

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION TO VERBAL ABILITY QUESTIONS

BRIEF NOTES:

Verbal Ability in CAT, and in other management entrance exams, aims to test a person's competence in effective communication, comprehension, analysis of statements and thereby their interpretation.

Communication plays a very important role in life in general and in management in particular. As communication is just about the use of words or grammar but about a comprehensive appropriateness of all aspects of language, it is imperative that vocabulary, grammar, logic and structure are appropriately used.

For all the question types that appear under this section, and for a quick understanding of other areas, extensive reading is mandatory. Reading will help not only in attempting the exam, but also in essay writing, and during the interview, as the assimilated information will expand one's perspective.

As the volume of reading increases, the speed of reading, comprehension and assimilation also improves.

Focus on the following while you read:

- (a) Central Idea
- (b) Vocabulary
- (c) Idioms and phrases
- (d) Structure
- (e) Flow of thought progress to conclusion

The thumb rule is always: PRACTICE MAKES YOU PERFECT

Starting from CAT 2015 onwards, the IIMs have introduced Non-MCQs or TITA (Type in the Answer) Questions. These questions, unlike the Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) which present four options before the candidates, required the CAT aspirant to type in the correct answer in an input box provided on the screen using a keyboard. However, the approach to arrive at the correct answer for both MCQs and non-MCQs is the same and is discussed below.

General note on how to deal with Paragraph Formation (para jumbles) and Paragraph Completion questions.

Note that the word common to both is 'paragraph'.

Both these question types test your ability to identify thought flow, and your familiarity with paragraph structure. Basically, a paragraph is a set of sentences which, together, express an idea or an idea-set. While there are the occasional exceptions, paragraph structure usually follows a certain thought pattern, depending on content and purpose.

Content is not too difficult to determine - ask yourself "what is it the author is speaking of in the paragraph, what is the situation being presented?"

To determine purpose ask yourself "what is the author's objective in presenting this information or situation?"

You'll find, then, that in many paragraphs the sequence in structure is as follows:

1. When the purpose is **to explain** something - the author would start with a line that presents a general approach to the idea, and progresses from that to a narrower or more specific reference.
2. When the purpose is **to raise awareness** - the author would first present information and detail that would then bring the issue or problem into focus.
3. When the purpose is **to raise anxiety or concern** - the author would focus on the issue or problem in a manner that raises the reader's concern, and would then present the features of the issue that are the reasons for the concern or anxiety.
4. When the purpose is **to present solutions** - the author would first explain the issue or problem, and then move to the possible rectification or solutions.
5. When the purpose is **to surprise, or amaze, or cause wonder** - the statement of surprise would be presented first and would be followed by the features of the idea or issue that would explain why the surprise.and so on.

With this recognition, identifying the opening sentence (sometimes the closing sentence and sometimes the clear link between two sentences) becomes possible.

Using these and a combination of recognition of thought flow, recognition of grammatical connectives used (pronouns, relative pronouns, demonstrative adjectives, conjunctions, prepositions) and simultaneous evaluation of choices for elimination, you should be able to arrive at the correct formation of the paragraph.

Also look for and identify these features in paragraphs (purpose and patterns) when you engage in general reading. This would be a good practice.

Application of such recognition becomes important for para completion questions too, whether you are trying to spot intermediate sentences, or last sentences. When you are identifying last sentences it is important that you pick that line that effectively brings the thought-flow and the discussion, in the para, to a close (and not a line which continues with the thought-flow but leaves the discussion incomplete).

Practice, and the application of these points, should help. You could also look up 'paragraph writing' and 'paragraph structure' in a good high school grammar and composition book.

Words that may help you...

1. **Words that can help you identify the introduction:**
As a rule, generally, usually, as is well known, etc.
2. **Words that can help you identify the concluding lines:**
Hence, therefore, thus, so, and so, in conclusion, to sum up, in sum, clearly, etc.
3. **Words that can help you identify the transitions in the paragraph:**
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: also, again, as well as, besides, furthermore, in addition, likewise, moreover, similarly, besides.
CAUSE AND EFFECT: consequently, otherwise, subsequently,

EXEMPLIFYING: for instance, for example, for one thing, above all, aside from, barring, , in other words, in short, instead, likewise, etc.

