

MBA Pioneer Pro 2024

Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension

DPP: 4

Grounds of Eliminating Incorrect Answer Choices

Directions (1-5) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

In the advancing understanding of the crime-terror nexus, organized crime, and terrorist entities are increasingly seen as capable of pursuing multiple agendas simultaneously, with the potential to ultimately reach convergence. Applying Makarenko's theoretical work on crime-terror convergence, this article sets out to explain the persistence of organized crime in Iraq after the fall of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) Caliphate, based on a literature study and three expert interviews. The Iraq-Syria border is used as a hub for the smuggling of weapons, drugs, oil, and people by both the ISIS remnants and the Shia PMF factions, while the border areas and roads leading to Baghdad are focal points for imposing illicit taxation. We argue that in post-Caliphate Iraq, ISIS remnants can be seen as hybrid criminal-political entities, while the Shia PMF factions cannot be defined as such in a definite manner. In their competition for power, both actors exploit local idiosyncrasies to garner support among the local population. By strengthening both their criminal and ideological-political components, these actors continue to destabilize the already fragile Iraqi state.

In the post-9/11 era, a growing body of research has focused on the 'crime-terror nexus' or the relationship between organized crime and terrorism. These studies not only concern the involvement of terrorist organizations in organized crime, such as weapons and drug trafficking or money laundering but also focuses on how organized criminal actors and terrorist actors cooperate or even converge.

Increasingly, organized crime and terrorist entities are seen not as essentially and fundamentally different, but as capable of pursuing multiple agendas simultaneously, progressing into a deeper level of collaboration through alliances and tactical appropriation, ultimately reaching convergence at some central point. This new analytical lens has put into question the utility of existing categorizations and distinctions between 'criminal' and 'terrorist' actors. Progressively, the nexus came to be understood as far more complex, difficult to predict, shaped by socio-economic, political, and geographic factors, and the degree and nature of state involvement. Convergence between organized crime and terrorism may be particularly evident in 'weak states' and conflict-affected countries with high levels of corruption, porous borders, and ineffective law enforcement. One pertinent example of convergence between organized crime and terrorism is the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), an actor that has been widely designated as a terrorist organization and became extensively involved in organized crime. Although ISIS' funding has decreased precipitously with its loss of territory and military defeat in 2019, the group still relies on a well-preserved financial system that has successfully served it for years. According to the US Treasury Department (2021), ISIS' financial situation remains largely unchanged, whilst the group continues to move funds in and out of Iraq and Syria, often relying on logistical hubs in Turkey. The group's financial reserves are estimated at \$100 million, and it is believed that part of it



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remains buried in the core of the conflict zone or kept with trusted custodians and couriers.

Q1 Which one of the following statements best describes what the passage is about?

- (A) A sheer example of organized crime and terrorist entities in the weaker countries.
- (B) Rearrangement of control over ISIS' criminal enterprise at the Iraq-Syria border by both the ISIS remnants and the Shia PMF factions.
- (C) Organized crime and terrorism in the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria
- (D) Terrorism and organized crime prevail in nations which exhibit corruption, porous borders, and ineffective law enforcement

Q2 Which one of the following, if true, would not undermine the potential of ISIS' funding?

- (A) ISIS funding relies on a well-preserved financial system that moves funds in and out of Iraq and Syria
- (B) ISIS funding has lost its ground after loss of territory and military defeat in 2019
- (C) ISIS funding has low access as it is buried in the core of the conflict zone or kept with trusted custodians and couriers
- (D) ISIS funding is believed to be at \$100 million, however, the logistical hubs in Turkey have stopped their assistance in moving funds from one place to another

Q3 Which of the following sentences includes incorrect facts in accordance with the passage?

- (A) According to an analysis the 'criminal' and 'terrorist' actors are more or less the same.
- (B)

Both, organized crime and terrorist entities follow multiple agendas simultaneously

- (C) According to Makarenko's theoretical work, organized crime in Iraq aggravated after the decline of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria
- (D) The effectiveness of organized crime and terrorism is globally impacting the nations with corruption and ineffective law enforcement

Q4 What attitude of the author can be inferred from the following sentence, "By strengthening both their criminal and ideological-political components, these actors continue to destabilize the already fragile Iraqi state".

- (A) In post-Caliphate Iraq, several organizations including movie actors have emerged as ISIS remnants
- (B) Both the Shia PMF factions and ISIS remnants can be seen as hybrid criminal-political entities
- (C) The combination of ISIS and Shia PMF has encouraged support and deteriorated the condition of the fragile Iraqi state.
- (D) ISIS obtained legitimacy and state backing from Shia PMF factions and crucially contributed to the crime-terror nexus in post-Caliphate Iraq.

Q5 Which of the following best explains the closest meaning to the word "Illicit" as used by the author in the sentence "while the border areas and roads leading to Baghdad are focal points for imposing illicit taxation"

- (A) The border areas and roads leading to Baghdad are focal points for imposing negligible taxation
- (B) The author signifies illegal taxation at the border areas and roads leading to



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Baghdad

- (C) Does the author imply unworthy taxation in some parts of the region?
- (D) Do Baghdad and surrounding areas impose threatening taxation systems?

Directions (6-10) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

The advancement of science and technology has consistently pushed the boundaries of human understanding, propelling civilization towards unparalleled innovation. One such groundbreaking development is the field of quantum computing, a realm that has captivated the minds of scientists and researchers alike. Quantum computing defies classical principles, ushering in a new era of computational capabilities that could revolutionize industries across the globe. Delving into the intricate world of quantum computing necessitates an exploration of its fundamental principles, its potential implications, and the challenges it poses.

At its core, quantum computing harnesses the principles of quantum mechanics, a branch of physics that unveils the baffling behavior of particles at the subatomic level. Unlike classical computers that use bits as the smallest unit of information, quantum computers employ quantum bits or qubits, which exist in a superposition of states, allowing them to represent both 0 and 1 simultaneously. This ability to process multiple states in parallel grants quantum computers an unprecedented computational power, enabling them to solve complex problems that were once deemed insurmountable.

The potential applications of quantum computing span an array of fields, from cryptography to drug discovery. One of the most compelling use cases lies in cryptography, where quantum computers could render traditional encryption methods obsolete. The phenomenon of entanglement, wherein qubits

become intrinsically linked and share information instantaneously regardless of distance, could lead to unbreakable cryptographic codes. Additionally, quantum computing holds promise in optimizing supply chain logistics, simulating molecular interactions for drug design, and revolutionizing artificial intelligence by swiftly analyzing massive datasets.

However, this promising landscape is not devoid of challenges. The inherent delicacy of qubits makes quantum computers exceedingly sensitive to external influences, leading to errors that threaten the integrity of computations. Maintaining the stability of qubits requires an environment of near-absolute zero temperatures, shielded from even the faintest electromagnetic interference. The technical hurdles involved in creating and maintaining such an environment have impeded the widespread adoption of quantum computing. Furthermore, the very nature of quantum computing raises philosophical questions about the boundaries of computation and reality itself. The superposition and entanglement principles, while enabling exponential computational growth, challenge conventional notions of causality and determinism. As quantum computers venture into increasingly complex calculations, the limits of human comprehension are stretched, blurring the line between what is knowable and what is not.

