

MBA Pioneer 2024

Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension

DPP: 2

Introduction to Critical Reasoning-Structure Based

Q1 Read the following passage and answer the question.

One day, your best friend since childhood comes to you and says that their father has passed away. You love this friend and their father immensely. The father was practically yours as well. But one thing stands between you: they are as ardent a believer in the Christian afterlife as you are in the nothingness to come. You have spent your life cultivating the wisdom necessary to deal with loss and give advice and consolation, but your friend needs neither of these. They are sure that their father has passed into a better place and are simply thankful that he has gone home to be with God. At least that's what they say, but you can tell that underneath the veneer they are profoundly grief stricken. To complicate the situation further, imagine that you are white and identify with your sex at birth, while your friend is Black and nonbinary.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) The narrator's wisdom is universally applicable to all situations.
- (B) The friend is not affected by the loss of their father.
- (C) Different belief systems and backgrounds can create complexities in providing consolation during grief.
- (D) The friend's belief in the afterlife prevents them from experiencing grief.

Q2 Read the following passage and answer the question.

An example today is what is sometimes called 'traditional ecological knowledge', which refers

to how Indigenous communities around the world have learned to live within ecological conditions in ways that industrial practices have failed to consider. One startling example comes from the Pacific Northwest of the United States, where the Cascadia subduction zone threatens massive earthquakes every few centuries. Indigenous oral histories from peoples such as the Quileute, the Yurok and the Hoh spoke of these quakes for thousands of years, and they even told these stories to European colonists. But their warnings were ignored until 1984, when seismologists discovered the subduction zone. Had the oral histories been recognised sooner, it might not be the case today that some 7 million people live with limited protections within the zone that could someday have the worst natural disaster in the history of North America.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) Traditional ecological knowledge is outdated and irrelevant in modern times.
- (B) Industrial practices have always taken into account the wisdom of Indigenous communities.
- (C) The integration of traditional ecological knowledge can help better prepare societies for natural disasters.
- (D) Seismologists have been consistently receptive to Indigenous communities' knowledge.

Q3 Read the following passage and answer the question.

In the pursuit of wisdom, one has to be able to listen for such stories. Returning to our anecdote



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of the two friends, the point is not that either the secular pluralist or the Christian is wiser in how they approach death. It is that they both have bits of wisdom that the other might use. The pluralist might learn from the Christian's wisdom, for example, that life is more than our individual experience of it. Whether we call that more 'God' or the cycle of life, we can still appreciate a vision of the world that alleviates some of the pressure from the menacing spectre of our personal death. And the Christian might learn from the pluralist that there are methods beyond their belief for coming to terms with grief – such as the kinds of Stoic and Buddhist practices that their friend does every day. In learning to appreciate each other, not in spite of their differences, but because of them, they would help make possible the kinds of communities that bind us together when disaster strikes.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) Wisdom is exclusive to one belief system and cannot be found in other perspectives.
- (B) Embracing differences in beliefs can help individuals gain wisdom and build stronger communities.
- (C) It is impossible for individuals with different belief systems to learn from each other.
- (D) The pursuit of wisdom is only concerned with understanding one's own belief system.

Q4 Read the following passage and answer the question.

When Adam and Eve separate themselves from their immersion in nature, they learn of good, and evil, and death. When Cain is sent into exile, he founds the first city, and his progeny invent the arts of metallurgy and music. When Abraham leaves his hometown, he finds the call of God and the possibility of a covenant with God that renders all human lives equal.

There is always a cost to these inventions: they create differences between the inventors and

the others. This is what Babel teaches us. Those who live in cities or use particular technologies or speak particular languages or play particular kinds of music come to feel alienated from others. Because each new use of human potential depends on the creation of difference, it is also, ironically, what keeps humans from coming together to realise the invention's fullest potential through cooperation. This is no less true of technology than of philosophy.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) Human advancements are always achieved without any negative consequences.
- (B) The creations of differences among humans are essential for progress, but they also hinder full cooperation.
- (C) Technological and philosophical advancements solely promote unity and collaboration.
- (D) The creation of differences among humans is always detrimental to progress and collaboration.

Q5 Read the following passage and answer the question.

An intricate text of only a few lines, the story of Babel is oddly placed. It comes right after the Flood (note the role of natural disasters again), and right after we are told that Noah's descendants branched out and spoke many tongues. Yet as the chapter begins, all of a sudden, there is only one people all speaking one language. One way to understand this is to suggest that Babel represents a kind of pause in the historical account, and that the story is telling us something other than what supposedly happened: it is giving us a path to understand how a universalist message of equality before the law (God's pact with Noah after the flood) relates to the diversity of the world's cultures.

It is sometimes assumed that because of Babel there is no hope of universal connection. But



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the opposite is true. It is because of Babel that we can truly understand what it means to have a universal connection: it is necessary but imperfect.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) The story of Babel illustrates that a universal connection is unattainable.
- (B) The diversity of cultures and languages is the primary barrier to understanding a universal connection.
- (C) Babel teaches us that a universal connection is possible, despite its imperfections.
- (D) The story of Babel is irrelevant to understanding the concept of a universal connection.

Q6 Read the following passage and answer the question.

If our two friends understood wisdom in this way, they could appreciate why they grieve differently, why they heal differently, and why they respond to the situation differently. At the same time, they could see that these differences are not what tears them apart, but what makes them share a fundamental human quest to make sense of the world and develop beliefs and institutions that can guide us to survive and thrive together. They could see why so many tensions arise from this situation – humanity's very survival depends on getting it right – but that we have many inherited lessons for how to go about this.

That does not mean the specifics of these ancient texts are always right. These traditions teach us that being wise means using our understanding of the natural and social worlds to develop the human institutions that can lift us up through the turbulence of life. The point of studying them today is not simply to repeat their solutions, but to understand this general guidance.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) The differences in people's beliefs and practices are the primary cause of tension and division.
- (B) Ancient texts provide the ultimate solutions to modern problems.
- (C) Wisdom involves using our understanding of the world to create institutions that help us navigate life's challenges.
- (D) There is only one correct way to approach the human quest for making sense of the world.

Q7 Read the following passage and answer the question.

What's in a name? That depends. For dinosaur fans, one hint comes from the passionate fight over what to call that plant-eating giant of the Jurassic age – 'Brontosaurus' or 'Apatosaurus'. Were these beasts reptiles or birds? Two species or one? Something as straightforward as the name of an extinct species may feel like scaffolding for the present day – until the framing crumbles, and another name and alternative view of the deep past takes hold. Nowhere is the dynamic more visible than in the debate over the Brontosaurus. Changing a name changes the world. Unless it doesn't.

The celebrated palaeontologist Stephen Jay Gould chose sides in the heated debate in 'Bully for Brontosaurus' (1991), the keynote piece in a book of the same name. Gould covered the outrage over the printing of a stamp by the United States Postal Service labelled 'Brontosaurus'. Most palaeontologists preferred 'Apatosaurus' but, Gould argued in defence of the Postal Service, 'Brontosaurus' had permeated public consciousness. Still, for Gould, neither name mattered when it came to what each was naming.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A)



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Changing a name can have a profound impact on our understanding of the world, but it may not always matter.

- (B) The debate over the name 'Brontosaurus' or 'Apatosaurus' has no significance in the present day.
- (C) Public consciousness should always determine the naming conventions for extinct species.
- (D) Stephen Jay Gould was solely focused on the scientific accuracy of the name, with no regard for public perception.

Q8 Read the following passage and answer the question.

The renaming of Brontosaurus was scientific but also narrative, born of a mission to revise the story of the prehistoric world. Like palaeontologists, authors of fiction routinely revise their narratives. They expand them by inventing new stories, some placed in the current moment, others inserted between past events. Some of those insertions reinterpret parts of the past, altering some previous stories. Other revisions start the whole world over, altering all previous stories.

