

## MBA Pro 2024

## Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension

DPP: 15

## Revision Session

**Directions (1-4) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

Long before current fears about incivility in public life – before anxieties about Twitter-shaming and cable-news name-calling – politeness was very much on the minds of United States leaders. In 1808, the US president Thomas Jefferson ranked the ‘qualities of mind’ he valued. Not surprisingly, he included ‘integrity’, ‘industry’, and ‘science’. These traits were particularly important to American revolutionaries seeking a society based on independent citizens, rather than harsh rulers and inherited privilege. But at the top of his list, Jefferson chose not these familiar Enlightenment values but ‘good humour’ – or what contemporaries usually called ‘politeness’. Placing politeness first seems surprising. Today, the term often connotes a lesser, private virtue, reminiscent of antiquated childhood rules and required thank-you notes. At worst, politeness keeps people from revealing themselves or speaking out against injustice. One of the longest-running US reality TV shows, *The Real World* (1992–), suggests in its introduction that the truth about who people are comes out only when they ‘stop being polite – and start getting real’.

However, 18th-century Britons and Americans believed that politeness was essential for a free society. Autocrats shouted, cursed and berated. But they sought only obedience. Leading a more open society required respect for other people, sensitivity to their expectations and concerns. By the time of Jefferson’s ranking, politeness had been part of the project of

challenging authoritarian rule for more than a century.

Later in 1808, Jefferson explained the importance of politeness more fully. The president’s 16-year-old grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, had recently left home for further education in Philadelphia. ‘Safety’ in this situation, Jefferson suggested, required three qualities: moral virtue, ‘prudence’, and ‘good humour’ supported by ‘politeness’. He explained further that politeness was ‘artificial good humour’, the habits and discipline that filled in when good humour flagged. It was, therefore, ‘an acquisition of first-rate value’. Consideration for other people, refraining from disputes in company, and sacrificing one’s own ‘conveniences and preferences’ to please others could ‘win’ their ‘good will’.

Jefferson was not saying anything new. His grandson could already have studied *The Polite Student* (1748) and *The Polite Philosopher* (1736) – or works offering the ‘Complete art of polite correspondence’, ‘the principles of politeness’, or ‘the character of a polite young gentleman’. Randolph’s mother might have read *The Polite Lady* (1760).

But Jefferson also knew that politeness was complicated. The term originally meant polished or smooth. As ‘polite’ came to be applied to humans as well as things towards the end of the 17th century, it became linked to the emerging ideal of refinement. Contemporaries celebrated (or moralised about) ‘polite society’ and the ‘polite world’, sometimes in ‘polite literature’.

‘Politeness’ differed from related terms such as ‘gentility’ and ‘civility’ because it focused on



human interactions. Jefferson's call to 'conciliate' other people highlighted this distinction. In 1702, the prolific writer Abel Boyer suggested that 'politeness' meant 'a dextrous management of our Words and Actions, whereby we make other People have better Opinion of us and themselves'. Or, as Benjamin Franklin put it simply in 1750: 'The polite Man aims at pleasing others.'

**Q1** Based on the passage, if the belief that "politeness is a lesser, private virtue" is proven unfounded, which of the following could be a primary inference?

- (A) Politeness is a fundamental societal virtue essential to the functioning of a free society.
- (B) The value of politeness has remained constant and unchallenged throughout American history.
- (C) Politeness is an outdated concept that has little relevance in contemporary society.
- (D) Politeness was only valued in private spheres and not in the public or political realm.

**Q2** The passage describes Jefferson's view of politeness as "artificial good humour". Which one of the following statements, if true, does not contradict this view?

- (A) Good humour can only be genuine and is never a product of conscious effort or artifice.
- (B) Politeness, as a disciplined practice, can serve as a substitute for natural affability in social interactions.
- (C) The practice of politeness is entirely separate from the concept of good humour and does not overlap.
- (D) Politeness is a superficial quality that does not contribute to societal well-being.

**Q3**

Which underlying ideology accentuating the discourse of politeness in the passage would not be circumscribed by the following statement: "Politeness in the 18th century was a tool for challenging authoritarian rule and is redundant in modern democratic societies"?

- (A) Politeness is a timeless virtue that facilitates mutual respect and cooperation in any society.
- (B) The role of politeness is confined to historical contexts where it served as a counter to despotism.
- (C) Modern societies have evolved beyond the need for politeness, favoring frankness and transparency.
- (D) Politeness is an ever-evolving concept, adapting to the norms and values of contemporary societies.

**Q4** According to Jefferson, which of the following qualities did he NOT list as necessary for 'safety' in social settings?

- (A) Moral virtue
- (B) Prudence
- (C) Politeness
- (D) Independent thinking

**Directions (5–8) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

Christianity developed in a world with a well-articulated understanding of a multilayered and hierarchical universe that was, above all, animated. Most inhabitants of the ancient world envisioned cosmic energy as alive, meaning that the essence of physicality, spirituality and ethics rested in a host of supernatural sentient beings. Among those beings were demons who dwelt in the space between the earth and the Moon.

In the mid-2nd century, CE Justin Martyr explained the role of demons in Christian thought. The sons of God succumbed to intercourse with human women, and they begot



children called the Nephilim (meaning giants). The progenies of the Nephilim were demons. These demons enslaved the human race, sowing wars, adulteries, licentiousness and every kind of evil. All the pagan gods, Justin warned, were, in fact, demons who haunt the earth. The North African bishop Augustine offered a different genealogy. He identified demons as the rebel angels who fought alongside and suffered the same fate as Lucifer (also known as Belial, Beelzebub, the Devil, Satan, and the 'Day Star') whom God cast out of heaven after he mounted a failed rebellion. Both pagan and Christian ideologies envisioned demons in prominent roles but, for pagans, demons could be both good and bad. They resembled deities in that they shared in their immortality, but they were also subject to obnoxious, irrational cravings. Demons were positioned between humans and gods, and could act as guardian angels. Demons were corporeal, though of a material much lighter than, and superior to, the human form; they could move faster than mortals, read thoughts, and slip in and out of spaces impossible for the human body to occupy. For the Church, all demons were malevolent. Christians saw demons as shape-shifters who copulated promiscuously with human beings, controlled the weather, sickened their victims, flew through the atmosphere, impersonated the dead, predicted the future, and were always to be feared. The 4th-century Christian writer Lactantius wrote:

Because these spirits are slender and hard to grasp, they work themselves into people's bodies and secretly get at their guts, wrecking their health, causing illness, scaring their wits with dreams, unsettling their minds with madness.

It is important to note that in the 4th century when he wrote, the notion of a super-demon, that is Satan or 'the Devil', had not yet developed. Until the high Middle Ages (c1050–

1200) Satan was just one more demon, albeit a particularly nasty one.

- Q5** Which of the following inferences is most directly supported by the genealogies of demons as described by Justin Martyr and Augustine?
- (A) Demons are a purely mythological construct without any basis in historical religious texts.
  - (B) The Nephilim's progeny and rebel angels are distinct groups that both contributed to the population of demons.
  - (C) Demons, as understood in the Christian tradition, have always been seen as inherently malevolent.
  - (D) All pagan gods are manifestations of the Nephilim rather than rebel angels.
- Q6** The passage presents differing views of demons in pagan and Christian ideologies. Which one of the following statements best captures these differing views?
- (A) Pagan beliefs never attributed any good qualities to demons, viewing them solely as malevolent beings.
  - (B) Christians adopted pagan demonology in its entirety, including the belief in benevolent demons.
  - (C) Unlike Christians who viewed all demons as malevolent, pagans saw demons as morally ambivalent beings capable of both good and bad.
  - (D) Both pagans and Christians agreed on the corporeal nature of demons, differing only in their beliefs about the demons' ethics.
- Q7** Considering the passage's depiction of the evolution of Satan's role, which of the following scenarios would be most incongruous with the early Christian view of Satan?



