power of monuments destroy them to erase historical problems. This magical iconoclasm drove the Protestants, the 18th century revolutionaries of France, and the Red Guards.
- C] The Protestants, the 18th century revolutionaries of France, and the Red Guards were iconoclasts who believed in the magical power of monuments instead of dealing with them as artifacts of history.
- D] Great buildings and works of art are lost when iconoclasts destroy them. They believe that such monuments have magical power and their destruction will solve the problems associated with those artifacts of history.
7. It is only here in England, in her homeland, that Agatha Christie has not been given the respect she deserves. Europeans as eminent as Roland Barthes and Umberto Eco describe her as 'brilliant' and 'extraordinary' without a blush; Americans as distinguished as Raymond Chandler and Billy Wilder viewed her as one of the most exciting novelists of her time. The king of the self-consciously highbrow French literary scene, Michel Houellebecq, writes a hymn of praise to her in his latest

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- novel, Platform. Yet the English insist on seeing her as fodder for the tourists and perhaps the regions; a writer of elaborate crossword puzzles, not literature.
- A] In her homeland, i.e. England, Agatha Christie does not have a reputation as a good writer, but she enjoys considerable popularity around the world.
- B] It is unfortunate that Agatha Christie does not get the credit she deserves in her own homeland (England), whereas the Europeans, the Americans and the French praise her.
- C] While Agatha Christie has not got the recognition she deserves in England, she is a very popular writer among the Europeans (including the French) and Americans.
- D] It is only in England, her homeland, that Agatha Christie is considered an inferior writer, whereas eminent Europeans, Americans and French praise her.
8. For centuries, comets have imprinted disaster on the human mind. By 400 BC, Chinese astronomers had sketched 29 varieties of comets, many foretelling calamity. Aristotle's assumption that comets were a warning from the gods gripped Western civilization for two millennia after the heyday of the ancient Greeks. Even at the close of the 20 century, comets and meteors played starring roles in cinematic tales of doom and destruction. The comet threat, it turns out, is not merely mythological. Modern science has revealed that a giant collision probably did in the dinosaurs, and in 1994 human beings nervously watched Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 smash into Jupiter.
- A] For centuries, people have believed that comets foretell disaster. But in this scientific day and age, this superstition may finally be put to rest.
- B] Humans have associated comets with disaster for centuries. But recent scientific revelations and astronomical events suggest that this fear is not merely a myth.
- C] Humans' negative view of comets is warranted, as shown by Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9's impact onto Jupiter and the collision that wiped out the dinosaurs.
- D] Right from the times of Aristotle, humans have believed comets to be bad omens. Even in this modern age, there are people who believe this.
9. Various countries have set standards in legislation of emissions in the form of concentration levels that are believed to be low enough to protect public health. Source emission standards are also specified to limit the discharge of pollutants into the air, so that air-quality standards will be achieved. However, the nature of the problem requires the implementation of international environmental treaties, and to this end, 49 countries agreed in March 1985 at a United Nations convention to protect the ozone layer. This 'Montreal Protocol', which was renegotiated in 1990, calls for the phase-out of certain chlorocarbons and fluorocarbons by the end of the century and provides aid to developing countries in making this transition.
- A] In a bid to protect public health, apart from legislating on the limits to concentration levels and source-emissions, 49 countries are implementing the international treaty of Montreal Protocol of 1985, and have renegotiated it to phase out chlorocarbons and fluorocarbon by the end of the century.
- B] Various countries have set up legislative standards to specify concentration limits and emission standards in the interest of public health. International treaties are also required to help countries in this effort, such as the Montreal Protocol signed by 49 countries at a UN Convention in 1985.
- C] Taking the cue from the signing of several international treaties like the Montreal Protocol, many countries are now setting up legislative standards to deal with environmental pollution by specifying concentration and emission limits in a bid to protect public health.

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- D] Various countries have initiated legislation standards to curb environmental pollution including setting limits for concentration and emission levels, besides signing environmental treaties. In this regard a UN Convention against ozone layer depletion has been signed, apart from protocols such as the Montreal Protocol.
10. Even though no less a figure than Neil Armstrong has been quoted recently as saying that the challenges to land on Mars are not as difficult as the Apollo pioneers faced, a manned mission to Mars seems beyond the reach of affordable technology and political will. What was possible in the 1960s to a technically less advanced generation may be out of reach to this and future generations, simply because of the change in attitudes and priorities and the vast increase in the thresholds of risk that are now seen as acceptable. This is one overhead that the Apollo programme did not have to face. Apollo could not be reproduced in the early 21st century, simply because the world we live in is so utterly different from that of only 40 or 50 years ago; sights have lowered as fears have increased.
- A] Despite Neil Armstrong's insistence to the contrary, landing on Mars in the early 21st century is not as easy as the Apollo mission was in the 1960s. Scientific attitudes have changed, and man has become fearful of the universe.
 - B] Neil Armstrong may think differently, but landing on Mars seems an improbable proposition today. Attitudes and priorities have changed and the fears of the modern world have lowered ambitions.
 - C] Though Neil Armstrong thinks otherwise, the achievement of the Apollo pioneers cannot be replicated today by a landing on Mars – a technologically and politically unaffordable option – as attitudes have changed and caution has lowered ambitions.
 - D] Neil Armstrong insists that a landing on Mars is possible today, but scientists in the early 21st century are more cautious than they were when Apollo was launched and such a landing has become unviable due to political and technological constraints.
11. There is a difference between knowingness and knowledge, but what is it? Knowingness comes after knowledge; it is only the echo of its source, and it is proud to be the echo. One of the liberties of our connected age is that we can be almost infinitely knowing, consoling our lack of true knowledge with an easy cynicism of acquisition. It is cheaply glorious to be able to discover almost any fact about the world. On the machine I am using to write this review: I experience that liberty as the reward it is, and also as a punishment; as both a gift of the digital world and a judgment on my scant acquaintance with the actual world. Speak for yourself, you may say. Who is this "we," so easily invoked? If knowingness is capitalism's gift to those metropolitan élites who haven't earned it, there are also multitudes of people, constrained by poverty and political oppression and the bad luck of obscurity, who don't deserve the brutal "knowledge" that is being meted out daily on their lives; they would be very grateful for the privileges of knowingness.
- A] Those overlooked by capitalism would willingly choose knowledge and this diminishes the value of the argument of cynicism made by the sheltered elites about knowledge.
 - B] Capitalism shields the elites from a full acquaintance with the world while exposing the poor to the world and this explains their different attitudes towards privileges.
 - C] The ease of acquisition is a reward for the underprivileged that would be grateful for even the 'cheap glory' associated with it.
 - D] The cynical argument of the ease of knowingness wanes when one grasps that those less fortunate would gladly embrace this 'ease' rather than an immersed acquaintance with the world.