Though the true past is fixed and unrevisable, stories about that past are not. Palaeontologists understand these stories as theories, but their audiences often experience them in the same ways they would experience fictional tales – as narratives that shift with mood and politics and time. It's as if all the Jurassic's a stage, and Brontosaurus and Apatosaurus merely players. They have their entrances, exits and re-entrances. In this story, one dinosaur – or maybe two – play many parts.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) The true past is always subject to change and reinterpretation based on current knowledge and perspectives.
- (B)

Scientific renaming and revisions in fiction share a similar process in shaping the narrative of the past.

- (C) Fictional stories have no influence on how scientific theories and discoveries are perceived by the public.
- (D) Palaeontologists intentionally create narratives that shift with mood and politics to keep public interest.

Q9 Read the following passage and answer the question.

The fourth, fifth and sixth movies, comprising a second Star Wars trilogy, expanded the saga too, but by detailing earlier events instead. Starting with The Phantom Menace (1999), they are prequels, fleshing out details around the skeleton of facts mentioned but not shown in the original three films.

While all expansions of the present are sequels, not all expansions of the past are prequels. Some are retcons, short for 'retroactive continuity' – for instance, Return of the Jedi (1983), the final film in the first Star Wars trilogy. Like prequels, retcons reveal something new about the past; but, where prequels fill in details without altering the general understanding of established facts, retcons reveal new facts that reinterpret the stories we have already read or seen.

A New Hope, Obi-Wan tells Luke that Vader had killed Luke's father. In the sequel, The Empire Strikes Back, Vader tells Luke that he was his father. But Return of the Jedi resolves the contradiction: Obi-Wan reveals to Luke that what he had said was 'true from a certain point of view'.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) Retcons and prequels serve the same purpose in expanding and reinterpreting past events.
- (B) Both prequels and retcons provide new information about the past, but they differ in



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their impact on established facts and interpretations.

- (C) Retcons are superior to prequels as they change the understanding of established facts.

- (D) The Star Wars trilogy exclusively relies on prequels to expand its narrative.

Q10 Read the following passage and answer the question.

In 1905, the American Museum of Natural History in New York City mounted the first complete **Apatosaurus excelsus** skeleton, labelling it '**Brontosaurus excelsus**'. Adopting **Apatosaurus excelsus** as its logo, the Sinclair Oil Company presented the Sinclair Dinosaur Exhibit in the 1933-34 Chicago World's Fair, featuring a to-scale, green model. Sinclair later presented its Dinoland Pavilion at the 1939-40 New York World's Fair, featuring an improved 70-foot version. That year, Walt Disney premiered the animated film **Fantasia** (1940), in which cartoon **Apatosaurus excelsus** stood in a swamp munching on vegetation to the chaotic beats of Stravinsky's **Rite of Spring** (1913). The dinosaur's popularisation was further propelled by other cultural occurrences including Hanna-Barbera's cartoon television series **The Flintstones** (1960-66). Yet, while Disney didn't identify any of the dinosaurs by name, Sinclair and Hanna-Barbera identified their illustrations as **Brontosaurus** or **Brontosaurus excelsus** rather than the scientifically preferred **Apatosaurus** or **Apatosaurus excelsus**. These all expanded in popular culture the dinosaur saga from Riggs.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) The scientific community exclusively promoted the name "Apatosaurus excelsus" in popular culture.
- (B) Popular culture played a significant role in the widespread use of the name "Brontosaurus" for the dinosaur.

(C) The name "Brontosaurus" was never used in any form of media or advertisement.

(D) Disney's **Fantasia** was solely responsible for the popularization of the name "Brontosaurus."

Q11 Read the following passage and answer the question.

As the planet lurches towards a climate emergency and its life support systems falter, the need for visionary thinkers with fresh insights and big ideas has never been more pressing. No wonder, then, that the world mourned the death earlier this year of James ('Jim') Lovelock, whose Gaia theory provided a new framework to think about nature, one that changed the way we regard our relationship with Earth.

Lovelock contributed to many fields, such as environmental science, cryobiology and exobiology, from thawing hamsters to building exquisitely sensitive detectors to find life on Mars or to sniff out ozone-destroying chemicals. But when he died on 26 July, the day of his 103rd birthday, the world lost what the Earth scientist Timothy Lenton in **Science** magazine called 'a genius and iconoclast of immense intellectual courage'. Lovelock was a true original who was detached from the pressure to conform, one who had found a way to do research outside an institution, and who showed a disregard for disciplinary boundaries.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) James Lovelock's impact was limited to the field of environmental science.
- (B) Lovelock's work strictly adhered to the traditional boundaries of scientific disciplines.
- (C) James Lovelock's death had no significant impact on the scientific community.
- (D) Lovelock was a highly influential and boundary-defying scientist whose loss was deeply felt by the world.



Q12 Read the following passage and answer the question.

In the literature, you can see how his peers struggled over the decades to pigeonhole Lovelock. In an article he co-authored for New Scientist magazine in February 1975, when Gaia appeared on the cover, he was described as 'one of the last of the old-style natural philosophers' who 'works from his own home', which at that time was near Salisbury in southern England. Early on, the journal Nature rejected him because, as they told Lovelock: 'We don't publish papers from home addresses. They mostly come from cranks.' To get around this, Lovelock took a visiting professorship at Reading University. Two decades later, his contributions to Nature accepted that he was indeed an 'independent scientist'. By 2014, the Science Museum in London where I work unveiled an exhibition celebrating his life with the strapline: 'Scientist, Inventor, Maverick'. Gaia was long established by then. Even by the time of the Science Museum exhibition, however, Lovelock remarked that independent scientists were 'as rare as ectoplasm'.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) Lovelock's contributions were never fully acknowledged by his peers.
- (B) James Lovelock was easily classified by his peers and fit well into traditional scientific roles.
- (C) Lovelock's status as an independent scientist evolved over time, and his work eventually gained recognition.
- (D) Independent scientists were abundant during Lovelock's lifetime.

Q13 Read the following passage and answer the question.

In the 1930s, many European academics sought refuge in the United States, escaping the quickly deteriorating political situation in their home countries. Jewish scholars were

'cleansed' from the academy in Germany with the 1933 Law for the Restoration of the Civil Service and could sense that they were likely to lose more than their jobs if they stayed. Non-Jewish scholars of a liberal or Left persuasion also saw no future for themselves in Germany or Austria under Nazi occupation, and often had good reason to fear the same kind of fate that would befall the Jewish population of Europe. Prominent in these vulnerable groups were philosophers, among them the majority of the Vienna Circle. It is no exaggeration to say that their transplantation to the US transformed philosophy in that country, making English the dominant language of international philosophical enquiry at the same time as depriving Germany and Austria of their best philosophical minds, with consequences for decades thereafter.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) The European academics who fled to the United States in the 1930s had little impact on the academic landscape.
- (B) The Vienna Circle was unaffected by the political situation in Germany and Austria.
- (C) The relocation of European philosophers to the United States contributed to the decline of German and Austrian philosophy while strengthening English as the dominant language of international philosophical inquiry.
- (D) The political situation in Europe during the 1930s had no significant consequences for academics and scholars.

Q14 Read the following passage and answer the question.

Happy is a 51-year-old Asian elephant in the Bronx Zoo in New York City. But she didn't start out there. She was born in the wild then kidnapped – taken away from her family as a baby in Thailand – and sold, along with six other calves, to Lion Country Safari, Inc in



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California. In 1977, Happy and another elephant, Grumpy (all were named after the seven dwarfs in **Snow White**) were relocated to the Bronx Zoo to be part of a new exhibit. There, through a good part of the 1980s, she was forced to give rides to visitors, engage in a staged 'tug of war' with Grumpy, and perform unnatural behaviours like hind-leg stands and sit-ups. Then, in 2002, Grumpy was attacked by two other adult female elephants there, Patty and Maxine, and was euthanized. Happy was separated permanently from the two and a young female, Sammie, was brought in to keep her company; but not long after, Sammie was euthanized after suffering kidney failure.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) Happy, the Asian elephant, had a carefree and uneventful life at the Bronx Zoo.
- (B) Happy's life has been characterized by a series of traumatic experiences and loss of companions.
- (C) The Bronx Zoo has been consistently successful in maintaining harmonious relationships among its elephants.
- (D) The primary focus of the passage is the positive impact of zoos on animal welfare.