- (A) Satan being invoked as the ruler of hell in a medieval text.
- (B) Satan being described as a super-demon in a 3rd-century Christian text.
- (C) Satan acting as a mere tempter in early Christian stories.
- (D) Artwork from the early Christian period depicting Satan as a rebel angel.

**Q8** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT listed as an attribute or ability of demons in Christian thought?

- (A) Controlling the weather to cause harm.
- (B) Predicting the future and impersonating the dead.
- (C) Resurrecting the dead and bestowing immortality.
- (D) Shapeshifting and inducing madness in humans.

**Directions (9-12) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

For Newton, time was fixed. In his laws of motion and gravity, which describe how objects change their position in space, time is an absolute backdrop. Newtonian time passes, but never changes. And it's a view of time that endures in modern physics – even in the wave functions of quantum mechanics time is a backdrop, not a fundamental feature. For Einstein, however, time was not absolute. It was relative to each observer. He described our experience of time passing as 'a stubbornly persistent illusion'. Einsteinian time is what is measured by the ticking of clocks; space is measured by the ticks on rulers that record distances. By studying the relative motions of ticking clocks and ticks on rulers, Einstein was able to combine the concepts of how we measure both space and time into a unified structure we now call 'spacetime'. In this structure, space is infinite and all points exist at once. But time, as Einstein described it, also has this property, which means that all times – past,

present and future – are equally real. The result is sometimes called a 'block universe', which contains everything that has and will happen in space and time. Today, most physicists support the notion of the block universe.

But the block universe was cracked before it even arrived. In the early 1800s, nearly a century before Einstein developed the concept of spacetime, Nicolas Léonard Sadi Carnot and other physicists were already questioning the notion that time was either a backdrop or an illusion. These questions would continue into the 19th century as physicists such as Ludwig Boltzmann also began to turn their minds to the problems that came with a new kind of technology: the engine.

Though engines could be mechanically reproduced, physicists didn't know exactly how they functioned. Newtonian mechanics were reversible; engines were not. Newton's solar system ran equally well moving forward or backward in time. However, if you drove a car and it ran out of fuel, you could not run the engine in reverse, take back the heat that was generated, and unburn the fuel. Physicists at the time suspected that engines must be adhering to certain laws, even if those laws were unknown. What they found was that engines do not function unless time passes and has a direction. By exploiting differences in temperature, engines drive the movement of heat from warm parts to cold parts. As time moves forward, the temperature difference diminishes and less 'work' can be done. This is the essence of the second law of thermodynamics (also known as the law of entropy) that was proposed by Carnot and later explained statistically by Boltzmann. The law describes the way that less useful 'work' can be done by an engine over time. You must occasionally refuel your car, and entropy must always increase.

**Q9**



Which of the following statements accurately reflects the difference between Newtonian and Einsteinian conceptions of time?

- (A) Newton viewed time as relative, while Einstein believed it to be a fixed backdrop.
- (B) Both Newton and Einstein agreed that time was an absolute entity that did not change with the observer.
- (C) Newton saw time as a constant, unchanging backdrop, whereas Einstein believed time was relative to the observer's experience.
- (D) Einstein considered time to be an illusion, whereas Newton thought of it as a measurable dimension just like space.

**Q10** In the concept of 'spacetime' as proposed by Einstein, which of the following scenarios is a direct implication?

- (A) Events in spacetime occur sequentially from past to future.
- (B) The flow of time is experienced uniformly by all observers in spacetime.
- (C) All points in time exist at once, making past, present, and future equally real.
- (D) Spacetime is finite and only the present is real.

**Q11** What is the essence of the principle that was found to govern the functioning of engines, as described in the passage?

- (A) Engines function based on the uniform passage of time.
- (B) The operation of engines relies on the reversibility of actions over time.
- (C) Engines exploit temperature differences, which diminish as time moves forward, affecting their ability to do 'work'.
- (D) The efficiency of engines is independent of the direction of time.

**Q12** Why, according to the passage, can't the process of driving a car and running out of fuel be reversed in the same way as Newton's solar system model?

- (A) Because the solar system does not abide by the laws of motion and gravity.
- (B) The process of burning fuel in an engine is irreversible, unlike the reversible nature of Newtonian mechanics.
- (C) Cars are mechanical devices and do not follow the laws of thermodynamics.
- (D) Newtonian mechanics apply only to celestial bodies, not to earthly machines.

**Directions (13-16) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

In the midst of the digital age, the nuances of human experience have found a myriad of ways to express themselves. One might argue that as the world has expanded its virtual horizons, the age-old art of poetry has acquired new dimensions, reflecting on the intricacies of the interconnected world we reside in. The digital realm, with its infinite potential, also brings with it concerns of privacy, identity, and vulnerability. As poets pen their thoughts on parchment, the lines blur between the emotional resonance of their words and the ethereal world of bytes and bits. Cybersecurity, a term often relegated to the technical confines of computer science, unexpectedly finds its echo in the rhythmic cadence of poetry. The multi-layered defenses set up to protect our virtual identities can be likened to the layers of meaning embedded within verses. Just as cybersecurity experts delve deep to unravel the mysteries of potential threats, poets embark on a journey to uncover the profound depths of human emotion,





capturing the essence of the digital age's challenges and triumphs.

The modern poet, wielding the quill of critique, reflects upon the constant surveillance we are subjected to, the data trails we inadvertently leave behind, and the shadowy figures lurking behind screens. The delicate balance between maintaining one's privacy and the incessant need to remain connected poses a conundrum, beautifully encapsulated in lyrical verses. This juxtaposition emphasizes the paradox of our times - the more connected we become, the more isolated we feel, shielded behind layers of encryptions and firewalls, much like the veiled emotions beneath poetic allegories.

Poetry, with its inherent ability to convey abstract concepts, becomes an ideal medium to communicate the anxiety of a potential data breach or the relief of a secured connection. The digital footprints we leave, the invisible threads that connect us, and the looming threats of cyber-attacks all find voice in contemporary poetry. The poet's introspection into the soul of the digital age serves as a poignant reminder of the fragility of our online existence. The binary world of zeros and ones merges seamlessly with the duality of joy and despair, security and vulnerability, trust and betrayal.

Furthermore, just as cybersecurity evolves to counteract new threats, poetry too metamorphoses, adapting to the changing landscapes of human experience. The dynamic nature of both domains highlights the symbiotic relationship between the art of words and the science of protection. While one might argue that the realms of poetry and cybersecurity are worlds apart, in essence, they both strive to protect. While cybersecurity safeguards our digital selves, poetry shields our emotional core, providing solace in times of turmoil.

In conclusion, the intertwined narratives of poetry and cybersecurity offer a unique perspective on the human experience in the

digital age. As we navigate the vast expanse of the virtual world, it is essential to pause and reflect on our journey, understanding the implications of our online actions and choices. Poetry serves as a beacon, illuminating the path, and ensuring we remain grounded while exploring the limitless boundaries of the digital realm. As we continue to embrace the wonders of technology, it is vital to remember the age-old wisdom encapsulated in verses, guiding us towards a secure and fulfilling online experience.

- Q13** The author draws a parallel between the structures of cybersecurity and poetry. Which of the following options **best captures** the essence of this comparison?
- (A) Cybersecurity and poetry both protect against external threats.
  - (B) Both have multi-layered defenses and layers of meaning, respectively.
  - (C) Poetry uses encryption, and cybersecurity uses allegories.
  - (D) The digital age is represented equally in both domains.
- Q14** All of the following statements can be inferred from the passage **EXCEPT** that:
- (A) Modern poetry touches upon themes of privacy and digital identity.
  - (B) The author believes that cybersecurity is restricted to computer science.
  - (C) As cybersecurity evolves, so does the nature of poetry.
  - (D) Poetry provides emotional solace and shields our emotional core.
- Q15** Which one of the following statements **contradicts** the arguments of the passage?
- (A) The realms of poetry and cybersecurity are closely intertwined.
  - (B) Poetry can communicate abstract concepts like the anxiety of a data breach.



- (C) Cybersecurity is only concerned with technical aspects and has no emotional resonance.
- (D) Poetry and cybersecurity both adapt to changing landscapes.