COMPARE AND CONTRAST: on one hand, on the other hand, rather, similarly, yet, but, however, still, nevertheless,

SEQUENCE & TIME: first of all, to begin with, at the same time, for now, for the time being, in time, later on, meanwhile, next, then, soon, the meantime, later, while, earlier, simultaneously, afterward, with this in mind, after all, etc.

ADDITIONAL APPROACHES FOR PARAGRAPH JUMBLES WITH EXAMPLES

Note: The following approaches should be used in combination with the above. Using one method alone at a time may not be fruitful.

- 1. The paragraph structure approach:** In this method, you read the sentences and identify the topic, theme etc and determine the sequence based on the norms of paragraph structure.

EXAMPLE:

- a. If Buddhism, a typical product of Indian thought and culture, had merely been a doctrine of life negation or denial, it would have had some such effect on the hundreds of millions who profess it.
- b. Buddhism, inspite of its theoretical approach, avoids extremes; it is the doctrine of the Golden Mean, the middle path.
- c. Yet, as a matter of fact, the Buddhist countries are full of evidence to the contrary, and the Chinese people are an outstanding example of what affirmation of life can be.
- d. Even the idea of Nirvana was very far from being a kind of nothingness, it was a positive condition, but because it was beyond the range of human thought negative terms were used to describe it.
- (A) abcd (B) bdac (C) dabc (D) bacd

EXPLANATION:

A quick reading would tell us that the passage is about 'Buddhism: the Middle Path'. That this is the topic can be understood in statement b. As we can see, the author wants to establish the fact that Buddhism is the doctrine of the Golden Mean. This can be understood in his emphasizing the idea of Nirvana in d. This can also be understood in his 'imagining the contrary' in a: "If Buddhism...had merely been...it would have had some such effect on the hundreds of millions who profess it." And, finally in c, the author provides contradictory evidence to his 'imaginary situation'. Thus, structurally speaking, the introduction of the topic should come first(b); the emphasis of the same should follow(d); the imaginary situation next(a) and finally the evidence that contradicts the imaginary situation(c). The correct answer, thus, is (B) bdac.

- 2. The opening statement approach:** In this method, you identify the topic and based on that and other factors, try to figure out what the opening statement should be.

EXAMPLE:

- a. Tantalising parallels exist and in many cases the Indian texts are demonstrably earlier.

- b. The study of Ancient Philosophy generally focuses exclusively on the history of Greek Philosophy and leaves aside the more ancient history of India and the equally ancient history of Chinese Philosophy.
- c. Such an influence certainly could have existed: the Persian Empire included Indians in its Eastern Satrapies and Greeks in the cities on the coast of Asia Minor, the means of transmission clearly existed.
- d. If early Indian Philosophy is addressed in the academic discussion of Ancient Philosophy, it is usually in terms of the possibility that Indian thought may have influenced the development of Greek philosophy.
- (A) bdca (B) bcad (C) abcd (D) dcab

EXPLANATION:

A reading of all the sentences will tell us that the passage is about the study of Ancient Philosophy and what it leaves aside: the Indian Philosophy and Chinese Philosophy. This is pretty much clear in b. The others are clearly explanatory sentences. Thus, based on only the understanding that b introduces the topic we understand that the answer can be either A or B, as these choices alone have b at the beginning. Now, 'Such an influence' in c is clearly linked with d, which talks about "...may have influenced..." This clearly means that c should follow d. This is so only in A and so that is the answer.

- 3. The obvious concluding sentence approach:** In this method, you identify the topic and based on that and other factors, try to figure out what the closing statement should be.