Q15 Read the following passage and answer the question.

The NhRP's legal argument for Happy was based on the writ of **habeas corpus** (from the Latin for 'you have the body'), which protects against unlawful imprisonment. The writ has been used successfully to argue for the personhood of enslaved humans, from the case of **Somerset v Stewart** (1772). The NhRP contends that, at the Bronx Zoo, Happy is kept in the equivalent of solitary confinement, which is particularly cruel given that elephants are highly social creatures who like to roam across a wide territory within a group of family and friends. 'It's the nature of the detention and the nature of the species' that make Happy's

conditions a violation of **habeas corpus**, Miller told CNN. Had the NhRP prevailed, Happy would have been transferred to a sanctuary in the United States where she would have enjoyed substantially more space and an opportunity to live with other Asian elephants. If she had prevailed, she would have been the first non-human being on the planet to unquestionably be deemed a legal person.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) The NhRP is advocating for the personhood of Happy based on the premise that she is experiencing happiness at the Bronx Zoo.
- (B) The writ of habeas corpus is irrelevant to the NhRP's legal argument for Happy.
- (C) The NhRP argues that Happy's living conditions at the Bronx Zoo are inhumane due to her isolation and limited space.
- (D) Happy has already been recognized as a legal person, setting a precedent for other nonhuman beings.

Q16 Read the following passage and answer the question. (Relations)

Some may ask why it is necessary for other animals to have legal rights or be considered a legal person. After all, most warm-blooded species in the US are protected by regulations under the federal Animal Welfare Act. And there are also additional regulations for specific circumstances, such as the various accrediting organisations for zoos and aquariums or the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees for academic research with animals in the US. Like many other animals in zoos, Happy is held under conditions approved by the Animal Welfare Act in a facility accredited by the US Association for Zoos and Aquariums (AZA). Most people are under the impression that these safeguards are sufficient for ensuring that animals are not treated cruelly.

But all these kinds of welfare-based protections prioritise human interests over the needs of



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animals, who can still be exploited and used as a means to an end in zoos and aquariums, research laboratories and other situations, as long as they don't suffer 'unnecessary' cruelty while being confined to cages, forced to perform, and vivisected.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) The federal Animal Welfare Act and other regulations provide comprehensive protection for animals, eliminating the need for legal rights or personhood.
- (B) Welfare-based protections are inadequate in prioritizing animal needs over human interests, leading to continued exploitation of animals.
- (C) Accrediting organizations and regulatory bodies ensure that animals in zoos and aquariums are always treated ethically and without cruelty.
- (D) Vivisection is strictly prohibited under the federal Animal Welfare Act.

Q17 Read the following passage and answer the question.

The US painter Mark Rothko (1903–70) received his first major commission in 1958 for the paintings now known as the Seagram Murals. For the series, Rothko abandoned the brighter colour schemes of his past works, opting instead for a sombre colour palette of reds, browns and blacks. The pieces were intended to line the walls of the Four Seasons restaurant in the Seagram Building on Park Avenue – a glittering symbol of New York opulence. However, as the UK curator, gallerist and video essayist James Payne explores in this episode of his YouTube series Great Art Explained, Rothko later abruptly withdrew the works after dining at the restaurant himself. In his analysis of Rothko's work, Payne takes viewers on a deep dive into the historical context and making of the murals, including how they were delivered to the Tate in London on the same day Rothko

was discovered dead by suicide in his New York studio. In doing so, Payne hints at the inherent tensions between money and artistic intention that extend far beyond Rothko's Seagram project.

What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) Rothko's Seagram Murals were a continuation of his earlier works' bright color schemes.
- (B) The Seagram Murals' somber color palette was inspired by Rothko's personal struggles.
- (C) Rothko withdrew the Seagram Murals from the Four Seasons restaurant due to dissatisfaction with the venue.
- (D) The delivery of the Seagram Murals to the Tate in London directly influenced Rothko's decision to take his own life.

Q18 Read the following passage and answer the question.

In the seminar room in Wat Suan Dok, I found one senior monk, Phra Kyo, standing alone amid a circle of about 15 foreigners from North America and Europe. As soon as he began to speak, Phra Kyo captured the audience's attention for the next hour with the peaceful and universal nature of Buddhism and its contrast with Christianity.

'Some of you have been here for a few weeks, a few months already. Have you ever seen a monk outside of the Buddhist temple waving people in with pamphlets talking about Buddhism? Have you ever seen a Buddhist monk knocking on doors telling the Buddha's teaching?'

The audience laughed and shook their heads. The image of a Buddhist monk actively converting non-Buddhists in this way is somewhat comical. Phra Kyo continued: 'No, that is not our way. There is no relationship between Buddha and me, just as teacher and student. If a person asks who created the world, the Christian will be happy to respond: "God."



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What conclusion can be made from the passage?

- (A) Phra Kyo's seminar was focused on criticizing Christianity.
- (B) Buddhism is primarily focused on active conversion and spreading its teachings.
- (C) The approach of Buddhism towards spreading its teachings is less aggressive than Christianity.
- (D) Phra Kyo believes that Buddhism and Christianity have the same approach to spreading their teachings.

Q19 Read the following passage and answer the question.

Cultural exchange is often assumed to be progressive, but it has neither an inherent politics nor an inevitable outcome. As nationalism rises across the globe, many see 'cultural exchange' as the antidote to nationalist xenophobia. Such exchange was, in fact, an integral part of the emergence of national literatures, cultures and identities in Iran and South Asia. Rather than resulting in greater cosmopolitanism, Indo-Iranian exchange fostered modern nationalism. Today, Persian is the national language of Iran. Although it has a long history there, its national status and close association with the country depend on events in the 19th century. As the Russian Empire swallowed up swathes of Iranian territory in the 1810s and '20s, and the sclerotic Qajar dynasty ruling Iran proved incapable of resistance, Iranian nationalism emerged to challenge both foreign imperialism and local despotism. By the end of the 19th century, Iranian intellectuals were transforming Persian from the lingua franca of a centreless Persianate world spanning much of Asia into the language of national identity in the nation-state of Iran.

What is the basic assumption in the passage about the effects of cultural exchange on nationalism?

- (A) Cultural exchange always leads to increased cosmopolitanism.
- (B) Cultural exchange can foster nationalism instead of mitigating it.
- (C) Nationalism is the primary force driving cultural exchange.
- (D) Nationalism has no relationship with cultural exchange.

Q20 Read the following passage and answer the question.

The Persian language we know today was born out of interaction with Arabic and Islam. Its precursors parsig and dari – now identified together as 'Middle Persian' – had been used by Zoroastrian priests and by the Sasanians, the Iranian dynasty that fell to the 7th-century Arab-Islamic conquest of Iran. Within a couple of centuries after the rise of Islam, the Persian language took on a new identity. It developed a new Arabic-derived script; large amounts of Arabic loanwords; a literature heavily indebted to Arabic forms, metres and imagery; and a new name, farsi, also influenced by Arabic. (The word farsi reflects, in part, the Arabic pronunciation of the earlier parsig.) Linguists call this Arabised form of the language 'New Persian'. In the 9th century, Muslim empires began patronising New Persian as a vehicle for Islam, and spread it to the Indian subcontinent.

What is the basic assumption in the passage about the development of the Persian language?

- (A) The Persian language developed independently of external influences.
- (B) The interaction with Arabic and Islam was crucial to the development of the Persian language.
- (C) The Persian language has always been closely tied to Zoroastrianism.
- (D) The Arabic language was primarily influenced by Persian.

Q21



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Read the following passage and answer the question.