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12. As in the 18th century, so in the 21st. Cognitive psychologists with their innatist views tell us that women work with a finer mesh of emotional understanding than men. The novel - by that view the most feminine of forms - answers to their biologically ordained skills. From other rooms in the teeming mansion of the social sciences, there are others who insist that it is all down to conditioning. But perhaps the causes are less interesting than the facts themselves. Reading groups, readings, breakdowns of book sales all tell the same story: when women stop reading, the novel will be dead.
- A] In the 21st century too, the survival of the novel depends on female readership, which is to say it depends on their innate inclination towards fine emotional understanding.
- B] As psychology has shown, both women and the novel share a deep reservoir of emotional understanding, which underscores the reason for the dependence of the novel on female readership.
- C] Some social sciences argue that women are conditioned by society to have finer emotional understanding, which explains why the novel depends on women readers for its survival.
- D] It may be down to nature or nurture, but even in the 21st century one thing is clear: if women read on, the novel lives on.
13. The century since Franz Kafka was born has been marked by the idea of "modernism"—self-consciousness new among centuries, a consciousness of being new. Sixty years after his death, Kafka epitomizes one aspect of this modern mind-set: a sensation of anxiety and shame whose center cannot be located and therefore cannot be placated; a sense of an infinite difficulty within things, impeding every step; a sensitivity acute beyond usefulness, as if the nervous system, flayed of its old hide of social usage and religious belief, must record every touch as pain. In Kafka's peculiar and highly original case this dreadful quality is mixed with immense tenderness, oddly good humor, and a certain severe and reassuring formality. The combination makes him an artist; but rarely can an artist have struggled against greater inner resistance and more sincere diffidence as to the worth of his art.
- A] Despite Kafka's shyness and struggles he is a quintessential modernist artist, as he, quite unlike any other, manages to juxtapose tenderness and humor with pain and an implacable sense of anxiety and shame.
- B] Kafka's ability to lace his literature with themes of modernism such as anxiety, shame and pain intermingled with humor and tenderness makes him an original modernist.
- C] Kafka was ahead of his time as he exemplifies the modernist mindset of anxiety and pain, but he is raised to the level of an artist only when he manages to mix this with humor and tenderness.
- D] Kafka's shyness and inner struggles are an outcome of the modernism he displays wherein the thoughts are permeated with anxiety and pain, but as he is an artist he uses humor and formality as a reassurance.
14. If you tell your child's pediatrician that your child is having trouble sleeping, she might respond by asking you how well you sleep yourself. A team of Finnish researchers found that parents with poor sleep quality tended to report more sleep-related difficulties in their children than parents who slept well. But when the researchers objectively monitored the children's sleep, using a bracelet similar to a commercial fitness tracker that monitored movement acceleration, a measure of sleep quality, they found that the parents were often reporting sleep problems in their children that didn't seem to be there.
- A] Parents with sleep problems think their children have them too.

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- B] Children that have sleep problem usually get it from their parents.
C] Parents with sleep problems often notice similar problems in their kids more promptly.
D] Parents often see health problems in their kids that are not there in reality.
15. Alzheimer's disease is a progressive brain disorder that causes dementia, destroying memory, cognitive skills, the ability to care for oneself, speak and walk, said Ruth Drew, director of family and information services at the Alzheimer's Association. Once patients reach the advanced stages of Alzheimer's, they may stop eating and become weak and susceptible to infections. Unable to swallow or cough, they are at high risk of choking, aspirating food particles or water into the lungs and developing pneumonia, which is often the immediate cause of death, she said.
- A] Since the brain affects everything, Alzheimer's ultimately affects everything including the ability to swallow, cough and breathe.
B] Alzheimer's ultimately affects everything including the ability to swallow, cough and breathe, which may cause death.
C] Alzheimer's is a degenerative disease that can affect not just memory but also muscular function.
D] Alzheimer's affects brain which in turn affects various muscular abilities, which may cause death.
16. Machiavelli died nearly 500 years ago, but his name lives on as a byword for cunning, duplicity, and the exercise of bad faith in political affairs. 'The murderous Machiavel', as Shakespeare called him, has never ceased to be an object of hatred to moralists of all persuasions, conservatives and revolutionaries alike. Edmund Burke claimed to see 'the odious maxims of a 'Machiavellian Policy' underlying the 'democratic tyranny' of the French Revolution. Marx and Engels attacked the principles of Machiavellianism with no less vehemence, while insisting that the true exponents of 'Machiavellian Policy' are those who attempt 'to paralyse democratic energies' at periods of revolutionary change.
- A] Much notoriety has gathered around Machiavelli's ideas and he has been discussed and criticized by several influential people.
B] Influential thinkers throughout have criticized the Machiavellianism which constitutes one of the most dangerous threats to morality in political life.
C] Philosophers throughout have criticized Machiavelli's attack on the prevailing moral and democratic assumptions of his age.
D] Machiavelli's name is increasingly invoked whenever the issues of political power and leadership are discussed.
17. Of all the major illnesses, mental or physical, depression has been one of the toughest to subdue. Despite the ubiquity of antidepressant drugs — there are now 26 to choose from — only a third of patients with major depression will experience a full remission after the first round of treatment, and successive treatments with different drugs will give some relief to just 20 to 25 percent more.
- A] Depression remains an elusive disease despite the usage of antidepressant drugs, and a very low percentage of patients can be completely cured by treatment.
B] Depression is an elusive disease characterized by a state of low mood and aversion to activity that can affect a person's thoughts, behavior, feelings and sense of well-being and the treatment is hard to pin down.
C] Depression is an elusive disease; it takes some trial and error to find the treatment that works best for you.