EXAMPLE:

- a. Now, more than ever, we need to understand the past before trying to shape the future.
- b. So far as we know, humans are unique among Earth's creatures in being able to interpret and learn from their past.
- c. The making of the chipped stones, the crude tool of our earliest ancestors, represents the beginning of technology.
- d. Humans, from the very beginning, were thinkers and makers at the same time.
- (A) badc (B) dcba (C) bdac (D) cdab

EXPLANATION:

One reading makes it clear to us that the sentence sequence is confusing although the topic is clear. The topic appears to be 'interpreting and learning from the past' in b and 'humans being thinkers and makers' in d. However, one thing that is very clear is that the concluding sentence must be 'a' which says, "Now, more than ever, we need to understand the past..." This means that the correct answer must be B.

- 4. The Noun-short-form or abbreviation approach:** In this method, if you happen to notice a proper noun or a title or a full name, you can use the general norm in using such nouns to your advantage. The norm is that we first mention the full name and then only the shorter versions or abbreviation follow, come what may.

EXAMPLE:

- a. The Lightspan Partnership is already using Hollywood talent to create interactive live-action and animated programmes.
- b. Animated characters lead students through lessons that explain basic concepts and then into games that put the concepts to use.

- c. As textbook budgets and parental spending shift to interactive material, thousands of new software companies will work with teachers to create entertainment quality interactive learning programmes.
 - d. Light span hopes its sophisticated production techniques will capture and retain the interest of young viewers and encourage them to spend more hours learning.
 - e. The ultimate plan is for these interactive programmes to be delivered on broadband networks to homes and community centres as well as to classrooms.
- (A) bdcea (B) dcbea (C) daceb (D) cadbe

EXPLANATION:

In this set of sentences, we can clearly see that a has 'The Light span Partnership' and d has only 'Light span'. This clearly means that d must come after a, whether immediately after or not. This is the case in only one choice (D)

- 5. The 'Crucial Link' approach:** Well, a 'Crucial Link' is that pair of sentences, which, come what may, go together in a particular order and we are pretty sure about this although we may not be clear about the other things.

A word of caution: Please use this only when things are completely against you and you are very desperate. Otherwise, this must be used in combination with other methods.

EXAMPLE:

- a. The history that men and women from India made, far from their homeland, has still to be written.
 - b. How few of us know of these great achievements of our past, how few realize that if India was great in thought and philosophy, she was equally great in action.
 - c. To know and understand India, one has to travel far in time and space, to have glimpses of what she was and what she did.
 - d. One has not only to go back in time but to travel, in mind if not in body, to various countries of Asia, where India spread out in many ways, leaving immortal testimony of her spirit, her power, and her love of beauty.
- (A) cdba (B) abdc (C) cabd (D) acbd

EXPLANATION:

This is a good example of a set of sentences which make it clear to us as to what the paragraph is all about but we are still not able to decide which sentence starts or which one ends. Here, for example, we know that the paragraph is about what all great things our ancestors did in the past. Now, beyond this, it is difficult. Does a start or does b? Even c looks like it can start. So what do we do? Well, is there a clear link between any two of the sentences? There is, between c and d. You see, c says 'To know and understand India, one has to travel far in time and space...' When it comes to d, it says, 'One has not only to go back in time but travel, in mind if not in body, to various countries...' This means, whichever sentence starts or ends, these two go together as cd. Now, this is the 'crucial link'. Luckily for us, there's only one choice with cd, A, and that is the answer.

- 6. The 'demonstrative pronoun or demonstrative adjective' approach:** The demonstratives (this, that, these and those) have a serious problem. They almost always come immediately after the sentence that has the element they are referring to. This simply means that if you see a sentence with 'this', then you simply have to figure out what it is referring to and look for a sentence with that element. Lo! You have got a crucial link.

EXAMPLE:

- a. Some educators remain wary – they don't want to undertake careless experiments with children's education.
 - b. The debate has shifted to how and when a PC should be used, how to pay for it, and what new demands using PCs will make on teachers.
 - c. Although the educational establishment has been less receptive to change than the profit-minded business world has been, few educators now question whether PCs can contribute to progress in education.
 - d. But this conservatism, combined with the exceptional job security many educators enjoy, can foster resistance to the positive opportunities that technology can bring to education.
- (A) abcd (B) bcda (C) cabd (D) cbad

EXPLANATION:

'This conservatism' in d must refer to some sort of conservatism referred to earlier, right? A good reading tells us that 'Some educators remain wary...' in a is the only 'conservatism' referred to in the set. This means ad is the crucial link. The answer thus can be only D, which is correct.