**Q16** The author notes that, "The more connected we become, the more isolated we feel...". Which one of the following statements, if true, does not contradict this statement?

- (A) Increased digital connectivity has improved human relationships.
- (B) The vastness of the digital realm can make individuals feel lost.
- (C) Firewalls and encryptions are meant to create emotional distances.
- (D) Modern poetry obliterates the paradox of digital connectivity.

**Directions (17-20) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

Throughout the annals of history, few scientific revelations have triggered as profound an upheaval in societal thought as the Copernican Revolution. The very fabric of how society perceived the universe was altered when Nicolaus Copernicus postulated a heliocentric model, placing the Sun, rather than Earth, at the center of the known universe. This assertion, while groundbreaking in the realm of astronomy, also reverberated through the corridors of philosophy, theology, and the very essence of human self-perception.

For centuries, the geocentric model - with Earth poised motionless at the center of the cosmos - was not merely a scientific consensus but a theological and philosophical one. This Earth-centered view was intertwined with religious doctrines and the belief in humanity's special place in the grand cosmic design. Copernicus' heliocentric model, therefore, was not just a challenge to established astronomical thought,

but a profound disruption to the societal and religious status quo.

As the heliocentric model gained traction, it catalyzed a series of debates that transcended the confines of scientific discourse. Philosophers began to question humanity's role and significance in a vast universe, while theologians grappled with interpretations of sacred texts that seemed to contradict this new astronomical paradigm. The societal elite, many of whom had their power and prestige anchored in traditional beliefs, viewed the Copernican model with skepticism, if not outright hostility. To accept such a model was to challenge the very foundations upon which society was built.

Yet, the inexorable march of evidence, especially with the advent of more advanced telescopic observations by astronomers like Galileo Galilei, made the heliocentric model increasingly difficult to refute. As the evidence mounted, society was at a crossroads: to cling to old beliefs or embrace a new understanding of the universe. The tension between these two paths was palpable, manifesting in trials, excommunications, and even house arrests for proponents of the heliocentric model.

The eventual acceptance of the Copernican model, however, did more than just reshape the field of astronomy. It instigated a broader shift in societal thought, paving the way for the Age of Enlightenment. The courage to challenge established beliefs in light of evidence spurred a renewed emphasis on empirical observation and rationality. No longer was tradition alone the unchallenged arbiter of truth. The Copernican Revolution, in this sense, was not just an astronomical turning point but a catalyst for a broader societal metamorphosis. In retrospect, the tumultuous reception of the heliocentric model underscores the intricate dance between science and society. Scientific revelations, especially those that challenge deep-seated beliefs, are never received in



isolation. They ripple through the fabric of society, reshaping perceptions, beliefs, and sometimes the very structure of society itself. The Copernican Revolution serves as a poignant reminder of the transformative power of scientific thought and its enduring impact on the annals of human history.

**Q17** Drawing from the passage's overarching narrative, which of the following is an extrapolation that does NOT resonate with the societal elite's initial reaction to the heliocentric model?

- (A) The elite, due to their vested interests in traditional beliefs, were inclined to dismiss the model.
- (B) The societal elite were among the first to champion the heliocentric model.
- (C) Power dynamics influenced the elite's hesitancy towards the Copernican model.
- (D) The elite's skepticism stemmed from the model's challenge to established societal foundations.

**Q18** All of the following statements can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT that:

- (A) Before the Copernican Revolution, the geocentric model was intertwined with religious doctrines.
- (B) The Copernican model faced opposition and was viewed with skepticism by many in society.
- (C) Galileo Galilei was a proponent of the heliocentric model.
- (D) The Copernican Revolution was smoothly integrated into societal belief systems without any conflict.

**Q19** Delving into the intricate dance between science and society, as portrayed in the passage, which statement would most likely NOT be an outcome if another scientific revelation akin to the

Copernican Revolution occurred in contemporary society?

- (A) Immediate global acceptance due to advanced communication tools.
- (B) Philosophical debates on humanity's significance in the new paradigm.
- (C) Disruptions to societal and religious norms, leading to resistance.
- (D) A potential catalyst for broader societal transformation.

**Q20** The author notes that, " Which one of the following statements, if true, aligns with this observation?

- (A) New scientific discoveries often challenge and modify societal norms and beliefs.
- (B) Society remains largely unaffected by advancements in scientific understanding.
- (C) Scientific revelations are usually confined to academic circles and have no broader societal impact.
- (D) Societal structures are rigid and seldom influenced by scientific thought.

**Directions (21-24) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

In the past decade, the world has seen a technological marvel rise from the realms of the obscure to the headlines of mainstream news: cryptocurrency. Its inception, deeply rooted in the promise of decentralization, heralded a new age of financial autonomy and transparency. However, as the concept of cryptocurrency permeated the collective consciousness, it birthed a series of societal myths and legends that have, in many ways, overshadowed its foundational principles.

The narrative of cryptocurrency began with its most renowned progenitor, Bitcoin. Launched in 2009 by the enigmatic and still-unidentified Satoshi Nakamoto, Bitcoin presented an





alternative to traditional banking systems. This digital, decentralized currency was immune to government interference and monetary policy manipulations. Yet, its technological intricacies became secondary to the aura of mystery that soon enveloped it.

Tales of overnight millionaires, stories of individuals discovering forgotten wallets worth fortunes, and rumors about the true identity of Nakamoto began to circulate. These urban legends became as discussed, if not more so, than the blockchain technology underpinning the currency. Cryptocurrency was no longer just a disruptive technology; it had become a cultural phenomenon, replete with its own set of myths.

One such myth was the perceived invincibility of cryptocurrency. Its decentralized nature led many to believe that it was impervious to economic downturns. However, as history showed during various market crashes, cryptocurrencies were as susceptible to market sentiments as any other asset, if not more.

Another pervasive legend was that of the "crypto outlaw". Early adopters of cryptocurrency were often portrayed as rebels, operating on the fringes of the financial world. This romanticized view was further fueled by stories of crypto being the currency of choice on the dark web, adding an element of danger and allure.

Yet, for every myth that painted cryptocurrency in a favorable light, there were those that demonized it. Stories of scams, fraudulent initial coin offerings (ICOs), and tales of unsuspecting investors losing their life savings painted a cautionary tale. The volatile nature of crypto markets, combined with a lack of understanding by the general public, made it ripe for misinformation and myth-making.

Today, as the world stands on the cusp of what many believe to be a financial revolution, it's imperative to differentiate between the myths and the realities of cryptocurrency. While it

promises a future of decentralization, financial freedom, and transparency, it also comes with its own set of challenges and risks. Deciphering the truths from the myths is not just essential for potential investors, but for society at large, as we navigate this new, uncharted financial frontier.

As cryptocurrency continues to evolve, so will the myths and legends surrounding it. Just as gold rushes of the past were accompanied by tales of risk, reward, and adventure, the crypto era has its own set of stories, shaping perceptions and influencing decisions. The challenge lies in discerning the fact from the fiction, the reality from the myth.

**Q21** Given the author's observation that cryptocurrency narratives have been shaped as much by myths as by their technological foundations, which of the following scenarios would most likely NOT be a consequence of such myth-propagation?

- (A) Many people understand the intricacies of blockchain technology.
- (B) Media outlets prioritize sensational stories of overnight crypto millionaires.
- (C) The identity of Satoshi Nakamoto becomes the subject of numerous conspiracy theories.
- (D) Investment in cryptocurrency becomes synonymous with easy wealth accumulation for the general public.

**Q22** All of the following statements can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT that:

- (A) Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin were believed to be immune to economic downturns.
- (B) The decentralized nature of cryptocurrency made it attractive to early adopters.
- (C) The decentralized nature of cryptocurrency guarantees its success.



in the future.

- (D) Stories of overnight millionaires contributed to the mystique surrounding cryptocurrency.

**Q23** If one were to counter the myth of the "crypto outlaw", which of the following pieces of evidence would be the LEAST effective?