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- D] There's no one proven way that helps people recover from depression; however, there are a range of effective treatments and health professionals who can help one in recovering.
18. One of the most distinctive features of the Indian Constitution is the inclusion of social justice provisions, which the United States Constitution does not expressly contain. Part IV of the Indian Constitution enumerates certain Directive Principles of State Policy, reflecting a concept from the Constitution of Eire. These principles, though not judicially enforceable, are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country. Specifically, the Principles articulate the socio-economic responsibility of the State towards its citizens by securing for all citizens just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief, compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen, free legal services to all indigent persons, and the establishment of sound international relations. Basically, these provisions uphold the spirit of the Indian Constitution as a "Social Document" that embodies twentieth century socio-economic goals.
- A] The Indian Constitution, despite its fundamental differences from that of the United States, gives utmost importance to the cause of social justice.
 - B] The inclusion of social justice provisions in the Indian Constitution upholds the socio-economic spirit of the document unlike the US constitution.
 - C] The Indian Constitution, due to the inclusion of social justice provisions and directive principles of state policy, becomes a social document that champions the cause of twentieth century socio-economic goals.
 - D] The Indian Constitution derives its uniqueness from the inclusion of social justice provisions which reflect the socio-economic responsibility of the United States.
19. Net savvy companies are using social media to advertise their products and build customer loyalty. Interactions and feedback from customers help businesses to understand the market, and fine-tune their products and strategies. Many firms organize contests and give away prizes to enthuse consumers to visit their social website page more often. Compared to television advertisements and other expensive forms of marketing, social media presence is a cheap and effective means to enhance brand image and popularity.
- A] Social media is the best and cheapest means to communicate to the customer who you are and what you sell.
 - B] Social media is the most popular way in the recent time to reach your existing customers at the single platform.
 - C] The multiple benefits technologically advanced companies have by reaching out to the customers for various sales and services needs are facilitated well by social media.
 - D] The most effective way to outreach clients' needs and help the companies serve them better can be done only by social media in technologically savvy world.
20. The Mental Capacity Act (2005) provides a statutory framework to empower and protect vulnerable people who are not able to make their own decisions. It makes it clear who can take decisions, in which situations, and how they should go about this. It enables people to plan ahead for a time when they may lose capacity. The Act replaces previous statutory schemes for Enduring Powers of Attorney and Court of Protection Receivers with reformed and updated schemes. The Mental Capacity Act applies to people aged 16 and over.
- A] The Mental Capacity Act (2005) is designed to help mentally unstable people who are not able to make emotional decisions according to their physical age.

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- B] The Mental Capacity Act (2005) is a unique scheme that enables decision making senses in a human brain when one's mental age does not match one's physical age.
- C] The Mental Capacity Act (2005) is one of the futuristic schemes where no other scheme has been able to match the services it provides to adults who lack decision making.
- D] The Mental Capacity Act (2005) is the latest and futuristic scheme that empowers individuals for decision making in all walks of life after a certain age.
21. Speech therapy is a clinical program aimed at improving speech, language skills and oral motor abilities. Children who are able to talk may work on making their speech clearer, or on building their language skills by learning new words, learning to speak in sentences, or improving their listening skills. Children who cannot talk may learn sign language, or how to use special equipment such as a computer that speaks for them. Children who talk but have challenges with more discreet communication issues such as facial expression or gestural language use, may work on these areas of communication.
- A] Oral disorders in individuals can be treated by a clinical method popularly known as speech therapy that encompasses various types of disability.
- B] A clinical method to treat major oral disabilities by helping children overcome the barriers of speaking and listening skills is known as speech therapy.
- C] A clinical method to treat oral and aural disabilities by helping children overcome linguistic barriers is known as speech therapy.
- D] A clinical method to treat oral and aural disabilities by helping children overcome language barriers is known as speech therapy.
22. By the nineteen-sixties, Bunting's life was at an uncharacteristic lull: he had spent the previous decade in his home of Northumberland, working at local newspapers, where he ended up subediting the business page and stock tables. He confessed in a letter to the publisher Jonathan Williams that his life had been "one of struggling to keep my belly filled and my children's bellies filled, and be left with no time whatever for literary pre-occupations."
- A] According to Bunting, he had spent a decade in his home of Northumberland, working at local newspapers, much to his chagrin.
- B] According to Bunting, his life had been dull, uneventful and laden with the mundane aspects of living.
- C] Bunting's life was heavy with misery caused by lack of money, by the nineteen-sixties.
- D] Bunting's life was dull and his actions were limited only to taking care of the basic and purely functional aspects of living, by the nineteen-sixties.
23. In just the past few years, the writer Jonathan Franzen was widely mocked for saying he had considered adopting an Iraqi orphan and criticized for writing an article on climate change in the New Yorker, in which he claimed that the scale of the problem meant that humans were giving short shrift to pressing matters such as bird conservation. His critics have at times gleefully slotted him into the role of "clueless white male novelist," an out-of-touch egghead who, they argue, occupies more of the cultural limelight than he deserves.
- A] Jonathan Franzen was mocked by people for his opinions on climate change and bird conservation. People think he is undeserving of appreciation and any cultural limelight.
- B] Jonathan Franzen's adoption of an Iraqi boy and his article on climate change that appeared in the New Yorker have made him an object of ridicule in the eyes of the people, in the recent times.