Analyzing the assumptions and perspectives within the realm of quantum computing unveils the interplay between scientific discovery and societal implications. The author's assumptions about the potential of quantum computing stem from a deep-rooted belief in the power of human ingenuity. However, this optimism must be tempered with a recognition of the ethical and societal implications that arise. The unprecedented speed at which quantum computers could crack current encryption methods raises concerns about privacy and



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national security. Moreover, the digital divide could be exacerbated as quantum technologies become accessible to only a select few, deepening existing inequalities.

In conclusion, quantum computing stands as a testament to the inexorable march of technological progress. It challenges our comprehension of reality, offering the potential to revolutionize industries and solve complex problems. Delving into the intricacies of this field requires a firm grasp of quantum mechanics, an open mind to its philosophical implications, and a discerning analysis of the ethical considerations it entails. As society navigates the path towards harnessing the power of quantum computing, it must do so with a keen awareness of both its potential and its pitfalls, for the future it shapes will undoubtedly be shaped by the intricacies of this quantum frontier.

Q6 Question 1: According to the passage, how do quantum bits (qubits) differ from classical bits in terms of representing information?

(A) Quantum bits, unlike classical bits, have the unique ability to exist in a state of superposition, allowing them to simultaneously embody both the 0 and 1 states, a fundamental characteristic that sets them apart from classical bits.

(B) Classical bits, while stable in their representation, lack the quantum phenomenon of superposition that qubits exhibit. This superposition enables qubits to hold multiple states at once, making them distinct from classical bits.

(C) Quantum bits, in contrast to classical bits, are not constrained to representing a singular state of 0 or 1. Instead, they can be in a superposition of both states concurrently, marking a

pivotal deviation from the conventional binary representation of classical bits.

(D) Classical bits, characterized by their fixed and separate 0 or 1 states, stand in stark contrast to quantum bits, which, through their superposition property, can be in a combination of 0 and 1 states, an attribute that defines the distinctive nature of qubits.

Q7 Which potential application of quantum computing is NOT mentioned in the passage?

(A) Weather prediction and forecasting.

(B) Cryptography and encryption.

(C) Drug discovery and molecular simulations.

(D) Artificial intelligence and big data analysis.

Q8 What is the primary challenge faced in the widespread adoption of quantum computing?

(A) The high cost associated with the fabrication and maintenance of qubits, coupled with the intricate infrastructure required to sustain an environment of near-absolute zero temperatures, pose formidable financial and technical hurdles, limiting the widespread integration of quantum computing.

(B) The advancement and utilization of quantum computing necessitate a profound understanding of intricate quantum mechanics principles, rendering the need for specialized education and expertise in this emerging field, a prerequisite that currently restricts the broader implementation of quantum computing.

(C) The daunting challenge of establishing and sustaining the necessary



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environment for qubit stability, encompassing stringent temperature control and isolation from electromagnetic interference, presents a substantial barrier that hinders the mass adoption of quantum computing technologies.

(D) Despite the immense potential, the adoption of quantum computing is hampered by the lack of enthusiasm and investment from the research community, limiting the progress in resolving the inherent challenges tied to qubit stability and computational scalability.

Q9 How does the concept of entanglement contribute to quantum computing's potential in cryptography?

(A) Entanglement, a phenomenon where qubits instantaneously share information regardless of distance, offers the potential to create cryptographic systems that transmit data securely, as any attempt to intercept or eavesdrop on the entangled qubits would disrupt their delicate state, providing an unparalleled level of encryption.

(B) Quantum computing's entanglement principle, by allowing qubits to process information at faster rates, serves as a catalyst for enhancing encryption techniques, making them highly resistant to external interference or decryption attempts.

(C) The intrinsic connection established through entanglement between qubits can be leveraged to develop cryptographic codes that are invulnerable to conventional hacking methods, providing an unbreakable shield for data transmission and communication.

(D) Entanglement in quantum computing forms the basis for a revolutionary cryptographic paradigm, enabling the creation of codes that are immune to classical decryption techniques, thereby establishing an impregnable defense against cyber threats and ensuring data privacy.

Q10 Which ethical concern related to quantum computing does the passage address?

(A) The potential for quantum computers to gain self-awareness and consciousness, raising philosophical questions about the ethical treatment of these sentient machines.

(B) The passage raises a concern about the inadvertent consequences of quantum computing on weather prediction and forecasting accuracy, highlighting the need for careful ethical evaluation.

(C) The widening digital divide emerges as an ethical concern due to the possible unequal access to quantum technologies, potentially exacerbating existing societal disparities and technological inequalities.

(D) The philosophical inquiry into the nature of quantum bits is addressed as an ethical concern, as it may challenge conventional views on causality and determinism, leading to a reevaluation of our understanding of reality and its ethical implications.

Directions (11-15) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Richard Hunt, an unconventional scientist in the 1920s, proposed unique methods for the observation and analysis of birds. He claimed to have measured the maximum speeds of a quail



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and roadrunner by chasing them in a Ford car down Californian roads. In 1923, he turned his focus to bird sounds, likening avian utterances to human speech. Hunt suggested a transcription system for bird sounds based on the English alphabet, with the aim of fostering scientific understanding of how to describe bird sound.

However, his proposition came with significant challenges. The transcription system needed to account for the immense diversity of bird life and sounds globally, as well as the varying scientific approaches used to study these sounds. Dominique Potvin, a bird song specialist at Australia's University of the Sunshine Coast, notes the subjectivity and intricacy in describing sounds. Bird watchers often use terms for bird sounds that may seem wonderful, but these fall short in capturing fine variations in a single call, and are often subjective, differing based on the individual's language or dialect. Hunt's proposal, despite being widely disputed, showcased the influence of the then emerging field of linguistics. His transcription system appeared to mimic the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), a global standard for transcribing spoken languages. The system divided sounds into four types of characters inspired by human linguistics: vowels, explosives, fricatives, and musicals, which were used to describe different aspects of sound such as pitch, duration, timbre, and complex sounds like trills. However, Hunt's system lacked examples and clarity, thus making it hard to use.

Ornithologists like Aretas A. Saunders disagreed with Hunt's linguistic approach, arguing that it was insufficient in capturing details like pitch or timing that could be better represented through a musical or graphical form. Saunders also admitted that his own system wasn't fully developed and that describing the quality of bird songs remained challenging. Modern bird sound experts acknowledge Hunt's enthusiasm

but dismiss his system as lacking in practicality. Instead, they turn to field recordings, a practice that wasn't common in the 1920s but became increasingly popular later.

With the advent of technology, bird sound recording and analysis have radically transformed. Improvements in microphones, storage capacities, high-speed internet, and powerful computers have all contributed to advancements in bird sound analysis. One such tool is the spectrogram, a visualization of sound that displays properties like frequency, amplitude, and time, thus allowing bird sounds to be examined based on their 'shapes'. While onomatopoeia and mnemonics are used as handy tools, they are often limited in their scientific application.

Advancements in technology have led to the development of machine learning tools that can identify bird sounds, like the popular Merlin smartphone app, which provides automated song recognition for over 1000 common birds across North America and the Neotropics. Using machine learning algorithms, patterns can be identified autonomously, allowing for large-scale analysis and study of bird sounds. However, the pursuit of a universal transcription system for bird sounds like Hunt's still raises both practical and philosophical questions, due to the sheer diversity and complexity of bird sounds and the challenge of capturing these through the lens of human perception.

Q11 How does the evolution of technology impact the approach to studying bird sounds, in relation to Hunt's initial proposal ?