- (A) A study showing the majority of cryptocurrency transactions are legitimate.  
 (B) Anecdotes of senior citizens investing in cryptocurrency.  
 (C) Data on the decline of cryptocurrency usage on the dark web.  
 (D) The rise of government regulations on cryptocurrency.

**Q24** The author mentions "Just as gold rushes of the past were accompanied by tales of risk, reward, and adventure, the crypto era has its own set of stories..". To make the idea of cryptocurrency more digestible to a general audience, the author draws a parallel between past events and cryptocurrency. Considering the intent of the author, which of the following interpretations of the analogy of "Gold rush" is the LEAST plausible?

- (A) Both gold rushes and the rise of cryptocurrency involve significant financial opportunities.  
 (B) The challenges and uncertainties faced during gold rushes are analogous to those in the cryptocurrency era.  
 (C) Just as gold has intrinsic value, so does cryptocurrency.  
 (D) Both gold rushes and cryptocurrency have generated a mix of factual and exaggerated narratives.

**Directions (25-27) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

Just after the First World War, a pandemic transformed architecture. While some designers reacted to the destruction and trauma with luxurious decoration, modernists took a radically different direction, modelling many of their domestic spaces on something reminiscent of a hospital ward. Strangely, the Spanish Flu of 1918, which wreaked devastation across the globe, was rarely spoken of once it finally lost its stranglehold, but its legacy lived on in concrete and glass. The suppressed horror of around 50 million deaths from an unseen enemy found its expression in designers' preoccupation with hygiene, which gained traction as it merged with the technological developments of the new century.

The 1920s and '30s saw a boom in interest in health and fitness. Bathrooms became fashionable features of households, reinvented in shiny, easily cleanable china, enamel and chrome, and there was a desire to strengthen the body, morally as well as physically: a new man (or woman) for the new age. In 1911, an International Hygiene Exhibition had been held in Dresden; it proved so popular that a museum was conceived, opened and still stands in its permanent location, celebrated by the staging of an equally successful second International Exhibition in 1930. Its founder, a mouthwash manufacturer, intended it to be an educational facility where the public could learn about anatomy, cleanliness and healthy living.

Modernist architecture and town planning bolstered this new obsession, doing away with what architects saw as dark, filthy, disease-infested city centres to replace them with open squares and light-infused, gleaming white buildings both public and private. The 19th century's dust-filled carpets, heavy curtains and intricately carved furniture were ousted from interiors to be replaced with low-maintenance, easy-clean linoleum and furniture that was functional and sculptural.



By the early 1920s, the visual and written language of architecture was directly reflecting current medical practice. Without antibiotics, and with viruses barely understood, the millions of tuberculosis and influenza sufferers could only pin their hopes on the contemporary belief that exposure to sunlight and fresh air would save them. Pure white, light-reflecting, visibly sterile walls, sun-drenched balconies, big windows and sleeping porches replaced the dingy closed wards of the Victorian infirmaries; even their name, 'sanatoriums', held promise of health and recuperation. Their design features were echoed in domestic dwellings and holiday resorts.

Alvar Alto's Paimio Sanatorium (1933) in Finland, for example, barely differs in design or setting to Adolf Schneck's Haus auf der Alb, built in 1930 near Stuttgart, which offered a retreat for workers in accommodation that would have comfortably treated the ailing. Sparsely furnished individual rooms with an all-important sink by the door, each with a balcony looking out over a verdant valley, combined with a regimen of exercise and healthy food, connected the 'holidaymakers' with nature, and fed both the body and soul. It offered efficiency and hinted that living a healthy life was a moral duty. With hindsight, of course, we can see that, in Germany at least, this was moving society in precisely the opposite direction from that intended. However, it is interesting to note that, while putting health at the forefront of their concepts, architects didn't specifically refer back to the Spanish Flu as the driver that had surely helped to frame them.

- Q25** Analyze the concept of 'modernists' reaction to the pandemic' as mentioned in the passage and identify which statement fully captures its essence.
- (A) Modernist architects focused solely on luxurious designs in response to the pandemic.

- (B) The pandemic led modernists to design spaces resembling hospital wards, emphasizing hygiene.
- (C) Architects abandoned all traditional design forms post-pandemic, adopting only futuristic styles.
- (D) Modernist designs post-pandemic were characterized by a complete rejection of technology.

**Q26** Which of the following, if true, would not undermine the passage's assertion that the Spanish Flu subtly influenced modernist architecture?

- (A) Modernist architects openly credited the Spanish Flu as their primary inspiration for design changes.
- (B) There was a decline in the popularity of modernist architecture immediately following the pandemic.
- (C) Architects in the 1920s and '30s incorporated health and hygiene considerations in their designs.
- (D) Most architectural changes in the 1920s were driven by economic factors rather than health concerns.

**Q27** Which of the following declarations most precisely conveys the core theme of the passage?

- (A) The Spanish Flu had a direct and widely acknowledged impact on architectural trends post-World War I.
- (B) Post-World War I, a shift towards health and hygiene in architecture was subtly influenced by the Spanish Flu.
- (C) Architectural changes post-World War I were primarily driven by technological advancements.
- (D) The International Hygiene Exhibition was the central influence on modernist architecture in the 1920s.

**Directions (28-30) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**



Most of us will never experience the frustration of having our human trophy confiscated by a king, but there are familiar aspects of Achilles' plight. Like Achilles, you might be a sulker. You've probably had to deal with someone else's sulk, too. But what is sulking, exactly? Why do we do it? And why does it have such a bad reputation?

Let's zoom in on what sulking involves. Sulkers sulk when they feel wronged. Sometimes they really have been wronged, but sometimes they are just sour about losing fair and square. Take the former US president Donald Trump, who – with the COVID-19 pandemic raging around him – withdrew from public life following his 2020 election defeat and nurtured baseless conspiracy theories about how electoral fraud had cost him his rightful victory. Trump hadn't been wronged, but that didn't stop him sulking. Next, a sulker deals with their feeling of being wronged by socially withdrawing. Achilles withdrew from fighting. Trump withdrew from his presidential duties. The rest of us may simply refuse to speak to whoever we feel wronged by. Socially withdrawing when we feel wronged isn't always sulking, though. Two things are needed to turn withdrawal into a sulk. One is an element of punishment: a sulker intends their withdrawal to be inconvenient for their target – ie, the person(s) they're sulking at – whether that's by losing in battle (as Agamemnon did while Achilles sulked), being ravaged by disease (as the US public was while Trump sulked), or suffering the stress of the cold shoulder. Without an inconvenienced target, sulking is unsatisfying. There's no point throwing a sulk at someone who doesn't care about communicating with you.

The second thing needed to turn a withdrawal into sulk is – perhaps surprisingly – communication with the target. A successful sulk communicates to the target that the sulker is upset, that they resent the target for their

being upset, and that it's the target's job to make things right.

Given that sulkers often refuse to speak to their targets, how is it possible for them to communicate **anything**? It's possible because not all communication is verbal. Indeed, a huge amount of what we communicate is non-verbal. Think of how a simple 'Thank you' can be rendered either sincere or insincere, grateful or resentful, heartfelt or sarcastic, depending on the body language and facial expression of the speaker. The same goes for the sulker's sullen 'Nothing', in answer to queries about what's wrong. The sulker does not explicitly admit to anything being wrong, but their body language and general demeanour tell a different story. For the sulker to communicate their upset to the target in this non-verbal way, it helps if the target is able to spot that the sulker is not their usual self. This helps explain why sulking tends to be directed at people who know the sulker reasonably well.

**Q28** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a necessary component for an act to be considered sulking?

- (A) Feeling wronged, whether the reasons are justified or not.
- (B) Intentionally inconveniencing the person at whom the sulking is directed.
- (C) Communicating upset feelings verbally to the target.
- (D) Withdrawal from social interaction with the person responsible for causing the feeling of being wronged.