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- C] In the recent times, Jonathan Franzen was mocked by people for having considered adopting an Iraqi orphan and was criticized for an article he wrote on climate change. Also, they say he gets undue importance and that he's unintelligent.
- D] In the recent times, Jonathan Franzen came under a lot of cultural limelight which people thought he did not deserve, at all. He also wrote an article in the New Yorker on climate change and how we are being remiss in the context of bird conservation.
24. According to a bestselling Israeli historian, humankind will turn itself into God by using three new types of engineering. Bio-engineers will "take the old sapiens body, and intentionally rewrite its genetic code, rewire its brain circuits, alter its biochemical imbalance, and even grow entirely artificial limbs". Cyborg engineers will "go a step further, merging the organic body with non-organic devices such as bionic hands, artificial eyes, or millions of nano-robots that will navigate our bloodstream, diagnose problems and repair damages". And a third kind of engineering will dispense with organic parts altogether.
- A] An Israeli historian prophesied that religion will soon be rendered meaningless as man himself will turn into God.
- B] A world renown historian predicts the substitution of God by man in the immediate future.
- C] A popular historian thinks mankind will replace God, in the sense that creation and destruction will no more be out of the scope of mankind.
- D] A bestselling Israeli historian believes that humankind will eventually become capable of procreating itself.
25. Sentimentality is a defect in the quality, not the quantity, of feeling in a poem. But how is a reader to recognize this defect in feeling that we are calling sentimentality? The best guide is a wide experience of the art. Reading those poets that we have, by an election, lasting generations, inducted into the canon, one finds very little that is sentimental. The great tradition is a highly reliable guide in this matter. Millennia before sentimentality was given a name in the eighteenth century and elevated to prominence in popular literature, the imbalance between emotion and its object was resisted in the sober wisdom of Homer and the frank self-evaluation of Donne.
- A] Sentimentality is a defect in the quality of feeling, in poetry. Yet the works of Homer and Donne are popular despite their display of sentimentality.
- B] The works of all great poets indicate that sentimentality is more of a folly than an asset. Because, only poets who write without feeling become popular, ultimately.
- C] In poetry, sentimentality is a defect more of quality of feeling than of quantity of feeling, and this has been evidenced in literary history by the works of great poets.
- D] People tend to think sentimentality indicates good quality, in poetry. However, this is untrue as sentimentality is more of a defect than not.

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Paragraph Summary Extra Material Exercise - 4

Time: 50 minutes

Directions for questions 1 to 25: From among the options, choose the summary of the passage that is written in the same style as that of the passage.

1. Post-structuralist' is a non- or even anti-name ...the name pins the writer down, makes it possible to speak species, and offers a bootstrap by which talk about the new theory can raise itself above the old. But this name also begs the question of another, previous name: ...'structuralism' ... Post-structuralism offered structuralism its last chance to make a science out of theorizing literature. It is as though the post structuralists represented the culmination and the grand finale of all previous attempts to produce a scientific theory of literature; in this case, no 'new structuralism' was possible. Perhaps post-structuralism more usefully describes what happened next; it hints, among other things, at both the dangerously over-productive parent and the contentiously illegitimate offspring. But even this seems too closely to confine, or even to exclude its subject. In the event we have the equally graphic 'post-structuralism', a term that seems not to name what we do in the present at all, but rather to re-name structuralism itself, as what we used to do in the past. It provides a post to which structuralism is then hitched, confining it by means of the shortest tether the language has to offer".
A] The concepts 'structuralism' and 'post-structuralism' take on a relationship in which the outmoded 'structuralism' has been redrafted by the improved 'poststructuralism'.
B] 'Post-structuralism' is a body of work that followed structuralism, and sought to comprehend a world irrevocably dissected into several small parts, just like in deconstruction.
C] The terms 'structuralist' and 'post-structuralist' are labels imposed for a heterogeneous array of often conflicting or divergent theoretical positions.
D] 'Post-structuralism', unlike 'structuralism', destabilizes traditional unities of the text and the subject.
2. An object is worth more to you if you already own it. Researchers found that some Cornell students who would choose a chocolate bar over a coffee mug start to prefer the mug once they have been given one. This "endowment effect" has been spotted with all sorts of things, from basketball tickets to shares and petrol vouchers. The question that has puzzled economists is just why a supposedly clever species like Homo sapiens should fall prey to something so irrational. Now scientists may have provided an answer. The endowment effect has been seen in brain-imaging studies in people and in chimps, which suggests it is an evolutionary adaptation. Trade was risky when there were no contracts, law or language. The bird in the hand was worth even more when bushes were dangerous.
A] Possession of an object as a standard of value puzzles economists, but is explained by scientists as an evolutionary adaptation.
B] The 'endowment effect' in which an object's worth is enhanced if one owns it, puzzles economists, but is explained as an evolutionary adaptation in human beings.
C] The 'endowment effect', in which an object's worth is enhanced if one owns it, is considered irrational by economists, but scientists attribute it to evolution.

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- D] The 'endowment effect', in which an object's worth is considered more than it is worth, is considered irrational by economists, but scientists explain it as an evolutionary adaptation in human beings.
3. In one sense, in fact, though this may be a little harder for you to understand, you are sunlight yourselves; for the power in your muscles and nerves that makes you able to jump and dance and sing and laugh and breathe is the sunlight which you have devoured in bread and apples and potatoes, and which the plants had tanked up in through their leaves in the long, sunny days of spring and summer.
- A] Sunlight is stored by plants and then these plants are eaten by humans, who in turn use this energy for all their activities.
 - B] The power of sun sustains all life like plants who take the sunlight in through their leaves, and humans who use them for their everyday activities.
 - C] Every being possesses sunlight inside them by either drinking it directly like plants or indirectly like humans, through plants.
 - D] All beings have sunlight within them for sustenance; plants get it directly through their leaves while humans get it indirectly from plants.
4. It is fashionable nowadays to talk about personal attention as a commodity or even a currency. Many companies are looking for ways to automate the act of "paying attention" to individual customers on a grand scale, even as many of them also confuse attention with intention (to buy). Indeed, "attention" is becoming more interesting now that the Internet makes it easier to measure it. But attention is neither a currency nor a commodity. It can be bought and sold, to some extent, but it cannot be traded to third parties, and it is not entirely fungible.
- A] Believing in the fungibility of personal attention which has become measurable because of the internet, companies have mistaken it to be an intention to buy.
 - B] Companies are increasingly treating "personal attention" as fungible as a commodity or currency and automating the act and measuring it on the internet.
 - C] Companies do not realize that "personal attention" is not entirely fungible; hence, the attempts to automate the act and measure it are bound to ultimate failure.
 - D] Though "personal attention" to customers is not a commodity or currency, companies are trying to automate the act which has become measurable because of the internet.
5. To the reader who knows Nietzsche, who has studied his Zarathustra and understood it, and who, in addition, has digested the works entitled Beyond Good and Evil, The Genealogy of Morals, The Twilight of the Idols, and The Antichrist, - to such a reader everything in this volume will be perfectly clear and comprehensible. In the attack on Strauss he will immediately detect the germ of the whole of Nietzsche's subsequent attitude towards too hasty contentment and the foolish beatitude of the "easily pleased"; in the paper on Wagner he will recognise Nietzsche the indefatigable borer, miner and underminer, seeking to define his ideals, striving after self-knowledge above all, and availing himself of any contemporary approximation to his ideal man, in order to press it forward as the incarnation of his thoughts. Wagner the reformer of mankind! Wagner the dithyrambic dramatist! The reader who knows Nietzsche will not be misled by these expressions.
- A] Everything in this volume would be clear to a reader who knows Nietzsche very well.
 - B] To the uninitiated reader, some words of explanation are due, not only in regard to the works mentioned, but in regard to Nietzsche himself.