South Asian Muslim literary historians constructed a very different kind of history of Urdu than the Iranians had of Persian. Contrary to the Iranian story of continuity before and after the coming of Islam, South Asians emphasised rupture and hybridity as key to Urdu's origins. According to this telling, Urdu began with the arrival of Muslim empires in the Indian subcontinent in the 11th and 12th centuries. Though the language had been used by people of various religions, from the 19th century onwards South Asians increasingly saw Urdu as the language of North Indian Muslims, in contrast to Hindi, associated with Hindus. Rather than conceiving of their language in terms of distinction from others, Indian Muslims embraced hybridity. Many still regard Urdu as inherently a mélange of languages: an Indic element (often described as Hindi) as well as Persian, Arabic and Turkish. The inclusion of Turkish in Urdu's linguistic pedigree is especially notable.

What is the basic assumption in the passage about the history of Urdu in South Asia?

- (A) The history of Urdu in South Asia is characterized by continuity and homogeneity.
- (B) South Asian Muslim literary historians emphasize the role of Islam in the development of Urdu.
- (C) The origins of Urdu in South Asia are closely tied to the ideas of rupture and hybridity.
- (D) The development of Urdu is solely dependent on the influence of the Persian language.

Q22 Read the following passage and answer the question.

'The Original Affluent Society' came about in 1966, when anthropologists gathered at the University of Chicago for 'Man the Hunter', the conference that would give birth to modern

hunter-gatherer studies. Up to that point, the popular view of hunter-gatherers was rather dim. Foragers were thought to be perpetually teetering on the edge of starvation, incapable of advancing themselves through technology, their lives embodying the phrase 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short' from Thomas Hobbes's Leviathan (1651). To the anthropologist R J Braidwood writing in Prehistoric Men (1957), the foraging life was one of animalistic struggle: 'A man who spends his whole life following animals just to kill them to eat, or moving from one berry patch to another, is really living just like an animal himself.'

But, unlike the political theorists advancing these ideas in the 19th century without ever having left their armchairs, a young anthropologist at that 1966 conference named Richard B Lee had actually lived among the Ju/'hoansi foragers of the Kalahari Desert of Southern Africa, one of the last populations of hunter-gatherers on Earth.

What is the basic assumption in the passage about the popular view of hunter-gatherers before the 1966 conference?

- (A) Hunter-gatherers were highly advanced and affluent societies.
- (B) Hunter-gatherers led lives of constant struggle and limited technological advancement.
- (C) Political theorists had a comprehensive understanding of hunter-gatherer societies.
- (D) Anthropologists had always held positive views about hunter-gatherers.

Q23 Read the following passage and answer the question.

This is no doubt due to growing awareness of the climate crisis, as well as the various dangers posed by emerging technologies, from gene editing to artificial intelligence. The obstacle course of existential hazards before us seems to be expanding, and indeed many scholars have argued that, to quote Noam Chomsky, the



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overall risk of extinction this century is 'unprecedented in the history of Homo sapiens'. Similarly, Stephen Hawking declared in 2016 that 'we are at the most dangerous moment in the development of humanity'. Meanwhile, the Doomsday Clock, maintained by the venerable Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, is currently showing that it's a mere 90 seconds before midnight, or doom – the closest it's ever been since this clock was created in 1947. The direness of our situation is also widely acknowledged by the general public, with one survey reporting that a whopping 24 per cent of people in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia 'rated the risk of humans being wiped out' within the next 100 years 'at 50 per cent or greater'.

What is the basic assumption in the passage about the perception of existential hazards in the present time?

- (A) Existential hazards are seen as diminishing and less significant than in the past.
- (B) The perception of existential hazards has remained constant throughout human history.
- (C) The current level of perceived existential hazards is considered unprecedented and alarming.
- (D) The general public is largely unconcerned about existential hazards.

Q24 Read the following passage and answer the question.

It was the beginning of the late 1980s. Don and Judy were finally ready to start a family. But, after a few attempts, they realised that they would have to adjust their plan. They would need a sperm donor. And, even before they found one, they had already decided. They were going to have two children, and they would never tell their children that their father was not biologically related to them. This was a secret they promised to each other that they would never tell.

For the past decade, I've studied the psychology of secrecy. I know the story of Don and Judy's secret well because I'm their first child, and I learned about this secret the same day I gave an invited talk about my research on secrecy for a job interview. I was 26, and if you're wondering what it's like to learn such a major secret, I'll tell you this: it was surprising. It was shocking to learn that I was not biologically related to my father nor his parents with whom I was very close.

What is the basic assumption in the passage about Don and Judy's decision regarding their family secret?

- (A) Don and Judy believed that their children would not be affected by the knowledge of their biological origins.
- (B) Don and Judy assumed that keeping the secret would protect their family from potential emotional distress.
- (C) Don and Judy thought that their children would eventually discover the truth about their biological origins.
- (D) Don and Judy believed that the biological connection between a parent and a child is of little importance in forming a strong bond.

Q25 Read the following passage and answer the question.

A study conducted in the late 1990s asked women who had an eating disorder to conceal it from the interviewer. Without giving away the truth of their eating disorder, the women had to answer questions such as 'Sometimes people have problems with self-control; is there any part of your life where you have self-control problems?' and 'Does anyone (eg, friends, roommates, family) ever tell you that you have unusual eating habits?' The participants reported that they tried to push away thoughts of their eating disorder, but this was impossible to do while being asked questions like 'Do you eat regular meals?' The study purposefully made concealment difficult, and the



researchers concluded that secrets hurt their keepers because concealment is difficult. So, what about secrets that are easier to keep? Fifteen years later, another research team asked participants to answer questions about their ideal dating partner without revealing the gender of that person. This is technically easy to do, as all the participants had to do was say 'my dating partner' or 'they' instead of 'he' or 'she'. Even so, participants found the experience somewhat burdensome.

What is the basic assumption in the passage regarding the relationship between secrets and concealment?

- (A) Keeping a secret can be burdensome, regardless of the difficulty of concealing it.
- (B) The impact of keeping a secret depends solely on the nature of the secret.
- (C) People are generally incapable of keeping secrets when confronted with direct questions.
- (D) The difficulty of concealing a secret has no bearing on the psychological burden it imposes.

Q26 Read the following passage and answer the question.

In a letter he wrote in 1884, Mark Twain lamented that 'Telephones, telegraphs and words are too slow for this age; we must get something that is faster.' We should (in the future) communicate, he said, 'by thought only, and say in a couple of minutes what couldn't be inflated into words in an hour and a-half.'

Fast-forward to 2020, and Elon Musk suggests in an interview that by using his 'neural net' technology – a lace-like mesh implanted in the brain – we 'would, in principle [be] able to communicate very quickly, and with far more precision, ideas and language.' When asked by his interviewer, Joe Rogan: 'How many years, before you don't have to talk?' Musk responds: 'If the development continues to accelerate, then maybe, like, five years – five to 10 years.'

Despite the very real progress the previous century brought for our understanding of both language and the brain, we are no closer to telepathy than we were in Twain's time.

What is the basic assumption in the passage about the prospect of telepathic communication?

- (A) Telepathy is a viable means of communication that will be achieved in the near future.
- (B) Our understanding of language and the brain has not advanced enough to facilitate telepathic communication.
- (C) Technological innovations will inevitably lead to the development of telepathy.
- (D) The desire for faster and more precise communication methods has remained constant over time.

Q27 Read the following passage and answer the question.

In a study in 2014, a team of researchers lead by the computer scientist Rajesh Rao paired people to jointly play a game, trying to fire a virtual cannon to defend a city from enemy rockets. In each pair, one person (the 'sender') could see a screen showing the position of the target but could not fire the cannon. The other person, the 'receiver', could not see the screen, but could press the 'fire' button. The two players were linked with a brain-to-brain interface created by connecting the sender to an electroencephalograph (EEG) – a device for measuring small voltage fluctuations evoked by brain activity using electrodes placed on the scalp. These voltages were then used to trigger magnetic pulses in a transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) machine positioned near the receiver's scalp. These magnetic pulses, when delivered to the part of the scalp overlying a specific part of the motor cortex, produced muscle contractions that, in this case, caused the receiver to press the 'fire' button.