**Q29** The passage uses the example of Donald Trump's behavior post the 2020 election to illustrate:

- (A) The justified reasons behind feeling wronged leading to sulking.
- (B) Sulking as a response to perceived, yet baseless, feelings of being



wronged.

(C) The effectiveness of sulking in changing the outcomes of undesirable situations.

(D) How sulking can lead to significant consequences for broader communities.

**Q30** Based on the passage, which of the following statements best captures the essence of sulking?

(A) Sulking is an emotional response that leads to complete social isolation.

(B) Sulking is a way of communicating non-verbally with someone who has caused upset.

(C) Sulking is primarily about expressing anger and resentment in a vocal manner.

(D) Sulking is an effective method of ensuring that personal grievances are addressed.





## Answer Key

Q1 (A)  
Q2 (B)  
Q3 (A)  
Q4 (D)  
Q5 (B)  
Q6 (C)  
Q7 (B)  
Q8 (C)  
Q9 (C)  
Q10 (C)  
Q11 (C)  
Q12 (B)  
Q13 (B)  
Q14 (B)  
Q15 (C)

Q16 (B)  
Q17 (B)  
Q18 (D)  
Q19 (A)  
Q20 (A)  
Q21 (A)  
Q22 (C)  
Q23 (B)  
Q24 (C)  
Q25 (B)  
Q26 (C)  
Q27 (B)  
Q28 (C)  
Q29 (B)  
Q30 (B)



## Hints & Solutions

### Q1. Text Solution:

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Humans & Society

**Correct Answer:** A

**Essence of the Question:** The question examines the implications of refuting a common misconception about politeness, challenging the reader to infer the broader societal role of politeness from the historical context provided.

**Explaining the Right Option:** Option A is the most fitting inference. If we dismiss the belief that politeness is merely a lesser, private virtue, we must look to the passage's emphasis on the historical importance of politeness in public life and leadership to support the idea that it's indeed a fundamental societal virtue.

**Explanation for Incorrect Options:**

- Option B is tricky but can be dismissed because the passage doesn't claim the value of politeness has been constant; it suggests a change in perception over time.
- Option C fails as it contradicts the text's viewpoint, which acknowledges politeness as historically significant.
- Option D is a misdirection, as the passage clearly states that politeness was valued in public life, particularly in the context of 18th-century leadership.

**Trap of the Question:** The familiarity of Option B may mislead some due to its appeal to a belief in unchanging values. Option D might also seem tempting as it aligns with a modern understatement of politeness. Aspirants should watch for these traps, which exploit the tendency to choose answers that confirm contemporary biases or assumptions.

### Q2. Text Solution:

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Humans & Society

**Correct Answer:** B

**Essence of the Question:** This is a direct retrieval question, asking the candidate to understand Jefferson's nuanced view of politeness as a learned behavior for social harmony.

**Approach a Candidate Should Adopt:** Scrutinize the passage for Jefferson's precise language regarding politeness and consider the meaning in the context of his time.

**Explaining the Right Option:** Option B doesn't contradict Jefferson's view. It aligns with the passage where politeness is described as "artificial good humour", indicating that it can indeed substitute natural good humor.

**All the Incorrect Options:**

- Option A is incorrect because it clashes with Jefferson's description of politeness as something that can be artificially adopted.
- Option C is a red herring; the passage indicates that politeness and good humour are related.
- Option D presents a negative view of politeness that Jefferson did not share, making it incorrect.

**Trap of the Question:** Option A seems true at first glance because it echoes a common sentiment, but it directly contradicts Jefferson's view. Option C might mislead those who don't closely consider the relationship between politeness and good humour.

### Q3. Text Solution:

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Humans & Society

**Correct Answer:** A

**Essence of the Question:** It's an ideology-centric question that asks which belief about politeness is not limited by the given statement.

**Approach a Candidate Should Adopt:** Identify the core ideology about politeness in the passage and match it against the options.

**Explaining the Right Option:** Option A is correct because it presents politeness as a timeless



virtue, which is not restricted by the statement's implication that politeness's utility is tied to historical context.

**All the Incorrect Options:**

- Option B is incorrect as it suggests politeness is only relevant in a historical context, which is exactly what the statement claims.
- Option C is also incorrect, as it supports the idea that politeness is redundant in modern societies, which the statement implies.
- Option D, while acknowledging the evolution of politeness, still suggests that its role changes with time, which could be seen as being circumscribed by the statement.

**Trap of the Question:** Options B and D could easily ensnare those who equate change or evolution with redundancy. The key is to discern the subtle difference between evolution and obsolescence.

**Q4. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Humans & Society

**Correct Answer:** D

**Essence of the Question:** This question is about information retrieval, requiring the candidate to recall specific details from the passage regarding the qualities Jefferson deemed necessary for safety in social settings.

**Approach a Candidate Should Adopt:** The candidate should focus on the list of qualities Jefferson provided and identify which one is not mentioned.

**Explaining the Right Option:** Option D is the correct answer, as 'independent thinking' is not listed by Jefferson as a quality necessary for safety in the context discussed.

**All the Incorrect Options:**

- Option A is incorrect because 'moral virtue' is mentioned as a necessary quality.
- Option B is also incorrect; 'prudence' is one of the qualities Jefferson listed.
- Option C is mentioned in the passage, making it incorrect as well.

**Trap of the Question:** Given the emphasis on politeness throughout the passage, Option C might seem like the right answer if one is not meticulous with the details. It's crucial to avoid conflating the overall theme of the passage with the specific information asked in the question.

**Q5. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Humans & Culture

**Correct Answer:** B

**Essence of the Question:** This question probes into understanding the genealogical concepts of demons as put forward by Justin Martyr and Augustine.

**Approach a Candidate Should Adopt:** Examine the details provided by both individuals regarding the origins of demons and see which option aligns without contradiction.

**Explaining the Right Option:** Option B is the correct one. The passage tells us that Justin Martyr explained demons as the progeny of the Nephilim, while Augustine talked about demons as rebel angels who sided with Lucifer. This infers that the two groups are distinct yet both contribute to the population of demons.

**All the Incorrect Options:**

- Option A is incorrect because the passage clearly outlines the demons' genealogies in historical religious texts, indicating they are not viewed as purely mythological.
- Option C is a common misunderstanding. While the passage does state that the Church viewed all demons as malevolent, this is not supported by the genealogies described specifically by Justin and Augustine.
- Option D is not supported because it is only Justin Martyr who described pagan gods as demons, not necessarily the Nephilim.

**Trap of the Question:** Option C might appear correct because it's a general truth in the Christian tradition, but it doesn't directly relate



to the genealogies provided by Justin Martyr and Augustine, which is what the question is asking about.

**Q6. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Humans & Culture

**Correct Answer:** C

**Essence of the Question:** This question is about contrasting the views of demons between pagan and Christian ideologies as presented in the passage.

**Approach a Candidate Should Adopt:** Focus on the specific attributes and moral alignments attributed to demons in both pagan and Christian beliefs as mentioned in the passage.

**Explaining the Right Option:** Option C is the correct answer. The passage distinctly mentions that for pagans, demons could be good or bad, while Christians saw all demons as malevolent.

**All the Incorrect Options:**

- Option A is incorrect because pagans did attribute good qualities to demons, as they could act as guardian angels.
- Option B is false; the passage does not suggest that Christians adopted the entire spectrum of pagan demonology.
- Option D is misleading because, although it is true that both pagans and Christians agreed on the corporeal nature of demons, their beliefs about demon ethics were fundamentally different.

**Trap of the Question:** Option D might seem plausible because it contains elements of truth, but it doesn't capture the full contrast between the two ideologies, leading to a partial understanding.

Solution for Question 3

**Q7. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Humans & Culture

**Correct Answer:** B

**Essence of the Question:** This question challenges the examinee to identify a portrayal of Satan that would be out of place in the context of early Christian views.

**Approach a Candidate Should Adopt:** Cross-reference the passage's details on the evolution of Satan's role with the options provided.

**Explaining the Right Option:** Option B is the correct choice. Since the passage states that the concept of Satan as a super-demon had not developed until the high Middle Ages, any depiction of Satan as a super-demon in a 3rd-century text would be incongruous with the early Christian view.