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- C] A reader who knows Nietzsche will not be beguiled by Wagner's expressions.
D] Everything in this volume would be comprehensible to a reader who is familiar with the works of Nietzsche.
6. India's financial system is dominated by state-owned commercial banks that allocate capital inefficiently. Part of this inefficiency stems from regulations that require banks to provide funding to "priority" sectors, loans that have traditionally had a high risk of turning bad. Although the stock market is relatively developed, it remains inadequate as an alternative source of funding for the bulk of Indian companies. This lack of effective financial intermediation, combined with a low savings rate, means that the economy continues to face capacity constraints.
- A] India's inefficient financial system is owing to capacity constraints as capital allocation by state owned commercial banks stresses on priority sectors, stock market proves inadequate as an alternative resource, and as savings rates are low.
B] The domination of state owned commercial banks, the inefficiency of the stock market, and the low savings rate are major causes for inefficiency in the Indian financial system.
C] The regulations that require state owned commercial banks to fund priority sectors, and stock market inadequacy, and low savings rate have led to capacity constraints in the Indian financial systems.
D] India's financial system faces capacity constraints owing to inefficient capital allocation by state owned commercial banks, inadequacy of alternative sources of funding, and low savings rate.
7. There has been debate in the psychological literature about whether intelligence and creativity are part of the same process or represent distinct mental processes. Evidence from attempts to look at correlations between intelligence and creativity from the 1950s onwards, by authors such as Barron, Guilford or Wallach and Kogan, regularly suggested that correlations between these concepts were low enough to justify treating them as distinct concepts. Some researchers believe that creativity is the outcome of the same cognitive processes as intelligence, and is only judged as creativity in terms of its consequences, i.e. when the outcome of cognitive processes happens to produce something novel, a view which Perkins has termed the "nothing special" hypothesis.
- A] Creativity and Intelligence are two distinct mental processes. Intelligence is a cognitive process and its outcome when it is something novel is creativity.
B] The debate about whether intelligence and creativity are two distinct processes has been continuing since the 1950s, and still remains unresolved.
C] Researchers are divided about the correlation between intelligence and creativity, with one school claiming that they are the same and another that they are different cognitive processes.
D] The evidence of correlation between intelligence and creativity is so high that they can be thought of as distinct mental processes, though some researchers claim that creativity is the effect of intelligence when it produces something novel.
8. It is certain that the easy and obvious philosophy will always, with the generality of mankind, have the preference above the accurate and abstruse; and by many will be recommended, not only as more agreeable, but more useful than the other. It enters more into common life; moulds the heart and affections; and, by touching those principles which actuate men, reforms their conduct, and brings them nearer to that model of perfection which it describes. On the contrary, the abstruse philosophy, being founded on a turn of mind, which cannot enter into business and action, vanishes

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when the philosopher leaves the shade, and comes into open day; nor can its principles easily retain any influence over our conduct and behaviour.

- A] Philosophy that is more easily understood is more important than the more difficult type of philosophy, or abstract philosophy.
 - B] Easy or obvious philosophy is more successful than difficult philosophy.
 - C] Easy or more obvious philosophy is more recommended because it is perceived to be more useful than abstruse philosophy.
 - D] Philosophy that is easily understood is more useful in the moulding of mankind than accurate or abstruse philosophy.
9. Recent research carried out in 2008 in the Siberian Arctic has shown millions of tons of the greenhouse gas methane being released, apparently through perforations in the Arctic Ocean's seabed permafrost, with concentrations in some regions reaching up to 100 times above normal. Current methane release has previously been estimated at 0.5 megatonnes (Mt) per year. Researchers also conclude that "release of up to 50 gigatonnes (Gt) of predicted amount of hydrate storage [is] highly possible for abrupt release at any time". Land-based permafrost in the Siberian Arctic was also recently observed to be releasing large amounts of methane, estimated at over 4 million tons.
- A] Research has shown that the release of methane through perforations in the Arctic Ocean's seabed and land-based permafrost have increased recently. Also, there is hydrate storage having the potential for high and abrupt release of methane.
 - B] Research has shown that the release of methane through perforations in the permafrost in the Arctic region is increasing at an alarming rate and also holds the potential for abrupt and catastrophic releases.
 - C] Research has shown that the release of methane through perforations in the permafrost in the Arctic has increased, in addition to the land based release. Also, there is hydrate storage having the potential for high and abrupt release of methane.
 - D] Recent research has shown a hundred percent increase in the release of methane from 0.5 megatonnes per year. Also, there is hydrate storage having the potential for release up to 50 gigatonnes.
 - E] Research in 2008 has shown that the release of methane through perforations in the permafrost and land based release have reached 100 times above normal from 0.5 megatonnes per year. Also, there is hydrate storage having the potential for release up to 50 gigatonnes.
10. Fabian Society was a socialist society founded in 1883–84 in London, having as its goal the establishment of a democratic socialist state in Great Britain. The Fabians put their faith in evolutionary socialism rather than in revolution. The principal activities of the society consist in the furtherance of its goal of socialism through the education of the public along socialist lines by means of meetings, lectures, discussion groups, conferences, and summer schools; carrying out research into political, economic, and social problems; and publishing books, pamphlets, and periodicals.
- A] The activities of the Fabian Society founded in London in 1883-84 centred around establishing socialism through peaceful means.
 - B] The Fabian Society, founded in London in 1883-84, had for its goal the establishment of socialism through education and propaganda.