What is the basic assumption in the passage regarding the brain-to-brain interface experiment?

- (A) The researchers believe that the EEG-TMS setup can effectively translate and transmit brain signals between two individuals.
- (B) The study suggests that this experiment is a viable alternative to good old-fashioned telepathy.
- (C) The study assumes that the sender's brain signals can be converted directly into verbal instructions for the receiver.
- (D) The experiment assumes that the receiver's brain can interpret the sender's thoughts without any external intervention.

Q28 Read the following passage and answer the question.

Longstanding debates on the ethics of animal experimentation have become only more complicated with the rise of modern medicine. Mounting evidence suggests that many more animals than previously known possess a sense of self, the ability to reason, and a capacity to suffer. Given what scientists have learned about the expansive inner worlds of nonhuman animals, to what extent can they justify experimenting on them for the potential good of humans – especially when the subjects are some of our closest relatives in the animal kingdom? A collaboration between TED-Ed and the Parr Center for Ethics at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, this animation frames the debate around the ongoing US government-funded research for improved smallpox vaccines, which uses monkeys as test subjects. From this starting point, the video traverses the views of philosophers across the centuries on the moral status of nonhuman animals, set against their potential worth for human benefit.

What is the basic assumption in the passage regarding the ethics of animal experimentation?

- (A) The passage assumes that human benefit always outweighs animal suffering in experimentation.
- (B) The passage assumes that the moral status of nonhuman animals is less significant than their potential worth for human benefit.
- (C) The passage assumes that the ethics of animal experimentation is a complex issue due to our growing understanding of animals' cognitive abilities and their potential value in medical research.
- (D) The passage assumes that all philosophers agree on the moral status of nonhuman animals in experimentation.

Q29 Read the following passage and answer the question.

Lack of interest in education is not confined to analytic philosophy, but it is particularly marked in that tradition. I was an undergraduate at Keele University in the late 1970s and a doctoral student at Oxford in the 1980s. I don't remember philosophers at either institution staging lectures or seminars on philosophy of education the entire time. It was only when I went to Russia to research the philosophical culture of the Soviet Union that I encountered thinkers who believed education to be of such critical importance in human life that no serious philosopher could fail to take an interest in it. Of course, that is not a distinctively Russian or Soviet view. Many luminaries in the history of philosophy have had things to say about education – Plato, Aristotle, Locke, Rousseau, Kant, Mill, Whitehead, and Dewey to name a few – and educational themes can be discerned in the writings of the later Wittgenstein, Iris Murdoch, and others, though this usually goes unnoticed and unremarked.

What is the basic assumption in the passage regarding the level of interest in education among philosophers in different philosophical traditions?

- (A)



The passage assumes that the lack of interest in education is consistent across all philosophical traditions.

- (B) The passage assumes that analytic philosophy is the only tradition that exhibits a lack of interest in education.
- (C) The passage assumes that philosophers from different traditions, including Russian and Soviet philosophers, have a higher level of interest in education than analytic philosophers.
- (D) The passage assumes that there is no difference in the level of interest in education among philosophers from various traditions.

Q30 Read the following passage and answer the question.

Pain experience is not a human universal. It has a history. It changes over time and from place to place. Elaborating this history exposes the politics at the core of attempts to measure, validate or dismiss the experience of people in pain.

The language of pain, stretching back to antiquity, conflated the emotional and the physical. The overlap of grief, anguish, despair and sorrow with physical pain lies at the heart of vernacular expressions of suffering in Ancient Greek, Latin, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi and Chinese, as well as in English and other European

languages. For thousands of years, the statement 'I am in pain' was an emotional as well as a physical claim. While this semantic overlap seems consistent, the precise conceptualisation has varied enormously, from ὀδύνη (odúnē, Ancient Greek) to dolor (Latin), to waja' (Arabic), to dard (Farsi, Hindi and Urdu), to tòng (Chinese). Moreover, there is a rich history of the iconography of the ineffable: representations of pain that, while it could not be uttered, was nonetheless expressed.

What is the basic assumption in the passage regarding the experience of pain across different cultures and time periods?

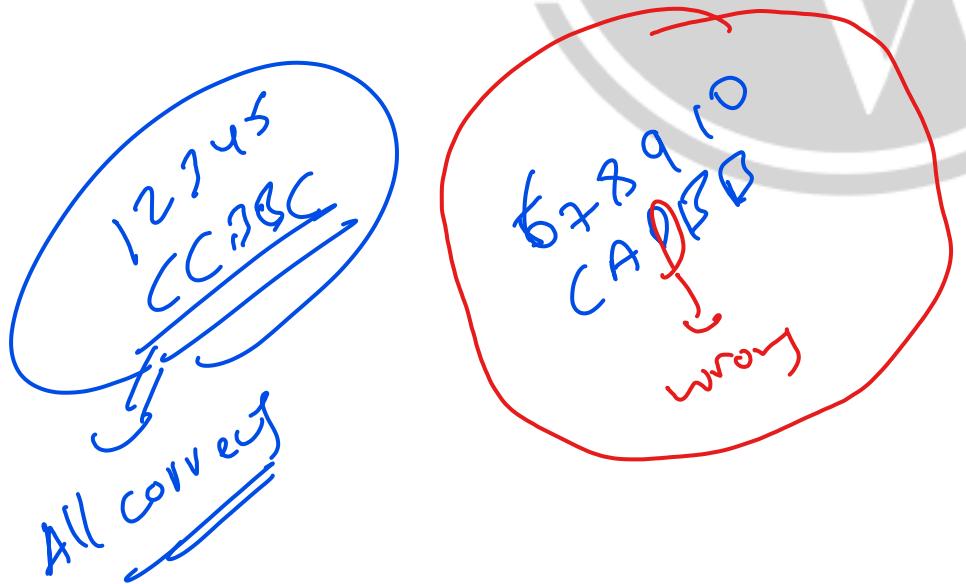
- (A) The passage assumes that pain experience is a universally constant phenomenon, regardless of cultural and historical differences.
- (B) The passage assumes that the emotional aspect of pain has always been separate from the physical experience of pain.
- (C) The passage assumes that the experience of pain varies across cultures and time periods, reflecting the different politics and language associated with pain.
- (D) The passage assumes that the experience of pain has remained the same throughout history, only the language and expressions have changed.



Answer Key

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

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



Hints & Solutions

Q1 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: It highlights the main conclusion that can be drawn from the passage. It emphasizes the complexities arising from differing belief systems (Christian afterlife vs. nothingness) and backgrounds (racial and gender identity) when it comes to offering consolation during a grieving process.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage demonstrates that the narrator's wisdom, which was cultivated to deal with loss and provide advice, is not necessarily helpful or applicable in this particular situation due to the friend's beliefs.

Option B: It is not correct because the passage clearly states that the friend is "profoundly grief stricken" underneath their veneer, indicating that they are indeed affected by the loss of their father.

Option D: It is incorrect because, although the friend's belief in the afterlife seems to provide some consolation, the passage still reveals that they are experiencing grief under the surface.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive

at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q2 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: It is correct because the passage provides an example of how Indigenous oral histories warned about massive earthquakes, but their warnings were ignored until the discovery of the subduction zone. If the oral histories had been recognized sooner, it might have led to better preparation and protection for the people living in the zone.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage shows that traditional ecological knowledge contains valuable insights that have been overlooked by industrial practices, suggesting that it is not outdated or irrelevant.

Option B: It is not correct as the passage specifically states that industrial practices have failed to consider the ways in which Indigenous communities have learned to live within ecological conditions.

Option D: The passage illustrates that the warnings from Indigenous communities were ignored until 1984 when seismologists discovered the subduction zone, suggesting that they were not consistently receptive to Indigenous knowledge. It cannot be the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage,



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exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q3 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B: It is correct as the passage emphasizes that learning to appreciate each other's differences in beliefs can lead to gaining wisdom and building the kinds of communities that bind people together during difficult times.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage demonstrates that both the secular pluralist and the Christian have bits of wisdom that the other might use, suggesting that wisdom is not exclusive to one belief system.