- (A) Technology has significantly refined the process of studying bird sounds, making Hunt's proposal largely irrelevant.
- (B) Technology has expanded the tools available for recording and analysis, but the complexity and diversity of bird



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sounds still pose challenges akin to those in Hunt's proposal.

- (C) Although technology has provided more sophisticated tools for bird sound analysis, it has amplified the challenges identified by Hunt's proposal.
- (D) Hunt's proposal has been collaborated with AI and machine learning tools to create automated song recognition tools.

Q12 How does the author's discussion suggest a relative efficacy among the various methods to analyze bird sounds including transcription systems, graphical representation, and modern technology like machine learning ?

- (A) The author indicates that, while each method has its merits, technology and machine learning show promising results due to their large-scale pattern recognition capabilities.
- (B) The author suggests that, despite technological advancements, Hunt's transcription method maintains certain advantages due to its unique approach.
- (C) The author hints that Saunders's musical or graphical approach might still hold potential for capturing certain subtleties of bird sounds.
- (D) The author hints at new research being done for comprehensive methods to analyse bird sounds and it's integration with ML and AI Technology.

Q13 In the context of the passage, how does the use of onomatopoeia and mnemonics in studying bird sounds compare to more scientific tools like spectrograms or machine learning?

- (A)

The use of onomatopoeia and mnemonics is viewed as outdated, given the advent of more precise scientific tools for bird sound analysis.

- (B) Despite the prevalence of scientific tools, onomatopoeia and mnemonics are still recognized for their utility in providing accessible representations of bird sounds.
- (C) Onomatopoeia and mnemonics have been completely replaced by AI and ML for sound recognition and analysis
- (D) Onomatopoeia and mnemonics are seen as more relatable but less precise than scientific tools in capturing the qualities of bird sounds.

Q14 What implication can be derived from the mention of Aretas A. Saunders's critique of Richard Hunt's transcription system?

- (A) Saunders's disagreement underscores the need for comprehensive field recordings as the most effective method of bird sound analysis.
- (B) The mention of Saunders suggests that Hunt's system, despite being innovative, was dismissed by contemporaries due to its impracticality.
- (C) Saunders's critique indicates that a purely linguistic approach may fall short in accurately representing the nuances of bird sounds.
- (D) Saunders's disposes Hunt's ideas and theories and suggests the adoption of new technology and scientific tools like spectrograms or machine learning for bird sound analysis

Q15 How does the passage characterize the relationship between human perception and the study of bird sounds?

- (A) The passage specifies how inaccurate human perception is about the study



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of bird sounds in the past and how rectification is being made with new technology.

- (B) The text indicates that human perception has limited the progress of bird sound study, making the use of machine learning tools imperative.
- (C) According to the passage, human perception, though influenced by cultural factors like language, forms the backbone of bird sound analysis.
- (D) The passage suggests that the human perception, while vital, may often be inadequate in capturing the diversity and complexity of bird sounds.

Directions (16–20) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Countless legal standards ask what the 'reasonable person' would do. But who is this person? The reasonable person is not just the average person. That's easily seen. Sometimes, average people do unreasonable things. This insight has led theorists to propose the reasonable person as some 'ideal person', such as the virtuous person, the person who achieves the best consequences, or the person who acts in accord with moral duty.

But this is all too quick. The reasonable person isn't just the average person, but neither is it simply the ideal person. Instead, the 'reasonable person' represents someone who is both common and good.

The reasonable person is often associated with the law of accidents. To determine whether someone is legally responsible for causing an injury, courts apply a test of 'reasonable care'. Did the person causing the injury act with the care of a reasonable person? But reasonableness sets countless other legal standards: was a killing reasonably provoked? Would advertisements have misled a reasonable consumer? Was a contract offer accepted in a reasonable time? Was a criminal

trial reasonably delayed? Reasonableness appears within the law of both the United States and the United Kingdom as well as that of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Hong Kong, India, Russia and Singapore.

Theorists often remark that the reasonable person is not the average person. As the American legal philosopher Peter Westen puts it:

Reasonableness is not an empirical or statistical measure of how average members of the public think, feel, or behave ... Rather, reasonableness is a normative measure of ways in which it is right for persons to think, feel, or behave ...

The fact that a reasonable person can't be an average person inspires 'ideal' theories of the reasonable person. The UK's Supreme Court elaborates this view, on which facts about average people are entirely irrelevant. Evidence about ordinary people is 'beside the point. The behaviour of the reasonable man is not established by the evidence of witness, but by the application of a legal standard by the court.' On this view, the reasonable person is some 'ideal' person. As the UK Supreme Court observed, it is 'the anthropomorphic conception of justice ... the court itself'.

Of course, often 'the court itself' reflects the judgment of ordinary jurors. Perhaps surprisingly, the question of how ordinary people judge reasonableness is largely neglected. When people evaluate a standard of 'reasonable care', it might be that they're considering the common level of care or a good level of care. Or perhaps they're considering both.

Q16 Which of the following best captures the author's conclusion about the 'reasonable person' in legal contexts?

- (A) The reasonable person is an idealized version of an average person, used in legal scenarios.
- (B)



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The reasonable person represents a blend of common and good characteristics, distinct from just an average person.

- (C) In legal terms, a reasonable person is synonymous with the average person in society.
- (D) The concept of a reasonable person is too abstract and variable to be useful in legal settings.
- Q17** All of the following statements can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT:
- (A) The reasonable person standard varies across different legal systems and countries.
- (B) Legal theorists often equate the reasonable person with an average person.
- (C) Juries play a significant role in interpreting what constitutes reasonableness.
- (D) The reasonable person standard is often applied in contexts like contract offers and criminal trials.

- Q18** According to the passage, the 'reasonable person' standard is used in the law of:
- (A) Defining property rights and inheritance laws.
- (B) Determining legal responsibility in cases of accidents.
- (C) Deciding the validity of international treaties.
- (D) Setting standards for political election campaigns.

- Q19** The passage suggests that 'ideal' theories of the reasonable person imply that:
- (A) Reasonableness is an empirical measure of average public behavior.
- (B) Reasonableness is a normative measure, not based on how average

people behave.

- (C) Ideal person theories are universally accepted in legal circles.
- (D) The reasonable person is a statistical average of societal behaviors.

- Q20** What can be inferred about the role of juries in the context of determining reasonableness as per the passage?
- (A) Juries are usually neglected in the process of defining what is reasonable.
- (B) Juries are solely responsible for establishing the standard of reasonableness.
- (C) Juries, reflecting ordinary people, contribute to interpreting reasonableness.
- (D) The role of juries is insignificant compared to the legal standards set by courts.

Directions (21-25) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

When I was in my mid-30s, I was faced with a difficult decision. It had repercussions for years, and at times the choice I made filled me with regret. I had two job offers. One was to work at a very large physics experiment on the West Coast of the United States called the National Ignition Facility (NIF). Last year, they achieved a nuclear fusion breakthrough. The other offer was to take a job at a university research institute. I agonised over the choice for weeks. - There were pros and cons in both directions. I reached out to a mentor from graduate school, a physicist I respected, and asked him to help me choose. He told me to take the university job, and so I did.

In the years to come, whenever my work seemed dull and uninspiring, or the vagaries of funding forced me down an unwelcome path, or – worse – the NIF was in the news, my mind would turn back to that moment and ask:



'What if?' Imagine if I were at that other job in that other state thousands of miles away. Imagine a different life that I would never live. Then again, perhaps I had dodged a bullet, who knows?