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- C] The Fabian Society was founded in London in 1883-84 in order to establish socialism in Great Britain.
- D] Founded in London in 1883-84, the Fabian Society attempted to establish socialism in Great Britain through education and propaganda.
11. Video games get a bad press. Many are unquestionably violent and, as has been the way with new media from novels to comic books to television, they have been accused of corrupting the moral fabric of youth. Nor are such accusations without merit. There is a body of research suggesting that violent games can lead to aggressive thoughts, if not to violence itself. But not all games are shoot-'em-ups, and what is less examined is whether those that reward more constructive behaviour also have lingering impacts.
- A] Though it is accused that violent video games have the ability to corrupt the young, their lingering positive impacts are not adequately examined.
- B] Though bad press and research accuse the video games of corrupting the moral fabric of the youth, the games that reward constructive behaviour also leave lingering impacts.
- C] Though it is true that violent video games have the ability to corrupt the young, the impact of games that are positive have not been adequately examined.
- D] Though violent video games are generally seen to be inducing aggressive behaviour, any positive impact they may have has not been well examined.
12. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, or PTSD, is the persistence of debilitating psychological symptoms. It can include flashbacks and nightmares, increased arousal in the form of insomnia, anger and an inability to concentrate, and impaired personal relationships. Although lasting psychological damage from horrific experiences has been recognised since time immemorial, it is only since 1980, when veterans were still experiencing stress from the Vietnam war, that PTSD has been a formal psychiatric diagnosis.
- A] PTSD is a set of psychological symptoms. Though in existence since ancient times it was considered an illness only after the Vietnam war.
- B] PTSD is a formal psychiatric diagnosis for symptoms including flashbacks, nightmares, insomnia, anger and impaired relationships.
- C] Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is the persistence of debilitating psychological symptoms. Though in existence since ancient times it was considered an illness only after 1980.
- D] Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is a psychiatric diagnosis for flashbacks, nightmares, insomnia, anger and impaired relationships, an illness from the Vietnam War.
13. A recent survey by Choice Hotels Europe, which operates the Sleep Inn chain, has found that classical music put 25 per cent of the respondents to sleep while 17 per cent regarded love songs as a lullaby. What the survey does highlight is the unusual places some people choose to get a good night's rest, ranging from a castle turret in Scotland and the top of a volcano (presumably of the dormant variety) to the back of a corpse-containing hearse (the kind of place Dracula would have recommended for a kip). One sleeper even managed to dodge security and spent the night in the toys' department of Harrods in London. Others opted for a churchyard and the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. Sleepers seem to be getting more adventurous. Third World sleepers generally settle for the straight and the narrow of a bed with a pillow.
- A] Classical music is primarily responsible for putting people to sleep. People sleep in a variety of places. But third world sleepers always sleep on a bed.

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- B] Classical music is one of the higher catalysts for putting people to sleep. The survey mentions a variety of places that people sleep in. Third world sleepers do not seek variety and generally sleep on a bed.
- C] A recent survey mentioned a variety of places people have slept in. It also mentions some factors that can cause sleeping. Third world sleepers generally sleep on a bed.
- D] A recent survey mentioned a variety of places people normally sleep in. It also mentions how music can cause sleeping. Third world sleepers generally sleep on a bed.
14. Asia's economic dynamism is beginning to find a parallel in the region's diplomacy, particularly where security is concerned. Indeed, we may now be "present at the creation," which described the construction of the post-World War II global security order. This time, what is being created is a security order for Asia that reflects its newfound primacy in world affairs, though what that order will ultimately look like remains to be determined.
- A] Unlike the security order that emerged post-World War II, the evolving security order of Asia driven by its economic power seems uncertain.
- B] Similar to the post-World War II security order, a diplomatic global security order is emerging driven by Asia's economic primacy in world affairs.
- C] Similar to the creation of the post-World War II global security order, a new security order for Asia is being driven by its current economic supremacy.
- D] The current emergence of an Asian security order similar to the world security order of post World War II seems to have an uncertain future.
15. Twenty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of communism, the world is facing another stark choice between two fundamentally different forms of organization: international capitalism and state capitalism. The former, represented by the United States, has broken down, and the latter, represented by China, is on the rise. Following the path of least resistance will lead to the gradual disintegration of the international financial system. A new multilateral system based on sounder principles must be invented.
- A] Least resistance to the International capitalism represented by US and the State Capitalism represented by China will lead to the breakdown of International financial system.
- B] A new multilateral economic system must be invented to prevent the rise of Chinese model of State Capitalism and the disintegration of international financial system.
- C] Twenty years after the fall of communism the world needs to choose between the International Capitalism represented by the US and the State Capitalism represented by China.
- D] A new economic system, different from the International Capitalism of US and the state capitalism of China is needed to avoid a breakdown of International financial system.
16. It goes without saying that "culture" is a confusing word. Merriam-Webster offers six definitions for it. The problem is that "culture" is more than the sum of its definitions. If anything, its value as a word depends on the tension between them. The critic Raymond Williams, in his souped-up dictionary, "Keywords," writes that "culture" has three divergent meanings: there's culture as a process of individual enrichment, as when we say that someone is "cultured" (in 1605, Francis Bacon wrote about "the culture and manurance of minds"); culture as a group's "particular way of life," as when we talk about French culture, company culture, or multiculturalism; and culture as an activity, pursued by means of the museums, concerts, books, and movies that might be encouraged