**All the Incorrect Options:**

- Option A is incorrect but a common pitfall because, while it would be true in the high Middle Ages, it doesn't apply to the early Christian view, which did not see Satan as a ruler of hell.
- Option C is plausible within early Christianity, as Satan was indeed seen as a tempter.
- Option D is also plausible since early Christian art could depict Satan as a rebel angel, aligning with Augustine's genealogy.

**Trap of the Question:** Option A may seem like a likely answer due to prevalent modern associations of Satan with hell, but this is not supported by the early Christian context provided in the passage.

**Q8. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Humans & Culture

**Correct Answer:** C

**Essence of the Question:** This is a detail-oriented question, asking for the identification of attributes or abilities of demons that are NOT mentioned in the passage.

**Approach a Candidate Should Adopt:** Scrutinize the passage for the explicit attributes and abilities ascribed to demons, ensuring the selection of an option not listed.



**Explaining the Right Option:** Option C is the answer that is not mentioned in the passage. While the passage lists various abilities of demons, it does not attribute them with the power to resurrect the dead or bestow immortality.

**All the Incorrect Options:**

- Option A is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that demons can control the weather.
- Option B is mentioned; demons are said to predict the future and impersonate the dead.
- Option D is also listed in the passage; demons are described as shape-shifters who can induce madness in humans.

**Trap of the Question:** Option D might seem far-fetched and thus not listed, but it's actually one of the attributes that the passage attributes to demons, so it's a detail that requires careful reading to avoid the trap.

**Q9. Text Solution:**

**Topic: Reading Comprehension**

**Subtopic: Science**

**Correct Answer: C**

**Essence of the Question:** This question requires distinguishing between the concepts of time according to Newton and Einstein.

**Approach a Candidate Should Adopt:** Focus on the fundamental differences between Newton's and Einstein's views on time as described in the passage.

**Explaining the Right Option:** Option C is correct. The passage states that for Newton, time was fixed and absolute, much like a backdrop in a play. Einstein, on the other hand, introduced the concept of relativity, which posits that time is not an absolute constant but varies with the observer's experience.

**All the Incorrect Options:**

- Option A is incorrect because it reverses the views of Newton and Einstein.

- Option B is incorrect as it suggests agreement between Newton and Einstein on the nature of time, which contradicts the passage.
- Option D is misleading; while Einstein did describe our experience of time as 'a stubbornly persistent illusion', he did not dismiss time as a measurable dimension.

**Trap of the Question:** Option D might seem right due to a misinterpretation of Einstein's 'illusion' statement, but it incorrectly characterizes his conception of time.

**Q10. Text Solution:**

**Topic: Reading Comprehension**

**Subtopic: Science**

**Correct Answer: C**

**Essence of the Question:** The question tests understanding of the implications of Einstein's spacetime.

**Approach a Candidate Should Adopt:** Identify how Einstein's concept of spacetime alters our perception of time and events.

**Explaining the Right Option:** Option C is the correct answer. The passage explains that in Einstein's spacetime structure, all times are equally real, which implies that past, present, and future are not sequential but exist simultaneously.

**All the Incorrect Options:**

- Option A is incorrect because it suggests a sequential nature of events, which is not the case in Einstein's spacetime.
- Option B is incorrect as it contradicts the relativity of time experience in Einstein's theory.
- Option D is incorrect because spacetime is not described as finite, nor is it stated that only the present is real.

**Trap of the Question:** Option A might seem plausible because it aligns with our everyday experience of time, but it doesn't reflect the theoretical implications of spacetime.

**Q11. Text Solution:**





**Topic: Reading Comprehension****Subtopic: Science****Correct Answer: C**

**Essence of the Question:** This question asks for the principle behind the functioning of engines as explained in the passage.

**Approach a Candidate Should Adopt:** Recall the passage's discussion on engines, thermodynamics, and the direction of time.

**Explaining the Right Option:** Option C is correct. The passage specifies that engines function by exploiting temperature differences, which become less pronounced as time moves forward, in line with the second law of thermodynamics.

**All the Incorrect Options:**

- Option A is incorrect because the uniform passage of time is not the principle that governs engine function.
- Option B is incorrect; it conflicts with the passage's explanation that engines are not reversible over time.
- Option D is incorrect as the passage explicitly states that the efficiency of engines is affected by the direction of time.

**Trap of the Question:** Option D may confuse students who think that the laws of physics do not apply to man-made machines.

**Q12. Text Solution:****Topic: Reading Comprehension****Subtopic: Science****Correct Answer: B**

**Essence of the Question:** The question explores why engines cannot reverse the consumption of fuel as opposed to the reversible Newtonian mechanics.

**Approach a Candidate Should Adopt:** Understand the irreversibility inherent in the second law of thermodynamics as opposed to Newtonian mechanics.

**Explaining the Right Option:** Option B is the correct choice. The passage clarifies that unlike Newton's reversible mechanics, engines cannot

reverse the burning of fuel due to the irreversible nature of thermodynamic processes.

**All the Incorrect Options:**

- Option A is incorrect because the solar system does abide by Newton's laws of motion and gravity.
- Option C is incorrect as it misstates the relevance of thermodynamics to mechanical devices like cars.
- Option D is incorrect because Newtonian mechanics are not limited to celestial bodies; they are general laws of motion.

**Trap of the Question:** Option A may seem like a viable choice if one misunderstands the application of Newton's laws to the mechanics of the solar system.

**Q13. Text Solution:****Topic: Reading Comprehension****Subtopic: Art & Literature**

**Correct Answer:** Option B: Both have multi-layered defenses and layers of meaning, respectively.

**What the Question Asks:**

The question is inquiring about the chief similarity the author draws between the constructs of cybersecurity and poetry. Essentially, it's asking for the core comparison point between these two domains as presented in the passage.

**Correct Option Rationale:**

As mentioned in the passage, "The multi-layered defenses set up to protect our virtual identities can be likened to the layers of meaning embedded within verses." This line explicitly compares the intricate layers of protection in cybersecurity to the depth and layers of meaning in poetry. Hence, Option B accurately captures this essence.

**Incorrect Options Rationale:**

- **Option A:** The passage, while emphasizing protection in both domains, does not establish that poetry protects against



"external threats" in the same tangible manner as cybersecurity.

- **Option C:** Encryption and allegories are not explicitly associated with poetry and cybersecurity, respectively, in the manner this option suggests.
- **Option D:** The passage does not provide evidence to suggest an equal representation of the digital age in both cybersecurity and poetry.

**Q14. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Art & Literature

**Correct Answer:** Option B: The author believes that cybersecurity is restricted to computer science.

**What the Question Asks:**

This question is trying to identify which of the provided statements is not in alignment with the content of the passage, either directly or indirectly.

**Correct Option Rationale:**

The passage highlights that "Cybersecurity, a term often relegated to the technical confines of computer science, unexpectedly finds its echo in the rhythmic cadence of poetry." This statement indicates that while cybersecurity might commonly be associated with computer science, the author sees unexpected parallels with poetry, thus contradicting Option B.

**Incorrect Options Rationale:**

- **Option A:** The passage does indeed delve into how modern poets touch upon themes like digital identity and privacy.
- **Option C:** The passage clearly talks about how both poetry and cybersecurity are dynamic and evolving in nature.
- **Option D:** The passage reinforces the idea that poetry provides emotional relief and guards our emotional essence.

**Q15. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Art & Literature

**Correct Answer:** Option C: Cybersecurity is only concerned with technical aspects and has no emotional resonance.

**What the Question Asks:**

This question seeks to find the statement that is in opposition to the general themes or narratives presented in the passage.

**Correct Option Rationale:**

The primary theme of the passage is drawing parallels between poetry and cybersecurity, especially in the emotional implications of cybersecurity. By suggesting that cybersecurity lacks emotional resonance, Option C stands in direct contradiction to this theme.