Option C: This is not correct because the passage provides examples of how the secular pluralist and the Christian can learn from each other's beliefs, indicating that it is possible for individuals with different belief systems to learn from one another.

Option D: The passage shows that wisdom can be derived from diverse perspectives and belief systems, rather than solely focusing on understanding one's own belief system. Thus, option d is not correct.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but

the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q4 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B: It is correct as the passage demonstrates that inventions and advancements require the creation of differences among humans, which is essential for progress. However, these differences also ironically prevent humans from coming together to realize the fullest potential of these inventions through cooperation.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage highlights that there is always a cost to inventions, which create differences and can lead to alienation among humans.

Option C: It is not correct because the passage emphasizes that inventions, including technological and philosophical advancements, create differences and alienation among humans, which hinder unity and collaboration.

Option D: The passage does not argue that the creation of differences among humans is always detrimental to progress and collaboration. Instead, it suggests that while differences are essential for progress, they also ironically hinder full cooperation. Thus, it is not correct.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be



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created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q5 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C is correct because the passage explains that the story of Babel helps us understand the concept of a universal connection, highlighting that it is necessary but imperfect, which means that it is possible despite its imperfections.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage argues that the opposite is true; Babel helps us understand what it means to have a universal connection, even though it is imperfect.

Option B: It is not correct as the passage does not suggest that the diversity of cultures and languages is the primary barrier to understanding a universal connection. Instead, it states that the story of Babel helps us understand how a universal message relates to the diversity of the world's cultures.

Option D is incorrect as the passage emphasizes the importance of the story of Babel in understanding the concept of a universal connection, and does not consider it irrelevant.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be

created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q6 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C is correct because the passage explains that being wise means using our understanding of the natural and social worlds to develop human institutions that can lift us up through the turbulence of life, highlighting the significance of wisdom in navigating life's challenges.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A is incorrect because the passage emphasizes that the differences in beliefs and practices are part of the fundamental human quest to make sense of the world and help us survive and thrive together, rather than being the primary cause of tension and division.

Option B is incorrect as the passage states that studying ancient texts is not simply to repeat their solutions but to understand the general guidance they offer.

Option D is incorrect since the passage does not suggest that there is only one correct way to approach the human quest for making sense of the world. Instead, it emphasizes the importance of understanding and appreciating differences in beliefs and practices.

Trap of the Question:



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The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q7 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option A is correct because the passage states that "Changing a name changes the world. Unless it doesn't." This highlights that while a name change can sometimes have a significant impact, it may not always be important, as evidenced by Stephen Jay Gould's argument that neither name mattered when it came to what each was naming.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option B: It is incorrect as the passage does not imply that the debate has no significance in the present day. Instead, it shows how the debate over the name reveals the dynamic nature of the understanding of the past.

Option C: It is not correct because the passage does not argue that public consciousness should always determine naming conventions. It merely presents Gould's argument that 'Brontosaurus' had permeated public consciousness, which was relevant in the context of the Postal Service's decision.

Option D: The passage does not portray Gould as solely focused on scientific accuracy. In fact, it describes Gould's argument that neither

name mattered when it came to what each was naming, emphasizing that his perspective considered both scientific accuracy and public perception. Thus, this cannot be the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q8 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B is correct because the passage highlights how renaming "Brontosaurus" was scientific and narrative in nature, and compares this to how authors of fiction revise their narratives. Both processes involve revising, expanding, and altering stories to reshape the narrative of the past.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect as the passage states that "the true past is fixed and unrevisable," while it is the stories about that past that are subject to change and reinterpretation.

Option C: It is not correct because the passage does not discuss the influence of fictional stories on the perception of scientific theories and discoveries. Instead, it focuses on the similarities between the processes of renaming in science and narrative revisions in fiction.



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Option D: The passage does not imply that palaeontologists intentionally create narratives to shift with mood and politics. Rather, it suggests that audiences may experience the stories about the past in a similar way they experience fictional tales, which can shift with mood, politics, and time. So, it is not correct.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q9 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B: It is correct because the passage explains that while both prequels and retcons reveal new information about the past, they differ in how they impact established facts. Prequels fill in details without altering the general understanding of established facts, while retcons reveal new facts that reinterpret the stories already seen or read.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because, although both retcons and prequels are used to expand past events, they serve different purposes in terms of their impact on established facts and interpretations, as explained in option B.

Option C: It is not correct because the passage does not assert that retcons are superior to

prequels. It only highlights the differences in how they expand and reinterpret past events.

Option D: The passage mentions that the Star Wars trilogy uses both prequels (e.g., The Phantom Menace) and retcons (e.g., Return of the Jedi) to expand its narrative, not just prequels. Thus, it is incorrect.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q10 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B: It is correct because the passage discusses various instances in popular culture where the name "Brontosaurus" or "Brontosaurus excelsus" was used, such as the Sinclair Oil Company exhibit, the Dinoland Pavilion, and The Flintstones television series. These examples demonstrate the impact of popular culture on the widespread use of the name "Brontosaurus."

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage shows that despite the scientific preference for "Apatosaurus" or "Apatosaurus excelsus," popular culture often used the name "Brontosaurus" or "Brontosaurus excelsus."



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Option C: It is not correct as the passage provides several examples of media and advertisements that used the name "Brontosaurus" or "Brontosaurus excelsus," such as the Sinclair Oil Company exhibit and The Flintstones television series.

Option D: It is incorrect because, while Disney's Fantasia is mentioned as one of the factors contributing to the popularization of the dinosaur, it was not the sole reason. The passage also cites examples like the Sinclair Oil Company exhibit and The Flintstones television series as contributing factors.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q11 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option D: It is correct because the passage highlights the significant impact of James Lovelock's work across various fields, including environmental science, cryobiology, and exobiology. His death was mourned by the world, and he was described as "a genius and iconoclast of immense intellectual courage." Furthermore, he was known for disregarding disciplinary boundaries and conducting research outside of institutions.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because, although Lovelock did contribute to environmental science, the passage clearly states that his work also spanned other fields, such as cryobiology and exobiology.

Option B: It is not correct because the passage emphasizes that Lovelock showed a disregard for disciplinary boundaries, which indicates that he did not strictly adhere to traditional boundaries of scientific disciplines.

Option C: The passage describes the world mourning Lovelock's death, implying that his loss had a significant impact on the scientific community and beyond. Thus, it is incorrect.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q12 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: It is correct because the passage demonstrates that Lovelock's status as an independent scientist changed over time. Initially, he was rejected by Nature because they did not publish papers from home addresses. However, Lovelock later took a visiting professorship at Reading University and eventually gained recognition as an



independent scientist, with contributions to Nature and a Science Museum exhibition celebrating his life and work.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage shows that, although Lovelock initially faced challenges in gaining recognition, his work was eventually acknowledged, and he was celebrated as a "Scientist, Inventor, Maverick."

Option B: It is not correct as the passage highlights how Lovelock's peers struggled to pigeonhole him, indicating that he did not fit well into traditional scientific roles.

Option D: It is incorrect because Lovelock himself remarked that independent scientists were "as rare as ectoplasm," suggesting that they were not abundant during his lifetime.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q13 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C is correct because the passage explains that the migration of European philosophers, including the Vienna Circle, to the United States had a transformative impact on philosophy in the country. It also states that this migration resulted in English becoming the

dominant language of international philosophical inquiry while simultaneously depriving Germany and Austria of their best philosophical minds for decades.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage highlights the significant impact that European academics, particularly philosophers, had on the United States' academic landscape.

Option B: It is not correct as the passage specifically mentions that the majority of the Vienna Circle were among the vulnerable groups of philosophers who sought refuge in the United States, indicating that they were affected by the political situation in Germany and Austria.