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- by a Ministry of Culture (or covered on a blog like this one). These three senses of culture are actually quite different, and, Williams writes, they compete with one another.
- A] The word “culture” is confusing because there are numerous meanings of the word; Critic Williams has given three different meanings of the word.
 - B] Critic Raymond Williams has given three deviating meanings of “culture” which makes the word a confusing one; the three senses of culture written by Williams compete with each other.
 - C] The word “culture” is a confusing word because its dictionary definitions are not adequate to define it; the critic Raymond Williams gave three differing and competing meanings of culture.
 - D] According to critic Raymond Williams, “culture” can mean individual enrichment, a group’s particular way of life or an activity pursued by likes of museums, movies, books or concerts.
17. There has been debate in the psychological literature about whether intelligence and creativity are part of the same process or represent distinct mental processes. Evidence from attempts to look at correlations between intelligence and creativity from the 1950s onwards, by authors such as Barron, Guilford or Wallach and Kogan, regularly suggested that correlations between these concepts were low enough to justify treating them as distinct concepts. Some researchers believe that creativity is the outcome of the same cognitive processes as intelligence, and is only judged as creativity in terms of its consequences, i.e. when the outcome of cognitive processes happens to produce something novel, a view which Perkins has termed the “nothing special” hypothesis.
- A] Creativity and Intelligence are two distinct mental processes. Intelligence is a cognitive process and its outcome when it is something novel is creativity.
 - B] The debate about whether intelligence and creativity are two distinct processes has been continuing since the 1950s, and still remains unresolved.
 - C] Researchers are divided about the correlation between intelligence and creativity, with one school claiming that they are the same and another that they are different cognitive processes.
 - D] Researchers have found that the correlation between intelligence and creativity justifies treating them as distinct concepts. Yet, some researchers have found that the effect of intelligence is creativity.
18. One of the reasons diverse teams have tended to be more successful is that they have done a better job of turning ideas into actual products. This is an important theme in Isaacson’s book: genuine innovations are not just about brilliant insights. They’re the result of taking those insights and turning them into things that people will actually use and then finding a way to get those products into people’s hands. One of the more interesting sections of The Innovators is Isaacson’s account of John Atanasoff’s quixotic quest to build a general-purpose computer by himself in the early 1940s. Atanasoff anticipated important aspects of what would become ENIAC and constructed a prototype. But because he worked alone, in Iowa, rather than in a lab with other scientists and engineers, his computer never became fully functional, and he became a footnote to history, eclipsed by Mauchly and Eckert. Isaacson takes Atanasoff’s efforts seriously, but he notes that “we shouldn’t in fact romanticize such loners.” Real innovation isn’t just about an invention. As Eckert put it, “You have to have a whole system that works.” And that’s hard to do when you’re all by yourself.
- A] According to Isaacson, real innovation is not only about an invention but it is also about diverse teams translating ideas into usable products and making products reach people; Isaacson illustrates with the example of Atanasoff’s ENIAC prototype.

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- B] The organizations that have done best at innovating have typically been those that have relied on diverse teams from lots of different disciplines; these teams didn't try to quash independent thinking; they welcomed it.
- C] Isaacson says in his book that real innovations cannot be done by loners; he supports the idea by giving example of Atanasoff's efforts to build a prototype of ENIAC, which was a big failure because he refused to work with others.
- D] In Isaacson's view, Atanasoff's ENIAC prototype did not become functional because he worked alone; Isaacson believes that to innovate, one should not rely on geniuses alone.
19. Solar-thermal power stations have several advantages over solar-photovoltaic projects. They are typically built on a much larger scale, and historically their costs have been much lower. Compared with other renewable sources of energy, they are probably best able to match a utility's electrical load. They work best when it is hottest and demand is greatest. And the heat they generate can be stored, so the output of a solar-thermal plant does not fluctuate as wildly as that of a photovoltaic system. Moreover, since they use a turbine to generate electricity from heat, most solar-thermal plants can be easily and inexpensively supplemented with natural-gas boilers, enabling them to perform as reliably as a fossil-fuel power plant.
- A] Solar-thermal power stations, unlike photo voltaic projects, are cheaper and more reliable and can meet peak demands of a utility. Their design makes it easy to convert them to fossil-fuel power stations.
- B] Solar-thermal power stations, which can also run on fossil fuels, produce cheaper and more reliable power and can meet peak demands of a utility as the heat they generate can be stored. They are so designed that they can be converted to thermal power plants.
- C] Solar-thermal power stations, unlike photo voltaic sources, can produce cheaper and more reliable power and can meet peak demands of a utility. They are so designed that they can be converted to thermal power plants.
- D] Power from Solar-thermal power stations, unlike from photo voltaic projects, is cheaper, more reliable and can meet peak load requirements of a utility. They can also be run on fossil fuels.
20. Why is the world always "more dangerous than it has ever been"—even as a greater and greater majority of humanity lives in peace and dies of old age? Too much of our impression of the world comes from a misleading formula of journalistic narration. Reporters give lavish coverage to gun bursts, explosions, and viral videos, oblivious to how representative they are and apparently innocent of the fact that many were contrived as journalist bait. Then come sound bites from "experts" with vested interests in maximizing the impression of mayhem: generals, politicians, security officials, moral activists. The talking heads on cable news filibuster about the event, desperately hoping to avoid dead air. Newspaper columnists instruct their readers on what emotions to feel.
- A] The media, journalists, and experts on security and governance exaggerate all kinds of news; such misleading journalism and too much emphasis on news on violence has led people to believe that we live in a dangerous world.
- B] So much of misleading information that the world is falling apart comes from incorrect news on acts of violence; it is further fuelled by so-called experts and finally the view is strengthened in the minds of citizens by newscasters and newspaper columnists.