Every life contains pain. Even the perfect life, the life where you have everything you want, hides its own unique struggles. Writing in *The Genealogy of Morals* (1887), Friedrich Nietzsche said: 'Man, the bravest animal and most prone to suffer, does not deny suffering as such: he wills it, he even seeks it out, provided he is shown a meaning for it, a purpose of suffering.' A life apparently perfect but devoid of meaning, no matter how comfortable, is a kind of hell.

In our search for meaning, we fantasise about the roads not taken, and these alternative lives take on a reality of their own, and, perhaps, they are real. In his novel *The Midnight Library* (2020), Matt Haig explores this concept. In it, a woman named Nora Seed is given the chance to live the lives she would have lived had she made different choices. Each life is a book in an infinite library. Opening the book takes her to live in that other world for as long as she feels comfortable there. Each possible world becomes a reality.

For centuries, philosophers have dreamed of possible worlds. But only with the advent of quantum physics and the need to interpret its counterintuitive predictions did it appear that these possibilities might be real. Introduced in the 1950s by a graduate student, Hugh Everett, to little fanfare, and promoted in the 1970s by the physicist Bryce DeWitt, the 'many-worlds' interpretation of physics has captured the public imagination and flowered a burst of art and culture. Born out of a need to interpret the behaviour of the smallest building blocks of our Universe, quantum physics has powered a cultural conversation from the depths of academic philosophy and science, to the pinnacle of Hollywood's elite.

The modern concept of possible worlds is attributed to the German polymath, co-inventor of calculus, and rival to Isaac Newton, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, in his work *Theodicy: Essays on the Goodness of God, the Freedom of Man, and the Origin of Evil* (1710). The phrase 'best of all possible worlds' comes from this work and refers to Leibniz's attempt to solve the problem of evil by proposing that ours is the best possible world. In other words, any other possible world would contain more evil.

Q21 What can be inferred about Nietzsche's perspective on suffering as presented in the passage?

- (A) Suffering is a fundamental part of human existence that cannot be avoided.
- (B) Humans are inherently drawn to suffering if it holds a deeper meaning or purpose.
- (C) Suffering should be actively sought out as it is essential for personal growth.
- (D) It's a negative aspect of life that humans should constantly strive to overcome.

Q22 Analyze Nietzsche's quote "Man, the bravest animal and most prone to suffer, does not deny suffering as such: he wills it, he even seeks it out, provided he is shown a meaning for it, a purpose of suffering." and identify which interpretation aligns with its meaning in the passage.

- (A) Suffering is a natural and unavoidable aspect of human existence that should be embraced.
- (B) Humans are inherently drawn to suffering, often seeking it without any specific reason.
- (C) Suffering is acceptable to humans only if it serves a larger, meaningful



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purpose.

- (D) The quote implies that suffering is a choice that humans willingly make in life.

Q23 Among the statements below, which one diverges from the central premise in the narrator's reflections concerning their career choice?

- (A) The narrator consistently regrets the decision made in their mid-30s.
- (B) The decision led the narrator to frequently ponder the 'what if' of the unchosen path.
- (C) The narrator's choice is portrayed as one leading to unending satisfaction.
- (D) Their decision occasionally made them consider alternative life scenarios.

Q24 None of the below-given options best summarizes the central theme of the passage EXCEPT.

- (A) The exploration of life's choices and the contemplation of paths not taken.
- (B) A detailed analysis of quantum physics and its cultural implications.
- (C) The narrator's regret over a career choice made in their mid-30s.
- (D) An in-depth discussion on Nietzsche's philosophy of suffering.

Q25 Which of the given options, IF TRUE, would strengthen the idea regarding the narrator's contemplation of alternate life paths?

- (A) The narrator often found their actual life lacking compared to imagined alternatives.
- (B) The narrator never truly considered what their life would be like if they had made a different choice.
- (C) Alternate life paths are generally less satisfying than the path one actually takes.

- (D) The concept of 'possible worlds' is a fictional idea with no basis in reality.

Directions (26-30) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

We all feel a profound connection with the natural world. E O Wilson called this sensation biophilia: 'the urge to affiliate with other forms of life'. That sense of connection brings great emotional satisfaction. It can decrease levels of anger, anxiety and pain. It has undoubtedly helped our species to survive, since we are fundamentally dependent on our surrounding environment and ecosystem. But lately biophilia has spawned an extreme variant: chemophobia, a reflexive rejection of modern synthetic chemicals.

Chemophobia is an outgrowth of the modern environmental movement, especially Rachel Carson's book **Silent Spring** (1962), which demonised chemicals as 'the sinister and little-recognised partners of radiation... entering into living organisms passing from one to another in a chain of poisoning and death'. Carson's words helped to inspire unleaded gasoline, the US Clean Air Act, the banning of DDT, and other hugely important environmental advances. However, even as much of the world became cleaner, the anti-chemical movement became so polarised that **all** artificial chemicals are now considered tainted. This false assumption has led to a popular demand for products that are 'natural' or even 'chemical-free'.

In reality, 'natural' products are usually more chemically complicated than anything we can create in the lab. To demonstrate, I broke down the components in an ordinary banana. (For brevity's sake, I omitted the thousands of minority ingredients, including DNA.) Here is the result:

INGREDIENTS:

WATER (75%), SUGARS (12%) (GLUCOSE (48%), FRUCTOSE (40%), SUCROSE (2%), MALTOSE (<1%)), STARCH (5%), FIBRE E460 (3%), AMINO



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ACIDS (<1%) (GLUTAMIC ACID (19%), ASPARTIC ACID (16%), HISTIDINE (11%), LEUCINE (7%), LYSINE (5%), PHENYLALANINE (4%), ARGININE (4%), VALINE (4%), ALANINE (4%), SERINE (4%), GLYCINE (3%), THREONINE (3%), ISOLEUCINE (3%)....

....2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL, 3-METHYLBUTYL-1-OL, 2-HYDROXY-3-METHYLETHYL BUTANOATE, 3-METHYLBUTANAL, ETHYL HEXANOATE, ETHYL BUTANOATE, PENTYL ACETATE), 1510, NATURAL RIPENING AGENT (ETHENE GAS).

This exercise illustrates a larger point. The distinction between natural and synthetic chemicals is not merely ambiguous, it is non-existent. The fact that an ingredient is synthetic does not automatically make it dangerous, and the fact that it is natural doesn't make it safe. Botulinum, produced by bacteria that grow in honey, is more than 1.3 billion times as toxic as lead and is the reason why infants should never eat honey. A cup of apple seeds contains enough natural cyanide to kill an adult human. Natural chemicals can be beneficial, neutral or harmful depending on the dosage and on how they are used, just like synthetic chemicals. Whether a chemical is 'natural' should never be a factor when assessing its safety.

Misconceptions about natural versus synthetic compounds can have devastating consequences. The anxiety over formaldehyde is a telling example. Formaldehyde occurs naturally in fruits, vegetables, meat, eggs and foliage. It is found in high concentrations in Peking duck (120 parts per million), smoked salmon (50 ppm), and processed meats (20 ppm) as a normal result of traditional curing processes. It is found at levels of around 2 ppm in a healthy human body, where it plays an important role in the production of DNA. Formaldehyde is also used in various industries as a preservative.