- 7. The 'pronoun' approach:** The pronoun approach is the easiest of all. Whenever you come across a pronoun, you simply have to look for its antecedent (a word that comes before and that the pronoun is referring to or replacing). This way you can establish crucial links.

EXAMPLE:

- a. The pace of life is frequently commented on by ordinary people – yet, oddly enough, it has received almost no attention from either psychologists or sociologists.
 - b. He is, on the other hand, keenly aware of the pace of his own life – whatever that pace may be.
 - c. The average individual knows little and cares less about the cycle of technological innovation or the relationship between knowledge acquisition and the rate of change.
 - d. This is a gaping inadequacy in the behavioural sciences, for the pace of life profoundly influences behaviour, evoking strong and contrasting reactions from different people.
- (A) abcd (B) dcab (C) cbad (D) cdab

EXPLANATION:

In this example, we can clearly see 'he' in b and 'this' in d. A good reading will tell us that 'he' refers to 'The average individual' in c and 'this' refers to 'The pace of life is frequently commented on by ordinary people—yet, oddly enough, it has received almost no attention from either psychologists or sociologists.' This means that there are two crucial links which are ad and cb. The only option with both these is C.

8. **The Logical approach:** In this method, you make use of logic based on the little understanding you get of the topic, theme, etc..

EXAMPLE:

- Conversely, those traits with a large environmental component will be shared by identical and fraternal twins in equal measure.
 - This means that behavioural traits with a large genetic component are more likely to be shared by identical twins than fraternal twins.
 - Applying appropriate statistical techniques to the actual amount of shared behaviour observed, allows the relative contributions of genes and environment to be worked out.
 - As is well known, twins come in two varieties: fraternal, in which the individuals have half their genes in common, just like ordinary siblings, and identical, in which the individuals have all their genes in common.
- (A) cbda (B) dcab (C) adcb (D) dbac

EXPLANATION:

Anyone who reads this would be initially confused as to what this 'genetic' and 'trait' thing is all about. The topic seems to be clear but everything else is unclear. In 'a' there's 'Conversely', but conversely to what? What is said in c or what is said in a? Even 'this means' is not helping much as it is difficult to make out as to what 'this means' refers to. Well, one thing is anyway clear, overall, which is the fact that the paragraph is about two types of twins: fraternal and identical twins depending on how many genes they share. However, through b and a, we understand the most important thing: the author is discussing that the behavioral traits are shared by both the types of twins depending on whether genes or environment is the strongest influence. Now, if we add logic to this we can make things easier for us. Two types of twins differ in the number of genes: identical twins have **all** genes in common and fraternal twins have **half** their genes in common. Therefore, if genes are the driving force behind their behaviors, then obviously the identical twins are more likely to have common behavioral patterns than fraternal twins, whereas, on the other hand, if environment plays the crucial role, it doesn't matter who has how many genes in common, which is why their behavioral patterns shall be the same. Once we understand this logic, we know that after d, which introduces the topic, b and a together should follow in the same order, as b talks about the genetic component and a talks about the environmental component. Now, that c concludes becomes very clear. The answer is thus D.

9. **The 'Key-word' approach:** Well, a key word is one word that is critical for the paragraph; an understanding of which helps us in 'solving the puzzle'. Technically speaking, it could be any word, technical or general. The flip side of this is that if you do not happen to know this key word or if you fail to recognize it or understand its significance, then the situation becomes hopeless.

EXAMPLE:

- But cap and trade can work in other contexts as well.