**Incorrect Options Rationale:**

- **Option A:** The essence of the passage indeed revolves around the intricate relationship between poetry and cybersecurity.
- **Option B:** The passage emphasizes, multiple times, the ability of poetry to encapsulate and convey abstract notions, like concerns in cybersecurity.
- **Option D:** Both fields' adaptive nature to changing circumstances is explicitly mentioned in the passage.

**Q16. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Art & Literature

**Correct Answer:** Option B: The vastness of the digital realm can make individuals feel lost.

**What the Question Asks:**

This question is focused on identifying which statement is consistent with the sentiment expressed by the author, which is that increased digital connectivity can paradoxically lead to feelings of isolation.

**Correct Option Rationale:**

Option B, which suggests that individuals can feel overwhelmed or lost in the expansive digital world, aligns well with the author's sentiment. Just as vast spaces can make one feel small and isolated, the limitless digital



realm can lead to feelings of being lost or disconnected.

**Incorrect Options Rationale:**

- **Option A:** This option suggests a positive correlation between connectivity and human relationships, which contradicts the author's sentiment.
- **Option C:** The passage does not directly associate firewalls and encryptions with creating emotional distances.
- **Option D:** The paradox of digital connectivity is a central theme of the passage. To obliterate means to destroy, which is not implied in the passage.

**Q17. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Philosophy

**Correct Option:** B - The societal elite were among the first to champion the heliocentric model.

**Understanding the Question:** The question has a layered nature, requiring a deep understanding of the societal elite's initial reactions to the heliocentric model as presented in the passage.

**Reference to the Passage:** The text emphasizes that the societal elite, having their foundational beliefs deeply rooted in tradition, viewed the heliocentric model with significant skepticism and resistance.

**Analysis of Options:**

**Option A:** This option is plausible as the elite's vested interests in traditional beliefs might make them prone to dismissing new, challenging ideas.

**Option B:** This is the correct choice as it sharply contrasts with the text's depiction of the elite's reaction, suggesting an immediate acceptance which is not in line with the passage.

**Option C:** Aligns with the narrative of the passage, highlighting the power dynamics that influenced the elite's apprehensiveness.

**Option D:** This option is rooted in the text's portrayal of the elite's skepticism stemming from the challenge the model posed to society's foundations.

**Q18. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Philosophy

**Correct Answer:** Option D: The Copernican Revolution was smoothly integrated into societal belief systems without any conflict.

**What the Question Asks:**

The question wants to identify the statement that doesn't align with the information or implications provided in the passage.

**Correct Option Rationale:**

The passage frequently discusses the challenges and resistance the Copernican Revolution faced, indicating that its integration into society was not smooth or without conflict.

**Incorrect Options Rationale:**

- **Option A:** The passage states that the geocentric model was intertwined with religious doctrines.
- **Option B:** The societal elite viewed the Copernican model with skepticism, as highlighted in the passage.
- **Option C:** Galileo Galilei's support for the heliocentric model, backed by his telescopic observations, is mentioned.

**Q19. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Philosophy

**Correct Option:** A - Immediate global acceptance due to advanced communication tools.

**Understanding the Question:** This question is multifaceted, pushing readers to juxtapose the historical implications of the Copernican Revolution with what might happen in today's world if a similar groundbreaking revelation occurred.

**Reference to the Passage:** The passage underscores that groundbreaking scientific



revelations can challenge deep-rooted societal beliefs, and these beliefs often dictate the pace and nature of acceptance, irrespective of the era.

#### Analysis of Options:

**Option A:** This choice is the correct one because, despite our modern communication tools, the acceptance of revolutionary scientific ideas is not solely dependent on communication speed but on societal readiness and adaptability.

**Option B:** This aligns with the historical essence of the passage, where profound revelations led to philosophical debates about humanity's significance.

**Option C:** This option resonates with the passage's narrative where the Copernican Revolution did disrupt societal and religious norms, leading to substantial resistance.

**Option D:** Reflects the broader implications of the Copernican Revolution, suggesting that significant scientific revelations can act as catalysts for more extensive societal transformations.

#### Q20. Text Solution:

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Philosophy

**Correct Answer:** Option A: New scientific discoveries often challenge and modify societal norms and beliefs.

#### What the Question Asks:

The question is looking for the statement that mirrors or aligns with the author's observation about the impact of scientific revelations on society.

#### Correct Option Rationale:

The sentiment in Option A reflects the author's observation "Scientific revelations... ripple through the fabric of society, reshaping perceptions, beliefs, and sometimes the very structure of society itself.", which is about the transformative power of scientific thought and its influence on societal perceptions and beliefs.

#### Incorrect Options Rationale:

- **Option B:** The passage emphasizes the profound impact scientific discoveries can have on society, making this option contradictory.
- **Option C:** The passage suggests the opposite, emphasizing the broader societal impact of scientific revelations.
- **Option D:** The passage details how societal structures and beliefs were significantly influenced by the Copernican Revolution, suggesting they are not as rigid as this option implies.

#### Q21. Text Solution:

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** Finance

**Understanding the Question:** The essence of the query is about recognizing the repercussions of the myths that surround cryptocurrency. The goal is to pinpoint which outcome might not have arisen from these myths.

**Reference to the Passage:** The passage deeply elaborates on the myths and legends that have grown around cryptocurrency and how they have often overshadowed its technological foundation.

**Correct Answer:** Option A: Many people understand the intricacies of blockchain technology.

#### Explanation for Correct Answer:

**Option A:** The passage explicitly mentions how the "technological intricacies became secondary to the aura of mystery" that surrounded Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies. This suggests that due to the myths and legends, many individuals might not grasp the detailed workings of blockchain, making Option A the correct answer.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Options:

**Option B:** The narrative of overnight millionaires is a direct result of the myths that have been propagated around cryptocurrencies. The



passage alludes to such tales, making this option consistent with the text.

**Option C:** The entire enigma surrounding the identity of Satoshi Nakamoto and the subsequent rumors are also highlighted in the passage, making this a consequence of the propagated myths.

**Option D:** The passage talks about "Tales of overnight millionaires," indicating that there's a perception that investing in cryptocurrency leads to quick wealth, stemming from the myths.

**Q22. Text Solution:**

**Topic: Reading Comprehension**

**Subtopic: Finance**

**Correct Option:** C – The passage suggests that cryptocurrency's decentralized nature guarantees its success in the future.

- **Explanation:** The passage does not guarantee the success of cryptocurrency in the future. Instead, it emphasizes the importance of distinguishing between myths and realities surrounding it.

**Incorrect Options:**

- **Option A:** The passage mentions that Bitcoin was perceived to be immune to economic downturns.
- **Option B:** The allure of decentralization is highlighted as an attractive feature.
- **Option D:** The passage does indicate that stories of sudden wealth added to cryptocurrency's mystique.

**Q23. Text Solution:**

**Topic: Reading Comprehension**

**Subtopic: Finance**

**Understanding the Question:** The objective here is to find out which evidence would be the least potent in refuting the myth of the "crypto outlaw". We should look for which statement/option, if used as an argument in a situation where we are trying to debunk the myth of the "crypto outlaw", would be the least effective in convincing the opposing party.

**Reference to the Passage:** The "crypto outlaw" myth is portrayed by illustrating early adopters as rebels.

**Correct Answer:** Option B: Anecdotes of senior citizens investing in cryptocurrency.

**Explanation for Correct Answer:**

**Option B:** The involvement of senior citizens in cryptocurrency does not directly counter the outlaw image. Just because a different demographic engages doesn't negate the possibility of rebellious early adopters. Thus, its impact as a counter-evidence is weak.

**Explanation for Incorrect Options:**

**Option A:** Showcasing a majority of legitimate transactions directly counteracts the outlaw perception by indicating lawful and mainstream usage.

**Option C:** A decline in dark web usage of cryptocurrency certainly challenges the outlaw myth, suggesting a move towards legitimate channels.

**Option D:** Government regulations are often seen as a move to bring order and legitimacy, which would counteract the "outlaw" perception.