People automatically accept the many 'natural' sources of formaldehyde that are present all around, but minuscule traces of 'artificial' formaldehyde in vaccines and cosmetics have

caused public outcry – even though all formaldehyde is chemically exactly the same: CH₂O. One such incident in 2013 forced Johnson & Johnson to spend more than \$10 million reformulating its skincare range. They did so even though the amount of formaldehyde present was so low that the average person would need to take 40 million baths per day before it posed any serious threat.

Q26 Analyze the author's stance on the concept of chemophobia. Which of the following best encapsulates this stance?

- (A) Chemophobia is a rational response to the harmful effects of synthetic chemicals.
- (B) Chemophobia represents an exaggerated fear of synthetic chemicals, ignoring their benefits.
- (C) The author views chemophobia as a justified extension of environmental consciousness.
- (D) Chemophobia is seen as a necessary precaution in an age of increasing chemical usage.

Q27 The passage discusses the concept of chemophobia and its relation to the perception of natural and synthetic chemicals. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is least supported?

- (A) Natural chemicals are inherently safer than synthetic chemicals because they are less complex.
- (B) The public often perceives synthetic chemicals as more harmful than natural ones, regardless of their actual toxicity.
- (C) Natural and synthetic chemicals can both be harmful or beneficial, depending on their usage and dosage.
- (D)



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The categorization of chemicals as natural or synthetic is a reliable indicator of their safety.

Q28 The passage describes the chemical composition of a banana to illustrate a point. What is this point?

- (A) Natural products are simpler in composition compared to synthetic products.
- (B) Bananas, like many natural products, have a complex chemical makeup that often goes unrecognized.
- (C) The majority of a banana's composition is made up of rare and unique chemicals.
- (D) Synthetic chemicals are necessary to enhance the nutritional value of natural products like bananas.

Q29 The passage discusses formaldehyde in the context of public perception. Which option correctly represents this discussion?

- (A) There is a widespread misconception that only synthetic formaldehyde poses health risks, while natural sources are harmless.
- (B) All forms of formaldehyde, natural or synthetic, are considered harmful.

(C) There is no difference in public perception between natural and synthetic formaldehyde.

(D) Only synthetic formaldehyde is dangerous, while natural sources are safe.

Q30 Which of the following statements, if true, would most significantly weaken the passage's argument regarding the misconception between natural and synthetic chemicals?

- (A) Recent studies show that the majority of people can accurately distinguish between harmful and safe chemicals, whether natural or synthetic.
- (B) There is a growing trend of chemophobia, where people are increasingly fearful of synthetic chemicals without scientific basis.
- (C) Extensive research has proven that synthetic chemicals are inherently more harmful than natural ones, regardless of dosage and usage.
- (D) Organic products, which exclusively use natural chemicals, have been consistently rated higher for safety and efficacy by consumers.



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Answer Key

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

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



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Hints & Solutions

Q1. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Here the question asks us to find out the main idea of the passage. We shall check out what is the focus of the author through out the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B identifies the central point or main argument of the passage. The passage consistently emphasizes the influence of the amalgamation and combination of ISIS remnants and the Shia PMF factions and how it has affected the fragile state of Iraq, making B the best choice to summarize the central point.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A is not correct because it is too broad and ignores the specific condition of Iraqi borders. It treats the serious condition of the country as an example and ignores the central idea.

Option C focuses on the idea of organized crime and terrorism in the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. However, this option is too broad and doesn't specify the core groups that are causing havoc in the country.

Option D cannot be the central point of the passage because the passage does revolve around weak countries and how they can be targeted by such adverse groups. While the topic is specifically considered and discussed as a component of the situation in Iraq. Option d is too extreme to capture the central point of the passage.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand

the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q2. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

This asks us to select an option which supports the potential of ISIS' funding, mentioned in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

The correct answer is A as according to the passage, irrespective of how the funding has decreased with time, the group still has access to a well-preserved financial system that has successfully served it for years.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option B is incorrect as it says that ISIS funding has lost its ground after the defeat in 2019, whereas, according to the US Treasury Department (2021), ISIS' financial situation remains largely unchanged.

Option C is incorrect because of the words, 'low access'. It is evident from the passage that whilst the group continues to move funds in and out of Iraq and Syria, their financial position remained unchanged.

Option D disputes the idea that the logistical hubs in Turkey continued their assistance in moving funds from one place to another.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.



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Q3. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Here we shall check which option does not show facts related to the passage or the statement which is not true in accordance with the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option D is the right answer. It is evident in the given passage that organized crime and terrorism is prevalent in weak states and conflict-affected countries with high levels of corruption, porous borders, and ineffective law enforcement. Hence, the effectiveness is not applicable globally.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A is given in the passage and signifies how organized crime and terrorist entities are seen not as essentially and fundamentally different

Option B affirms the idea that both groups follow multiple agendas simultaneously, progressing into a deeper level of collaboration. Option C offers a more holistic understanding of how applying Makarenko's theoretical work on crime-terror convergence, focuses on the persistence of organized crime in Iraq after the fall of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) Caliphate.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q4. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Here we need to see what are the feelings of the author while writing this passage. The way, the author uses while delivering the information.

Explantion of the correct answer:

The correct answer is C. The passage consistently emphasizes the influence of the amalgamation and combination of Shia PMF factions and ISIS, and how this has caused further damage to the already fragile Iraqi state.

Explanation for incorrect answer:

Option a is not correct because the sentence focuses on ISIS remnants and SHIA PMF factions as actors, and has no mention of movie actors, which eliminates this as the right option.

Option B disputes the idea that both Shia PMF factions and ISIS remnants are considered hybrid entities. It is evident from the statement "ISIS remnants can be seen as hybrid criminal-political entities, while the Shia PMF factions cannot be defined as such in a definite manner." It clearly signifies that option B is not the right answer

Option D doesn't capture the true relationship of the statement as discussed in the passage. The statement has been mentioned, however, it is the other way around, which is evident from the given statement, "Moreover, because Iran-backed Shia PMF factions obtained legitimacy and state backing as liberators from ISIS and became embedded in the Iraqi state apparatus"

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.



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Q5. Text Solution:**Essence of the question:**

It asks the closest meaning of the word 'illicit', mentioned in an argument by the author. The option which defines it well, will be our answer.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B is the right answer. The word 'illicit' is used in the sentence "The Iraq-Syria border is used as a hub for the smuggling of weapons, drugs, oil, and people by both the ISIS remnants and the Shia PMF factions, while the border areas and roads leading to Baghdad are focal points for imposing illicit taxation". The dictionary meaning of the word 'illicit' means illegal. Even if the dictionary meaning is not known, it is clear from the given line, that illegal smuggling of products is taking place and the border areas and roads focus on illegal taxation.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A 'negligible' is not correct because negligible means insignificant or so small or unimportant as to be not worth considering. It doesn't fit the context.

Option C 'unworthy' means not deserving respect or attention. It doesn't match the context.

Option D 'threatening' means having a hostile or deliberately frightening quality or manner. It doesn't suit the word 'taxation', it is used with.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q6. Text Solution:**Essence of the question:**

This question asks us to search for the difference between quantum bits and classical bits. Proper analysis of the information provided in the passage, will help us in this.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option A: Quantum bits, unlike classical bits, have the unique ability to exist in a state of superposition, allowing them to simultaneously embody both the 0 and 1 states, a fundamental characteristic that sets them apart from classical bits.