Option D: The passage clearly outlines the severe consequences of the political situation in Europe during the 1930s for academics and scholars, particularly those who were Jewish or had liberal or Left-leaning views. Thus, it is incorrect.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q14 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:



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Option B: It is correct because the passage details a series of unfortunate events in Happy's life: being kidnapped from her family in Thailand, being forced to perform unnatural behaviors at the Bronx Zoo, the death of her companion Grumpy, and the subsequent euthanasia of her other companion, Sammie. These events paint a picture of a challenging and traumatic life for Happy.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect as the passage clearly outlines multiple distressing events that Happy experienced, which contradicts the notion of a carefree and uneventful life.

Option C: It is not correct because the passage describes conflicts among the elephants (Grumpy's attack by Patty and Maxine) and the resulting need to separate Happy from the others. This shows that harmonious relationships among the elephants were not consistently maintained.

Option D: The passage focuses on the hardships faced by Happy in her life, rather than on the positive impact of zoos on animal welfare. Thus, option d is not the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q15 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment

reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: It is correct because the passage highlights the NhRP's legal argument that Happy's living conditions at the Bronx Zoo are akin to solitary confinement, which is considered cruel due to elephants being highly social animals with a preference for roaming within a group. The NhRP contends that these conditions violate the writ of habeas corpus.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect as the passage does not mention the NhRP advocating for Happy's personhood based on her experiencing happiness at the Bronx Zoo. Instead, the focus is on her inhumane living conditions.

Option B: It is not correct because the writ of habeas corpus is central to the NhRP's legal argument, as it protects against unlawful imprisonment and has been used successfully in cases involving the personhood of enslaved humans.

Option D: The passage does not state that Happy has been recognized as a legal person. Instead, it suggests that if she had prevailed, she would have been the first nonhuman being to be deemed a legal person. Thus, option d is not the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q16 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:



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Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B: It is correct because the passage highlights the shortcomings of welfare-based protections, stating that these protections prioritize human interests over the needs of animals. As a result, animals continue to be exploited in various settings, such as zoos, aquariums, and research laboratories, as long as they do not suffer from 'unnecessary' cruelty.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage argues that the federal Animal Welfare Act and other regulations are not sufficient to ensure that animals are not treated cruelly, as they still allow for exploitation.

Option C: It is not correct as the passage suggests that, despite the presence of accrediting organizations and regulatory bodies, animals can still be exploited and used as a means to an end in various situations.

Option D: The passage does not specifically state that vivisection is prohibited under the federal Animal Welfare Act. It merely mentions vivisection as one of the situations where animals can be exploited despite welfare-based protections. Thus, it is not the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q17 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: It is correct because the passage states that Rothko withdrew the Seagram Murals after dining at the Four Seasons restaurant himself, suggesting his dissatisfaction with the venue as a reason for the withdrawal.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage mentions that Rothko abandoned the brighter color schemes of his past works for the Seagram Murals, opting for a somber color palette instead.

Option B: It is not correct as the passage does not provide any information about the Seagram Murals' somber color palette being inspired by Rothko's personal struggles. It only discusses the change in color schemes.

Option D: The passage does not establish a direct connection between the delivery of the Seagram Murals to the Tate in London and Rothko's decision to take his own life. The passage merely states that the delivery occurred on the same day as Rothko's death. Thus, it is not the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.



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Q18 Text Solution:**Essence of the question:**

Conclusion means the point that the author is trying to prove based on the facts and information. It is the opinion or judgment reached after considering the given facts or premise.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: It is correct because the passage illustrates Phra Kyo's point about Buddhist monks not actively converting non-Buddhists by handing out pamphlets or knocking on doors, in contrast to some Christian practices. This highlights the less aggressive approach of Buddhism towards spreading its teachings compared to Christianity.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because, although Phra Kyo compares Buddhism and Christianity, the focus of the seminar is not on criticizing Christianity but rather emphasizing the peaceful and universal nature of Buddhism.

Option B: It is not correct as the passage specifically states that Buddhist monks do not actively engage in converting non-Buddhists by using methods like handing out pamphlets or knocking on doors.

Option D: The passage demonstrates that Phra Kyo believes Buddhism and Christianity have different approaches to spreading their teachings, with Buddhism being less aggressive in comparison to Christianity.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q19 Text Solution:**Essence of the question:**

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

The passage discusses the assumption that cultural exchange is often seen as progressive and a possible solution to nationalist xenophobia. However, it provides an example of Indo-Iranian exchange that, contrary to expectations, fostered modern nationalism. The passage demonstrates that cultural exchange does not always lead to cosmopolitanism but can contribute to the growth of national identity. Hence, Option B is correct.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage argues that cultural exchange does not necessarily lead to increased cosmopolitanism. Instead, the Indo-Iranian exchange example shows that it can result in the growth of nationalism.

Option C: It is not correct as the passage does not suggest that nationalism is the primary force driving cultural exchange. It simply demonstrates the potential impact of cultural exchange on nationalism, which can be different from the expected outcome.

Option D: The passage clearly shows a relationship between cultural exchange and nationalism through the example of Indo-Iranian exchange. It states that cultural exchange was an integral part of the emergence of national literatures, cultures, and identities in Iran and South Asia, and fostered modern nationalism. So, this cannot be the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad,



too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q20 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage. The passage discusses how the Persian language we know today emerged as a result of interactions with Arabic and Islam. It goes on to explain the various ways in which the Persian language was influenced by Arabic, such as the development of a new script, the incorporation of Arabic loanwords, the influence on its literature, and even its new name, farsi.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B: Option B is the correct assumption because the passage provides evidence that the interaction with Arabic and Islam played a critical role in the development and transformation of the Persian language. The passage describes how the precursors of the Persian language, parsig and dari (collectively known as 'Middle Persian'), were used by Zoroastrian priests and the Sasanians. However, after the 7th-century Arab-Islamic conquest of Iran, the Persian language took on a new identity.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage highlights the significant role of interactions with Arabic and Islam in the development of the Persian language, demonstrating that it did not develop independently of external influences.

Option C: It is not correct because, although the passage mentions that the precursors of

the Persian language were used by Zoroastrian priests and the Sasanians, it goes on to explain how the Persian language transformed and took on a new identity after its interactions with Arabic and Islam. This suggests that the language's connection to Zoroastrianism was not the primary factor in its development.

Option D: The passage focuses on how the Persian language was influenced by Arabic and Islam, rather than suggesting that the Arabic language was primarily influenced by Persian. Thus, it is not the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q21 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

The passage discusses how South Asian Muslim literary historians constructed a different history of Urdu compared to the Iranian history of Persian. Unlike the Iranian story of continuity, South Asians emphasized rupture and hybridity as key aspects of Urdu's origins. According to the passage, Urdu began with the arrival of Muslim empires in the Indian subcontinent and later became associated with North Indian Muslims, while Hindi became associated with Hindus. The passage also highlights that many still regard Urdu as a mélange of languages,



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including Indic elements, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish. Thus, option c is the right answer.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that South Asians emphasized rupture and hybridity rather than continuity and homogeneity in the history of Urdu.

Option B: It is not correct because, although the passage mentions the arrival of Muslim empires in the Indian subcontinent as a starting point for Urdu, it focuses more on the ideas of rupture and hybridity than solely on the role of Islam in the development of the language.

Option D: The passage describes Urdu as a mixture of languages, including Indic elements, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish. The development of Urdu is not solely dependent on the influence of the Persian language but is a result of a combination of linguistic influences. Thus, this is not the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q22 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage. The passage discusses the popular view of hunter-gatherers before the 1966 conference "Man the Hunter," which marked the beginning of modern hunter-gatherer studies. It describes the prevailing perception of foragers as being on the verge of

starvation, unable to advance technologically, and living difficult lives, as depicted by Thomas Hobbes's quote from Leviathan. The passage also quotes anthropologist R.J. Braidwood, who characterized the foraging life as an animalistic struggle.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B: It is correct because the passage describes the popular view of hunter-gatherers before the 1966 conference as one of constant struggle and limited technological advancement. This view painted foragers as living on the brink of starvation, unable to progress technologically, and leading lives that were "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short," as characterized by Thomas Hobbes's quote from Leviathan. Moreover, anthropologist R.J. Braidwood's statement in the passage reinforces this perception, comparing the foraging life to an animalistic struggle.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage states that the notion of the "Original Affluent Society" emerged from the 1966 conference, which challenged the popular view of hunter-gatherers at that time. The passage does not suggest that the popular view before the conference was that hunter-gatherers were highly advanced and affluent.