- Sulphur-di-oxide emission rights have been traded in America for years and in countries that have signed up to the Kyoto protocol on climate change, a market is starting to develop in carbon-di-oxide.
 - Fisheries are a well tested example, while in Australia, farmers who use irrigation (which increases soil salinity) can buy 'transpiration credits' from forest owners whose trees, by sucking up water, reduce salinity.
 - Cap and trade schemes are best known in the context of polluting gases.
- (A) dabc (B) dbac (C) bdca (D) cabd

EXPLANATION:

Now, whether you could decipher the 'cipher' here or not, one thing must have become clear to you: the most important factor. Which could help us here is 'cap and trade'. Well, also known as **Emissions trading**, it is a market-based approach used to control pollution by providing economic incentives for achieving reductions in the emissions of pollutants. Now, logically, that means d should start. This makes it clear for us that a provides information about 'other contexts' where this is applicable. But, b and c are giving examples. Again, knowing the meaning of 'cap and trade', we can clearly see that b should follow d and c, clearly, refers to 'other contexts' in a and so should follow a. This makes dbac the correct sequence. And, the correct answer is B.

10. **The 'Transition-word' approach:** Well, using the above-given list to our advantage, we figure out the sequence on the basis of transitional elements.

EXAMPLE:

- Once the message could be written it could be stored and read later by anybody, at his or her convenience.
 - One of the benefits the communications revolution will bring to all of us is more control over our schedules.
 - I'm writing these words at home on a summer evening, but I have no idea where or when you'll read them.
 - Before the invention of writing 5,000 years ago, the only form of communication was the spoken word and the listener had to be in the presence of the speaker or miss his message.
 - It's human nature to find ways to convert synchronous communications into asynchronous forms.
- (A) bcade (B) edacb (C) adceb (D) dcabe

EXPLANATION:

In this example, we can clearly see that it is about communications revolution. Whether you figure out what starts and what ends or not, you can clearly see that d, a and c are linked and, in the same order, based on the **transition words 'before', 'once'** and 'I'm writing these words **now...**'. This is 'Before the invention of writing...' in d should be clearly followed by 'Once the message could be written...' and this in turn should be followed by 'I'm writing these word now...' This means, based on the 'transition words' alone, we can say that the crucial link is dac. This is present only in B, which is the correct answer.

11. The 'chronological' or 'time-sequence' approach:

In this method, we use the 'time-order' or 'chronological order' to figure out the correct answer.

EXAMPLE:

- Before the Industrial Revolution most people lived or worked on farms; growing food was mankind's main preoccupation.
 - Although we can't predict what the new categories will be, most of them will relate to unmet needs in education and social services and to leisure opportunities.
 - The great majority of the 501 job categories recognized in 1990 by the US Census Bureau didn't even exist fifty years earlier.
 - If someone had predicted back then that within a couple of centuries only a tiny percentage of the population would be needed to produce food, all those farmers would have worried about what everyone would do for a living.
- (A) dbca (B) bacd (C) adcb (D) cabd

EXPLANATION:

'Before the industrial revolutions' in a; '...back then...' in d, which clearly refers to the industrial revolution' and '...in 1990...' in c give us a clear clue that they come in a certain chronological order. As we know, the industrial revolution took place in the early eighteenth century. So 1990 should come later. The 'back-then' sentence goes in between. The crucial link then is adc. This is present only in C which is the correct answer.

12. The 'smartest' approach of all: the 'take-the-help-of-choices approach:

In this method, we take the help of choices.

EXAMPLE:

- Long before Rome fell to the invaders from the north, it had been on the verge of collapse from its own internal weaknesses.
 - But all these superficial attempts to check the decline piled and even worsened conditions and the Roman Empire collapsed.
 - The emperors tried many expedients to overcome their ever-increasing difficulties.
 - Its economy once expanding, had shrunk and brought all manner of difficulties in its train.
 - We have many examples of the collapse of a civilization and perhaps the most notable of these is that of the European classical civilization which ended with the fall of Rome.
- (A) eadcb (B) acbde (C) cadbe (D) ecabd

EXPLANATION:

In this set, we can clearly see that e should start. Now, the only options with this are A and D. Now, obviously, as per these two choices, either a or c follows e. Using this knowledge, we go back to the sentences and reread. It is clear that c can't continue as it clearly refers to something that should come in the middle. The sentence a seems to be apt. Hence, the correct answer is A.

Caution: This approach should be used with caution.