The correct answer is option A, it accurately captures the key distinction between quantum bits (qubits) and classical bits in terms of their representation of information. Quantum bits can exist in a superposition of states, meaning they can represent both 0 and 1 at the same time. This property of superposition is a defining feature of quantum computing, enabling qubits to process information in parallel and perform complex computations. The correct answer is option A, it provides the most comprehensive and accurate explanation of the difference between quantum bits and classical bits in terms of their representation of information.

Explanation for incorrect Options:

Option B: This option correctly mentions the lack of superposition in classical bits but doesn't provide the complete explanation for how qubits differ. It focuses on stability but doesn't address the simultaneous representation of multiple states.

Option C: While this option correctly highlights the ability of qubits to be in a superposition, it oversimplifies the classical bits as a "singular state" representation, not adequately capturing the nuances of their difference.

Option D: This option correctly mentions the superposition property of qubits, but its focus on "combination of 0 and 1 states" is not as precise as the correct answer. It also implies that classical bits cannot have a combination of 0 and 1 states, which is not accurate.


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Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q7. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

This question asks us about application of quantum computing that is not mentioned in the passage. It means that the statement which will not provide true information on application of quantum computing, will be the answer.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option A: The passage mentions various potential applications of quantum computing, including cryptography, drug discovery, molecular simulations, and artificial intelligence. However, weather prediction and forecasting are not mentioned as potential applications in the passage. The other options B, C, and D are all mentioned as potential applications of quantum computing in the passage. The correct answer is option a, it accurately identifies the potential application of quantum computing that is not mentioned in the passage.

Explanation for incorrect Options:

Option B: Cryptography and encryption: The passage mentions the potential application of quantum computing in rendering traditional encryption methods obsolete through the phenomenon of entanglement and unbreakable cryptographic codes.

Option C: Drug discovery and molecular simulations: The passage discusses how quantum computing could be used to simulate molecular interactions for drug design and discovery.

Option D: Artificial intelligence and big data analysis: The passage mentions the potential for quantum computing to revolutionize artificial intelligence by analyzing massive datasets.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q8. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

It asks for the challenge or difficulties faced in adoption of quantum computing. Analysis of the information related to quantum computing is required to find out its answer.

Explanation for the correct answer:

The passage indicates that maintaining the stability of qubits by creating and maintaining an environment of near-absolute zero temperatures, shielded from electromagnetic interference, is a significant challenge in the adoption of quantum computing. This challenge is described as a "formidable financial and technical hurdle" and a "substantial barrier" to widespread integration. Option C accurately captures this key challenge. The correct answer C aligns with the primary challenge emphasized in the passage regarding the stability of qubits and the



necessary environmental conditions for quantum computing.

Explanation for incorrect Options:

- A) While the high cost and intricate infrastructure are mentioned as challenges, they are not described as the "primary challenge" as stated in the passage.
- B) While the need for specialized education and expertise is mentioned as a challenge, it is not the primary challenge described in the passage.
- D) This option accurately reflects a challenge described in the passage but is not the primary challenge related to the widespread adoption of quantum computing technologies.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q9. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

Proper analysis of the concept of entanglement is required which is mentioned in the passage to find out its answer.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option A: Entanglement is described in the passage as a phenomenon where qubits become intrinsically linked and share information instantaneously regardless of distance. Option A accurately explains how this property of entanglement can contribute to quantum computing's potential in cryptography by stating that any attempt to intercept or eavesdrop on entangled qubits would disrupt their delicate state, leading to highly secure

data transmission. The correct answer is option a, it provides the most accurate and detailed explanation of how entanglement contributes to quantum computing's potential in cryptography by enhancing data security through disrupted interception of entangled qubits.

Explanation for incorrect Options:

Option B: This option incorrectly attributes a different property (faster processing rates) to entanglement and implies that it enhances encryption by making techniques resistant to interference or decryption attempts, which is not accurately related to the passage's description of entanglement in cryptography.

Option C: While the concept of leveraging entanglement for cryptographic codes is mentioned in the passage, this option does not provide the specific disruption mechanism caused by the interception of entangled qubits, as described in the correct answer.

Option D: This option focuses on entanglement's role in a cryptographic paradigm without explicitly addressing the disruption caused by intercepting entangled qubits, as explained in the correct answer.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q10. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

This is a topic based question. As the passage discusses some ethics related to quantum computing and we need to find them.



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Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: The passage addresses the ethical concern of the potential exacerbation of existing inequalities through the uneven accessibility of quantum technologies. This aligns with option C, which correctly identifies the widening digital divide as an ethical concern related to quantum computing. The correct answer option c which aligns with the ethical concern highlighted in the passage regarding the potential for the digital divide to worsen due to uneven access to quantum technologies.

Explanation for incorrect Options:

Option A: This option introduces a new ethical concern not mentioned in the passage – the potential for quantum computers to gain self-awareness and consciousness. The passage does not discuss this concern.

Option B: This option misinterprets the passage. The passage does not raise concerns about the impact of quantum computing on weather prediction and forecasting accuracy. This option does not accurately reflect the ethical concerns addressed in the passage.

Option D: This option accurately describes a philosophical inquiry into the nature of quantum bits, but it does not relate this inquiry to ethical concerns. The passage discusses philosophical questions about the nature of quantum bits but does not explicitly address them as ethical concerns.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q11. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

This is topic based question. It asks us to find out impact of technology on studying of sounds of birds, discussed in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option B: It is correct as paragraph 4-5 outlines the advancement in technology, offering a variety of tools for recording and analyzing bird sounds. Despite these advancements, para 2 reminds us that the challenges associated with the complexity and diversity of bird sounds are still present, similar to those identified by Hunt's initial proposal.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is not correct because, although technology has significantly refined the process of studying bird sounds, the text does not suggest that Hunt's proposal has become completely irrelevant. It is still discussed and evaluated.

Option C: It is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that technology has amplified the challenges identified by Hunt's proposal. Instead, it acknowledges that the same challenges still persist, despite the technological advancements.

Option D: This is not correct as there is no mention in the passage about the collaboration of Hunt's proposal with ML and AI tools to create automated song recognition tools.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into



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choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q12. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

This is a reasoning based question. It asks us the relative efficacy among the various methods to analyze bird sounds, discussed in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option A: It is correct because paragraph 4 discuss the development of machine learning tools that can identify bird sounds, recognizing patterns on a large scale, indicating the promising efficacy of technology.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option B: It is not correct because the text does not suggest that Hunt's transcription method maintains certain advantages. In fact, his method is criticized for its limitations and lack of practicality in paragraph 3-4.

Option C: It is incorrect as the author does not suggest that Saunders's musical or graphical approach might still hold potential but Saunders himself admits that his system isn't fully developed.

Option D: This is not correct as the author doesn't mention about any new research being specifically done to analyze or integrate bird sounds with AL and ML despite its mention in the last paragraph.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We

need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q13. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

As the passage discusses the use of onomatopoeia and mnemonics in studying bird sounds in the passage. We need to find their use in comparison to other scientific tools.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option D: It is correct because, while the text acknowledges the utility of onomatopoeia and mnemonics, it also emphasizes their limitations in scientific application as mentioned in paragraph 5.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because the text does not present onomatopoeia and mnemonics as outdated, but rather as limited in their scientific application.

Option B: This is not correct because, although the text recognizes the utility of onomatopoeia and mnemonics, it does not place them on the same level as scientific tools for analyzing bird sounds.