Option C: It is not correct because the passage implies that political theorists who advanced negative ideas about hunter-gatherers in the 19th century did so without having firsthand experience of those societies. The young anthropologist Richard B. Lee, who attended the 1966 conference, stands in contrast to these theorists as he had actually lived among the Ju/'hoansi foragers of Southern Africa.

Option D: The passage highlights that the popular view of hunter-gatherers before the 1966 conference was rather dim, depicting their lives as full of struggle and without significant technological advancement. The positive shift in perception happened after the conference



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and Richard B. Lee's contributions. Thus, it is not the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q23 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: The passage discusses the growing awareness of the climate crisis and the dangers posed by emerging technologies. It mentions that many scholars, including Noam Chomsky and Stephen Hawking, have argued that the risk of extinction in this century is unprecedented and that humanity is at its most dangerous moment. The Doomsday Clock is also at its closest point to midnight (doom) since its creation in 1947. Additionally, the passage refers to a survey indicating that a significant percentage of people in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia believe there is a high risk of humans being wiped out within the next 100 years. Hence, Option C is correct.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage highlights the increasing perception of existential hazards, not diminishing or less significant threats.

Option B: It is not correct because the passage presents the view that the current level of perceived existential hazards is unprecedented, suggesting that it has not remained constant throughout human history.

Option D: The passage refers to a survey that shows a considerable percentage of the general public in certain countries acknowledging the direness of humanity's situation, which contradicts the idea that the public is largely unconcerned about existential hazards. Thus, this option is incorrect.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q24 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B: The passage discusses Don and Judy's decision to use a sperm donor to have children and their choice to keep this information a secret from their children. The basic assumption behind their decision is that by keeping the secret, they would protect their family from potential emotional distress related to the knowledge of their biological origins. Hence option B is correct.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage does not focus on whether or not Don and Judy



believed their children would be affected by the knowledge of their biological origins.

Option C: It is not correct because the passage does not mention Don and Judy thinking that their children would eventually discover the truth. In fact, they promised each other never to reveal the secret.

Option D: The passage does not discuss Don and Judy's beliefs about the importance of a biological connection between a parent and a child in forming a strong bond. The passage focuses on their decision to keep the secret and its eventual revelation to their first child. Thus, this option is incorrect.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q25 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option A: The passage discusses two studies in which participants were asked to conceal a secret, one involving an eating disorder and the other involving the gender of their ideal dating partner. The basic assumption in the passage is that keeping a secret can be burdensome, regardless of the difficulty of concealing it, as seen in the experiences of the participants in both studies. Hence option A is correct.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option B: It is incorrect because the passage does not focus on the nature of the secret itself but rather on the act of concealing it and the resulting psychological burden.

Option C: It is not correct because the passage does not claim that people are generally incapable of keeping secrets when confronted with direct questions. It illustrates that the act of concealment can be difficult and burdensome in certain situations.

Option D: The passage demonstrates that the difficulty of concealing a secret does have a bearing on the psychological burden it imposes, as seen in both studies where participants found the act of concealment to be difficult or burdensome. Hence, it is not the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q26 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B: The passage discusses Mark Twain's desire for faster communication methods and Elon Musk's suggestion that his neural net technology could facilitate rapid, precise communication. However, the passage concludes by stating that we are no closer to telepathy than we were in Twain's time, implying that our understanding of language and the



brain has not advanced enough to facilitate telepathic communication. Hence option B is correct.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage argues that we are not closer to achieving telepathy as a viable means of communication despite the progress made in understanding language and the brain.

Option C: It is not correct because, although the passage discusses technological innovations like Elon Musk's neural net, it concludes that these innovations have not brought us closer to the development of telepathy.

Option D: The passage does not focus on the constancy of the desire for faster communication methods. It highlights the desire but emphasizes the lack of progress towards achieving telepathy as a means of communication. Thus, this is not the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q27 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option A: The passage discusses an experiment that uses a brain-to-brain interface to transmit brain signals between two individuals. The

basic assumption behind this experiment is that the setup involving an electroencephalograph (EEG) and transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) can effectively translate and transmit brain signals between the sender and the receiver. Hence option A is correct.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option B: It is incorrect because the passage does not mention good old-fashioned telepathy or suggest that the experiment is an alternative to it. The focus of the passage is on the brain-to-brain interface experiment and its setup.

Option C: It is not correct because the passage does not discuss converting the sender's brain signals into verbal instructions. Instead, it explains how the EEG-TMS setup is used to transmit brain signals that trigger muscle contractions in the receiver, causing them to press the 'fire' button.

Option D: The passage does not mention the receiver interpreting the sender's thoughts without external intervention. The experiment relies on the EEG-TMS setup as the means of transmitting brain signals and causing the desired action in the receiver. Thus, it is not the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q28 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the



unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: The passage discusses the ethical debate surrounding animal experimentation, highlighting how our increasing knowledge about the cognitive abilities and potential suffering of animals has made the issue more complex. It assumes that this complexity stems from balancing the moral status of nonhuman animals with their potential worth for human benefit. Hence option C is correct.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage does not assume that human benefit always outweighs animal suffering. Instead, it presents the issue as a complex ethical debate that considers the value of animals and their potential contribution to medical research.

Option B: It is not correct because the passage does not assume that the moral status of nonhuman animals is less significant than their potential worth for human benefit. It acknowledges the growing understanding of animals' cognitive abilities and frames the debate around this new information.

Option D: It is incorrect because the passage does not assume that all philosophers agree on the moral status of nonhuman animals in experimentation. It mentions that the video traverses the views of philosophers across the centuries, suggesting that there is a variety of opinions on the subject.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive

at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q29 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: The passage describes the lack of interest in education among analytic philosophers and contrasts this with the experiences of the author in Russia, where thinkers from different philosophical traditions consider education to be of critical importance. The passage also acknowledges that many philosophers throughout history have had things to say about education, suggesting that the interest in education is not entirely absent in other traditions. Hence option C is correct.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage specifically states that the lack of interest in education is "not confined to analytic philosophy" but is particularly marked in that tradition, implying that other traditions might have a different level of interest.

Option B: It is not correct because the passage acknowledges that the lack of interest is not confined to analytic philosophy, although it is particularly noticeable within that tradition.

Option D: The passage highlights the contrast between the lack of interest in education among analytic philosophers and the higher level of interest among philosophers from different traditions, such as Russian and Soviet thinkers. Thus, this is the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but



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the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.

Q30 Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Assumption is an unstated fact or statement in an argument. We need to analyze the unexamined belief that is supported by the author in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: The passage argues that pain experience is not a human universal, but rather has a history and changes over time and from place to place. It describes how the language of pain has varied across cultures and has historically conflated emotional and physical experiences. The mention of different languages and vernacular expressions supports the idea that pain experience is influenced by cultural and historical factors. Hence option C is correct.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that pain experience is not a

human universal and has a history, which implies that it changes over time and across cultures.

Option B: It is not correct because the passage emphasizes that the emotional and physical aspects of pain have been conflated historically in various languages and expressions, suggesting a connection between the two experiences.

Option D: The passage does discuss the changes in language and expressions, it also emphasizes that the experience of pain itself has a history and varies across time and cultures. Thus, it is not the answer.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in such questions lies in the distortion of facts in the options. This distortion can be created by either making the option too broad, too narrow, outside the scope of the passage, exaggerated, or half of the option is correct but the other half is distorted. A conclusion can be put in as an assumption to confuse the candidates or vice versa. One should look for such distortions and eliminate options to arrive at the best option that does justice to the question.



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