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- C] Most human population today lives peacefully and dies of natural causes even while the media talks about a dangerous world and not the real world in which there is hardly any violence.
- D] Much of our notion that the world has become more dangerous than earlier comes from misinforming journalism that gives more emphasis to news on violence, several experts exaggerating that view, many newscasters further propagating the view without validation and columnists telling us how to feel.
21. Recent research carried out in 2008 in the Siberian Arctic has shown millions of tons of the greenhouse gas methane being released, apparently through perforations in the Arctic Ocean's seabed permafrost, with concentrations in some regions reaching up to 100 times above normal. Current methane release has previously been estimated at 0.5 megatonnes (Mt) per year. Researchers also conclude that "release of up to 50 gigatonnes (Gt) of predicted amount of hydrate storage [is] highly possible for abrupt release at any time". Land-based permafrost in the Siberian Arctic was also recently observed to be releasing large amounts of methane, estimated at over 4 million tons.
- A] Research has shown that the release of methane through perforations in the Arctic Ocean's seabed and land-based permafrost have increased recently. Also, there is hydrate storage having the potential for high and abrupt release of methane.
- B] Research has shown that the release of methane through perforations in the permafrost in the Arctic region is increasing at an alarming rate and also holds the potential for abrupt and catastrophic releases.
- C] Research has shown that the release of methane through perforations in the permafrost in the Arctic has increased, in addition to the land based release. Also, there is hydrate storage having the potential for high and abrupt release of methane.
- D] Recent research has shown a hundred percent increase in the release of methane from 0.5 megatonnes per year. Also, there is hydrate storage having the potential for release up to 50 gigatonnes.
22. In recent decades, the incidence of many autoimmune diseases has been increasing; many microbiome researchers argue that at least some of this rise is due to changes in our bacterial ecosystem. Altered diet, the explosion of antibiotic use, and decreasing contact with the microbe-packed natural world of animals and plants have all combined to transform the bacteria that call humans home. "Our microbiome has changed significantly over the past century, and especially over the past 50 years," says NYU microbiologist Martin Blaser, who puts much of the blame on widespread use of antibiotics. "We're losing microbes with each generation; they are going extinct. These changes have consequences."
- A] The increase in autoimmune diseases is attributed to changes in our bacterial ecosystem; it is the reduction of microbes due to use of antibiotics that is causing consequences in the form of diseases.
- B] Changes in our bacterial ecosystem are due to altered diet, excessive antibiotics, and less interaction with nature; these transformations are at least partially responsible for rise in autoimmune diseases.
- C] The widespread use of antibiotics is resulting in the extinction of microbes with each generation leading to disastrous consequences in the form of autoimmune disorders; many researchers argue that these disorders are a direct consequence of the decreasing bacteria.

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- D] Changing lifestyles, explosion in antibiotic use and decrease in natural world of animals and plants are leading to change in bacteria; these transformed bacteria are causing many unwanted consequences such as autoimmune diseases.
23. Growth can best be described as a process of transformation. Whether one examines an economy that is already modern and industrialized or an economy at an earlier stage of development, one finds that the process of growth is uneven and unbalanced. Economic historians have attempted to develop a theory of stages through which each economy must pass as it grows. Early writers, given to metaphor, often stressed the resemblance between the evolutionary character of economic development and human life- e.g., growth, maturity, and decadence. Later writers have stressed the dominance of different sectors of an economy at different stages of its development and modernization.
- A] Growth is described as a process of transformation either following the growth, maturity, and decadence like human life or the dominance of different sectors at different stages of development and modernization.
 - B] Economic growth according to early economist writers followed the growth, maturity, and decadence process like human life and according to later ones the dominance of different sectors at different stages of development.
 - C] Economic growth according to early economist writers followed the growth, maturity, and decadence process like human life and later from the dominance of different sectors at different stages of development.
 - D] Growth can be described as a process of transformation and is generally unbalanced. It follows either the organic cycle of growth, maturity, and decadence or from the dominance of different sectors.
24. There has been much wailing and gnashing of teeth lately about the harm globalisation causes to workers, who are increasingly worried that their hard-learned skills will become obsolete as their jobs are shipped overseas. But globalisation is also proving an exciting opportunity for a growing number of workers who are seizing the chance to work abroad. The extent to which human capital is voting for globalisation with its feet is made clear by two surveys published on June 24th by Manpower, a global employment-services firm. The first, "Relocating for Work," polled over 31,000 workers; the second, "Borderless Workforce," surveyed 28,000 employers, each in 27 countries. Some 78% of the workers surveyed (most of whom have professional skills or qualifications) said they would consider moving to get a good job - some 40.5% would move permanently.
- A] Studies indicate that contrary to popular apprehensions about displacement from jobs owing to globalisation, even the skilled workforce is not averse to moving to get a good job.
 - B] A majority of people surveyed, including skilled workers, are not averse to moving to get a good job and are not apprehensive about jobs being shipped overseas owing to globalisation.
 - C] Surveys indicate that a majority of the workforce including skilled labour support globalisation for the jobs it generates and are ready to move or relocate for good jobs.
 - D] Surveys indicate that a majority of the workforce including professionals support globalisation by willing to move for better jobs and are even willing to relocate permanently.
25. Consider a complex real world problem, like those of marketing or making policies for a nation, where there are many governing factors, and most of them cannot be expressed as numerical time

Paragraph Summary

series data, as one would like to have for building mathematical models. The conventional approach here would be to break the system down into parts, isolate the vital parts for their contributions to the output and solve the simplified system for creating desired models or scenarios. The disadvantage of this approach is that real world scenarios do not behave rationally and more often than not a simplified model will break down when the contribution of trivial components becomes significant. Also significantly, the behaviour of many components will be governed by states of, and relations with other components, perhaps minor. Morphological Analysis on the other hand, does not drop any of the components of the system itself, but works backwards from the output towards the system internals. Again, the interactions and relations get to play their parts in MA and their effects are accounted for in the analysis.

- A] As a problem-structuring and problem-solving technique, morphological analysis is designed to work from the output to system internals, for problems that are multi-dimensional and non-quantifiable and where causal modelling does not function well.
- B] In multidimensional, non-quantifiable and irreducible complex problems, morphological analysis works from the output to system internals allowing the minor parts to play their role, to solve the problem.
- C] As a problem-structuring and problem-solving technique, morphological analysis is designed to work from the output to system internals, for problems that are multi-dimensional, non-quantifiable and non-reducible where causal modelling does not function well.
- D] The problem-structuring or problem-solving technique of morphological analysis is based on the premise that real world problems are multi-dimensional, non-quantifiable, and non-reducible where causal modelling does not work well.
- E] While the conventional approach ignores the interplay of minor elements in multi-dimensional, nonquantifiable and non-reducible complex problems, morphological analysis allows the causal effects of even minor elements in the analysis.