Option C: It is incorrect because, the paragraph doesn't mention about the complete replacement of Onomatopoeia and mnemonics by AI and ML.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be



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correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q14. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

This question asks us the mentioning of Aretas A. Saunders's, critique of Richard Hunt's transcription system, according to the author.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option C: It is correct because Saunders criticizes Hunt's linguistic approach, stating it is insufficient for capturing details like pitch or timing that could be better represented through a musical or graphical form as mentioned in paragraph

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect because Saunders's disagreement does not underscore the need for comprehensive field recordings. Field recordings are mentioned separately as a modern practice.

Option B: This is incorrect because, while Saunders disagreed with Hunt's system, the text does not suggest that it was dismissed by contemporaries solely due to its impracticality.

Option D: It is not correct as Saunders doesn't completely dispose of Hunt's ideas and theories and the adoption of new technology is not his suggestion instead he suggests that representation could be better through a musical or graphical form (mentioned in para 4)

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q15. Text Solution:

Essence of the question:

This is a reasoning based question. Here we need to check the relationship between human perception and the study of bird sounds, discussed in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer:

Option D: It is correct as the text mentions the limitations of human perception and the challenge of capturing the diversity and complexity of bird sounds through the lens of human perception.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option A: It is incorrect as it has nowhere been mentioned about the inaccuracy of human perception about bird sounds in the past and new technology being used as a rectification in this context.

Option B: It is incorrect because, while the text acknowledges the limitations of human perception in para 2, it does not suggest that human perception has solely hindered the progress of bird sound study.

Option C: This is not correct as the text does not portray human perception as the backbone



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of bird sound analysis. Instead, it points out the limitations of relying on human perception for this purpose.

Trap of the question:

In such questions, the trap lies in the elimination of options. 2 or more options seem to be correct based on the facts of the passage. We need to be careful around such options as these options often trap candidates into choosing the wrong option. The right way to navigate through such options is to understand the different ways in which the options can be distorted a little to seem correct but are wrong. Successful elimination of wrong options is an ideal way to solve these questions.

Q16. Text Solution:

Essence of the Question:

This question tests comprehension of the passage's central idea about the 'reasonable person' in legal contexts. It's a medium difficulty level, focusing on distinguishing between the concepts of average, ideal, and the legally reasonable person.

Explaining the correct answer:

Option b: It is correct. It accurately reflects the passage's definition of the 'reasonable person' as someone embodying both common and good qualities, distinguishing this standard from merely average or idealized versions.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Option a: Incorrect because it oversimplifies the concept, suggesting the reasonable person is just an idealized average person, which the passage explicitly refutes.

Option c: Misleading, as it equates the reasonable person with the average person, a notion the passage clearly argues against. It cannot be teh answer.

Option d: This is a trap, playing on potential confusion. The passage never implies the concept is too abstract; instead, it elaborates on its practical application in law.

Trap of the Question:

This question might trip up those who skimmed the passage and missed the nuanced distinction between 'average' and 'reasonable' persons. Look for the option that aligns with the passage's discussion about the 'reasonable person' as more than just an average or an ideal person but as a blend of common and good characteristics.

Q17. Text Solution:

Essence of the Question:

It's a challenging inference question, requiring aspirants to distinguish between explicit content and logical extensions of the passage's ideas.

Explanation for the correct answer: Option b is the correct choice. The passage does not indicate that legal theorists often equate the reasonable person with an average person. In fact, it emphasizes the opposite.

Explanation for Incorrect answers:

Option a: Misleading but incorrect. While the passage talks about the application in various countries, it doesn't imply variation in the standard itself.

Option c: It is Incorrect. The passage does mention the role of juries, but it doesn't claim they play a 'significant' role.

Option d: This is a direct statement from the passage, making it a valid inference.

Trap of the Question:

Aspirants might wrongly select A or C, misled by their plausibility and partial alignment with the passage's themes. Identify the statement that is not a logical extension or directly derived from the passage's content.

Q18. Text Solution:

Essence of the Question:

This is a direct fact-recall question from the passage, evaluating the aspirant's ability to remember specific applications of the 'reasonable person' standard.

Explanation for the correct answer:



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Option b: It is correct. The passage explicitly states that the 'reasonable person' standard is used in determining legal responsibility in cases of accidents.

Explanation for incorrect answers:

Options a, c, d are the options which are introducing contexts not mentioned in the passage, thus diverting from the specific applications highlighted in the text. Thus, they can be eliminated.

Trap of the Question:

The lure here lies in choosing options that seem plausible but are not directly supported by the passage. Identify the option that aligns with one of the specific legal contexts mentioned in the passage.

Q19. Text Solution:

Essence of the Question:

This question, of moderate difficulty, tests understanding of the theoretical underpinnings of the 'reasonable person' concept as presented in the passage.

Explanation for the correct answer: Option B is correct. The passage describes 'ideal' theories as treating reasonableness as a normative measure, not based on average behavior.

Explanation for Incorrect answers:

Options a and d are traps, misconstruing 'ideal' theories as empirical or statistical, which the passage contradicts.

Option c: It Overgeneralization and not supported by the passage, which does not claim universal acceptance.

Trap of the Question:

Options A and D might mislead by using terms closely related to the passage's content but misrepresenting its actual message. Focus on identifying the description that aligns with the passage's depiction of 'ideal' theories of the reasonable person.

Q20. Text Solution:

Essence of the Question:

A moderate-level question focusing on the role of juries in determining reasonableness as per the passage.

Explanation for the correct Option: Option C is accurate. The passage suggests that while courts define reasonableness, juries, reflecting ordinary people, also contribute to its interpretation.

Explanation for incorrect Options :

Option a: It is incorrect as the passage does not imply that juries are usually neglected.

Option b: It is Too extreme. It falsely claims sole responsibility, which the passage does not support.

Option d: This is Misleading, though it acknowledges the role of courts, it underplays the significance of juries mentioned in the passage.

Trap of the Question:

The trap lies in options A and D, which might appeal to those who misinterpret the passage's subtleties regarding the jury's role. The key is to identify the option that best aligns with the passage's discussion about the role of juries.

Q21. Text Solution:

Question Essence: This question, of moderate difficulty, focuses on interpreting Nietzsche's perspective on suffering as presented in the passage.

- **Correct Option: B** - Humans are inherently drawn to suffering if it holds a deeper meaning or purpose.
- Nietzsche's view, as portrayed in the passage, is not about suffering being unavoidable or something to be actively sought for personal growth, nor about striving to overcome it. Instead, it emphasizes a human inclination towards suffering when it serves a meaningful purpose, aligning with Option B.

Incorrect Options Analysis:

- **Option A:** While suffering is a part of existence, Nietzsche's emphasis is on its



acceptance when meaningful, not just its inevitability.

- **Option C:** The idea of actively seeking suffering is an exaggeration of Nietzsche's view.
- **Option D:** Nietzsche's perspective is not about overcoming suffering but understanding and accepting it when it has meaning.

Trap of the Question: The trap here lies in overgeneralizing Nietzsche's nuanced view on suffering, especially in options A and C, which might seem plausible but miss the specific context of meaningful suffering.

Q22. Text Solution:

Question Essence: This is a question of high complexity requiring a deep understanding of Nietzsche's quote in the given context.