**Q24. Text Solution:**

**Topic: Reading Comprehension**

**Subtopic: Finance**

**Understanding the Question:** This question asks for the least likely interpretation of the comparison made between gold rushes and cryptocurrency.

**Reference to the Passage:** The passage draws parallels between tales from gold rushes and the rise of cryptocurrency.

**Correct Answer:** Option C: Just as gold has intrinsic value, so does cryptocurrency.

**Explanation for Correct Answer:**

**Option C:** The passage doesn't venture into the intrinsic value of either gold or cryptocurrency. The analogy is more about narratives than inherent worth, making this option the least consistent with the passage.





**Explanation for Incorrect Options:**

**Option A:** Both gold rushes and the cryptocurrency boom promise significant financial opportunities, which is consistent with the passage's narrative.

**Option B:** The passage does touch upon uncertainties, risks, myths, and stories in the context of cryptocurrency, similar to the challenges faced during gold rushes.

**Option D:** The passage clearly indicates that both phenomena have their mix of factual and exaggerated stories.

**Q25. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** History

**Essence of the Question:** This question examines the aspirant's understanding of how the Spanish Flu influenced modernist architecture.

**Approach to Solve:**

- Recognize the passage's portrayal of modernists' reaction to the pandemic. Identify which statement fully aligns with the passage's description.

**Correct Answer Explanation:**

- **Option B:** Correct. The passage explicitly mentions that modernists, reacting to the pandemic, modeled many domestic spaces on hospital wards, focusing on hygiene. This option aligns perfectly with that narrative.

**Incorrect Answer Analysis:**

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that modernists focused solely on luxurious designs; rather, they leaned towards functional and hygienic designs.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The passage doesn't claim that architects abandoned all traditional forms; it emphasizes their shift towards hygienic design.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The passage does not indicate a rejection of technology; in fact, it suggests that technological advancements were merged with hygiene concerns.

**Trap of the Question:** Aspirants might be misled by options that seem to reflect general architectural trends but do not specifically capture the pandemic's influence on modernist architecture.

**Q26. Text Solution:**

**Topic:** Reading Comprehension

**Subtopic:** History

**Essence of the Question:** This question assesses the aspirant's ability to identify which statement does not contradict the passage's assertion about the influence of the Spanish Flu on architecture.

**Approach to Solve:**

- Grasp the impact of the Spanish Flu on modernist architecture as presented in the passage. Determine which option does not undermine the passage's main assertion.

**Correct Answer Explanation:**

- **Option C:** Correct. The passage implies that architects in the 1920s and '30s incorporated health and hygiene considerations, possibly influenced by the pandemic. This option aligns with that idea without undermining it.

**Incorrect Answer Analysis:**

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Directly crediting the Spanish Flu as inspiration contradicts the passage, which mentions the flu's influence was subtle and not explicitly acknowledged.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. A decline in modernist architecture's popularity post-pandemic would contradict the passage's suggestion of its rise due to the pandemic.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The passage does not imply economic factors as the primary driver of architectural changes; it emphasizes health and hygiene.

**Trap of the Question:** Aspirants could incorrectly select an option that either directly contradicts or introduces unrelated factors to the passage's argument.

**Q27. Text Solution:**

**Topic: Reading Comprehension****Subtopic: History**

**Essence of the Question:** This question tests the aspirant's comprehension of the passage's overall theme.

**Approach to Solve:**

- Understand the main theme of the passage concerning post-WWI architecture. Choose the option that best summarizes this theme.

**Correct Answer Explanation:**

- **Option B:** Correct. The passage mainly discusses how the Spanish Flu subtly influenced a shift towards health and hygiene in architecture after WWI. This option encapsulates that theme accurately.

**Incorrect Answer Analysis:**

- **Option A:** Incorrect. While it mentions the Spanish Flu, it incorrectly implies a direct and widely acknowledged impact, which the passage does not support.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The passage does not primarily focus on technological advancements as the driving force for architectural changes.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. While the International Hygiene Exhibition is mentioned, it is not portrayed as the central influence on modernist architecture.

**Trap of the Question:** The trap lies in choosing an option that appears to summarize part of the passage but fails to capture its core theme accurately.

**Q28. Text Solution:****Topic: Reading Comprehension****Subtopic: Psychology**

**Essence of the Question:** This question requires identifying a component that is not necessary for an act to be considered sulking according to the passage. It's a moderate-level question testing the aspirant's ability to comprehend the passage's details about sulking.

**Approach to Solve:**

- Keep in mind the characteristics of sulking as described in the passage. Evaluate how each option fits into the passage's description of sulking.

**Explanation for the Correct Answer (Option C):**

- The correct answer is Option c: "Communicating upset feelings verbally to the target."
- In the passage, it is emphasized that sulking often involves non-verbal communication. The sulker may refuse to speak, yet their body language and demeanor communicate their feelings. Therefore, verbal communication of upset feelings is not a necessary component of sulking.

**Explanation for Incorrect Options:**

- **Option A:** Incorrect because feeling wronged, justified or not, is mentioned as a common reason for sulking in the passage.
- **Option B:** Also incorrect as the passage describes sulking as involving an element of punishment towards the target, which aligns with this option.
- **Option D:** This is a tricky option but is supported by the passage, which mentions social withdrawal as a response to feeling wronged.

**Trap of the Question:**

- The main trap is assuming that all forms of communication, including verbal, are part of sulking. This question tests the aspirant's attention to the specific details of sulking as described in the passage.

**Q29. Text Solution:****Topic: Reading Comprehension****Subtopic: Psychology**

**Essence of the Question:** This question focuses on understanding how the example of Donald Trump's post-election behavior illustrates a concept in the passage. It's a moderate difficulty level question, testing the aspirant's ability to link examples to the main ideas in the text.



**Approach to Solve:**

- Remember how Donald Trump's behavior is described in the passage. Determine which option aligns best with the passage's portrayal of Trump's behavior.

**Explanation for the Correct Answer (Option B):**

- The correct answer is Option b: "Sulking as a response to perceived, yet baseless, feelings of being wronged."
- The passage specifically uses Trump's post-election behavior to illustrate sulking in response to perceived wrongs that are baseless. It mentions Trump nurturing baseless conspiracy theories after feeling wronged by the election defeat.

**Explanation for Incorrect Options:**

- Option A:** Incorrect as the passage does not present Trump's reasons for feeling wronged as justified.
- Option C:** This option is misleading as the passage does not discuss the effectiveness of sulking in changing outcomes.
- Option D:** While Trump's sulking may have had broader consequences, the passage focuses more on the baselessness of his perceived wrongs than on the consequences of his sulking.

**Trap of the Question:**

- The primary trap here is failing to accurately connect the example of Trump's behavior with the passage's discussion of sulking. Aspirants might be misled by options that present plausible but incorrect interpretations of the passage.

**Q30. Text Solution:****Topic: Reading Comprehension****Subtopic: Psychology**

**Essence of the Question:** This question asks which statement best captures the essence of sulking as described in the passage. It's a moderately challenging question, testing the aspirant's ability to synthesize the passage's information.

**Approach to Solve:**

- Focus on how the passage describes sulking. Determine which option best encapsulates the nature of sulking as per the passage.

**Explanation for the Correct Answer (Option B):**

- The correct answer is Option b: "Sulking is a way of communicating non-verbally with someone who has caused upset."
- The passage clearly states that sulking involves non-verbal communication of upset feelings, even when the sulker refuses to speak. This option aligns well with the passage's description.

**Explanation for Incorrect Options:**

- Option A:** Incorrect as the passage does not suggest that sulking leads to complete social isolation.
- Option C:** This option is misleading because the passage emphasizes non-verbal rather than vocal expressions of anger and resentment in sulking.
- Option D:** The passage does not describe sulking as an effective method for addressing grievances.

**Trap of the Question:**

- The trap lies in options that partially reflect aspects of sulking but fail to capture its essence as described in the passage. Aspirants might be tempted by options that seem to align with common perceptions of sulking rather than the specific description given in the text.



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