- **Correct Option: C** - Suffering is acceptable to humans only if it serves a larger, meaningful purpose.
- The quote by Nietzsche is about the acceptance and even pursuit of suffering when it has a purpose or meaning. This aligns perfectly with Option C, which captures the essence of suffering being contingent on its meaningfulness.

• Incorrect Options Analysis:

- **Option A:** This option misses the aspect of purposeful suffering, focusing only on its inevitability.
- **Option B:** Nietzsche's quote doesn't imply that humans seek suffering without reason.
- **Option D:** The quote does not suggest that suffering is a deliberate choice but rather a part of human experience that is embraced when meaningful.

Trap of the Question: The potential pitfall here is misinterpreting the quote's emphasis on the purposefulness of suffering, leading to a possible selection of Options A or D.

Q23. Text Solution:

Question Essence: This is a relatively straightforward question about the narrator's reflections on their career choice.

- **Correct Option: C** - The narrator's choice is portrayed as one leading to unending satisfaction.
- Throughout the passage, the narrator reflects on their decision with a sense of ambiguity and occasional regret, not unending satisfaction. This makes Option C the statement that diverges from the central premise of their reflections.

• Incorrect Options Analysis:

- **Option A:** The narrator does express regret, but it's not consistent, making this option incorrect.
- **Option B:** This option aligns with the narrator's frequent pondering of 'what if', making it a valid inference.
- **Option D:** The narrator does indeed consider alternate life scenarios, aligning with the passage's theme.

Trap of the Question: The trap lies in the absolute nature of Option C, which contradicts the narrator's more nuanced reflection on their choice. This may be missed if swayed by the familiarity of the other options.

Q24. Text Solution:

Question Essence: This question assesses the ability to grasp the central theme of the passage.

- **Correct Option: A** - The exploration of life's choices and the contemplation of paths not taken.
- The central theme of the passage is the narrator's reflection on their life choices and the contemplation of alternate paths. This theme is best captured by Option A.

• Incorrect Options Analysis:

- **Option B:** While quantum physics is mentioned, it's not the central theme of the passage.



- **Option C:** The narrator's regret is a part, but not the central theme.
- **Option D:** Nietzsche's philosophy is referenced but not the main focus of the passage.

Trap of the Question: The pitfall is in getting sidetracked by specific elements mentioned in the passage (like quantum physics or Nietzsche's philosophy) and missing the overarching theme.

Q25. Text Solution:

Question Essence: This question requires assessing which option would strengthen the idea of the narrator's contemplation of alternate life paths.

- **Correct Option: A** - The narrator often found their actual life lacking compared to imagined alternatives.
- If the narrator often found their real life lacking compared to imagined alternatives, it strengthens the theme of contemplating alternate paths, as it implies a consistent engagement with 'what if' scenarios.

Incorrect Options Analysis:

- **Option B:** Suggests the narrator didn't consider alternate paths, which would weaken the idea.
- **Option C:** Implies satisfaction with the chosen path, which doesn't strengthen the idea of contemplating alternatives.
- **Option D:** If 'possible worlds' were fictional, it would undermine, not strengthen, the idea of contemplating alternate paths.

Trap of the Question: The trap is in overlooking the implication of dissatisfaction in Option A, which directly reinforces the theme of contemplating alternate paths.

Q26. Text Solution:

Essence of the Question: This question falls under moderate difficulty. It primarily tests the comprehension of the author's viewpoint on chemophobia. The key here is to identify the

author's nuanced position, rather than general perceptions.

- **Correct Answer - B:** Chemophobia represents an exaggerated fear of synthetic chemicals, ignoring their benefits. This option aligns perfectly with the author's stance. He portrays chemophobia as an unwarranted fear, highlighting the irrationality of categorizing all synthetic chemicals as harmful. The passage suggests that the fear of synthetic chemicals has overshadowed their potential benefits, which is precisely what Option B states.

Incorrect Options Analysis:

- **A:** This is a classic trap, using the common fear of synthetic chemicals to lure you in. However, the passage criticizes chemophobia, not supports it.
- **C:** It seems appealing as it aligns with environmental concerns, but it's a misrepresentation of the author's critical view of chemophobia.
- **D:** This option might seem cautious and hence reasonable. But, it's a subtle distortion of the author's view, which is critical of unwarranted fear, not advocating for it.

Trap of the Question: The trap lies in the seemingly plausible options (C and D) that align with general environmental concerns but deviate from the author's actual critique of chemophobia.

Q27. Text Solution:

Essence of the Question: This is a more challenging question. It involves identifying the least supported statement in the context of the passage's discussion on chemicals.

- **Correct Answer - D:** The categorization of chemicals as natural or synthetic is a reliable indicator of their safety. This option is least supported by the passage, which argues against the black-and-white distinction



between natural and synthetic chemicals regarding safety.

- **Incorrect Options Analysis:**

- **A:** This is incorrect, but it's a common misconception that might align with some readers' beliefs, making it a potential trap.
- **B:** The passage explicitly states this perception, making it a supported statement.
- **C:** This aligns with the author's argument that both types of chemicals can be harmful or beneficial.

Trap of the Question: Option A might tempt those who skim through the passage and hold preconceived notions about natural chemicals being safer.

Q28. Text Solution:

Essence of the Question: The question is of moderate difficulty, asking to identify the point of a specific example in the passage.

- **Correct Answer - B:** Bananas, like many natural products, have a complex chemical makeup that often goes unrecognized. This reflects the passage's intent to demonstrate that natural products can be chemically complex, challenging the simplistic notion of 'natural equals safe.'

- **Incorrect Options Analysis:**

- **A:** Contrary to the passage's point, this option simplifies the composition of natural products.
- **C:** Misleads by focusing on rarity instead of complexity.
- **D:** This introduces an unrelated concept of enhancing nutritional value, not mentioned in the passage.

Trap of the Question: Option A seems straightforward and might mislead those who miss the passage's emphasis on the complexity of natural products.

Q29. Text Solution:

Essence of the Question: This is a tricky question, focusing on understanding the

nuanced discussion of formaldehyde in the passage.

- **Correct Answer - A:** There is a widespread misconception that only synthetic formaldehyde poses health risks, while natural sources are harmless. This directly mirrors the passage's discussion of the public's skewed perception of formaldehyde, regardless of its natural or synthetic origin.

- **Incorrect Options Analysis:**

- **B:** Overgeneralizes the perceived harmfulness of formaldehyde.
- **C:** Incorrect as the passage clearly states there is a difference in public perception.
- **D:** This is a reversal of the passage's point, claiming only synthetic formaldehyde is dangerous.

Trap of the Question: Option D might seem logical to those who skimmed the passage and caught only parts of the formaldehyde discussion.

Q30. Text Solution:

Essence of the Question: This question is complex, requiring the identification of a statement that would weaken the passage's argument.

- **Correct Answer - C:** Extensive research has proven that synthetic chemicals are inherently more harmful than natural ones, regardless of dosage and usage. If this were true, it would directly contradict the passage's argument that the distinction between natural and synthetic chemicals in terms of safety is misleading..

- **Incorrect Options Analysis:**

- **A:** While it seems to counter the passage's point, it doesn't directly challenge the core arguments about the misconception.
- **B:** This option actually supports the passage's argument rather than weakening.
- **D:** This introduces consumer preferences, which doesn't directly challenge the



scientific argument in the passage.

Trap of the Question: Option B might appear to weaken the argument but actually reinforces

the passage's point about the irrational fear of synthetic chemicals.



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