Guidelines for Para Completion:

- Identify the core idea or the theme of the paragraph.
- Look for clues in the choices. Normally the correct choice is the one which falls under the theme.
- The choice may expand / extend the idea or contrast the idea running in the paragraph. So pay attention to the thought flow in the paragraph. Also pay attention to the tense maintained in the paragraph. However, it must be borne in mind that a choice that seems to follow, need not be the conclusion. The idea is to look for a "completion", not just a continuation.
- Many times the penultimate sentence of the paragraph can also provide a clue.
- Usually the correct choice will not deviate from the subject matter too much. If the paragraph is not an 'abstruse' [i.e. where there is an abrupt shift in topic] one, then the topic has to remain the same.
- Short, creative end: Sometimes the correct choice turns out to be a short creative one which adds on/carries forward the penultimate line in an emphatic manner.
- In some cases, the concluding line could hint at the next idea (to be followed in the next paragraph). Ideally, such a statement would be a blend of the idea in the current para and the idea that would follow.
- Tone: The tone of the correct choice is usually in line with the tone of the paragraph. If the tone is opposite then it would be preceded by a contrast word like but/however. Usually a paragraph ends with a remark, result or suggestion presenting the author's attitude or outlook regarding the topic.

Guidelines for odd sentence in a paragraph or Para Odd Man Out Questions :

- Identifying the odd sentence is also about understanding the overall context.
- All the sentences given may have the same theme. But one of them will speak about "something different", which is not in sync with the ideas expressed in the other three statements.
- One of the statements may not fit the progression of ideas when the others are put together.
- The answer choice could be a misfit chronologically, or in the use of tense.

Directions: Each of the following questions presents 4 statements of which 3, when placed in appropriate order would form a contextually complete paragraph. Pick the statement that is not part of that context.

Please note that in the CAT exam over the past few years, Para Odd Man Out questions had five statements, out of which 4 would form a sequence and one of the statements, which cannot form a sequence with the remaining four, would be the odd man out and the test taker has to identify the odd statement.

Note that exercise 7 of this book has both 4 and 5 sentence odd man out questions.

Types of para based questions:

There are four types of questions under the category para based questions.

- (a) **Jumbled paragraphs - Type I :** Here, the sentences of a paragraph are jumbled - each sentence denoted by a letter of the alphabet. The choices give different ways of arranging these sentences and the one which helps build a logically coherent paragraph, is to be marked as the answer choice. The paragraph can be of four, five or six sentences. CAT has been giving paragraphs of four, five or six sentences whereas XAT has been giving five sentences. CAT gave these types of questions for the first time in CAT '91 and has been giving these almost every year since then. Given below is an example.

Directions: Arrange the sentences a, b, c and d to form a logically coherent paragraph.

- Mahatma Gandhi rightly said that the prosperity of India depends upon the prosperity of her villages.
 - He exhorted social workers saying that the emancipation of India lay in the emancipation of her villages.
 - If we are really interested in national development, villages are to be given the first priority.
 - India is predominantly a rural society with about 70% of the people living in rural areas and if things are determined as per majority, it may well be said that India lives in her villages.
- (A) dabc (B) cabd (C) cadb (D) dbac

The correct choice is (A).

Here, the student has to look at the structure of the sentences, look at the answer choices, look at the logical flow of ideas, look at words connecting various sentences and then decide the correct choice. Another important deciding factor is the starting sentence of a paragraph. The student should check as to which of the statements could start a paragraph. Some of these questions will take a little longer to solve than others, but there will always be questions that can be solved in 10 to 15 seconds. For example, in CAT, a few of these paragraph-forming type questions are such that only one statement can start a paragraph and only one choice starts with that statement.

- (b) **Jumbled paragraphs - Type II:** There is a second type of jumbled paragraph question where the first and the last sentences of the paragraph are identified and numbered as statements 1 and 6 respectively and given in the question. Then four statements designated A, B, C and D that come in between these two statements are given in a jumbled order. The student has to arrange these four sentences in the correct order so that statement 1, followed by these four statements in the order of the selected choice, followed by statement 6 will form a logically coherent paragraph. CAT has been giving such questions fairly regularly. For answering such questions, the basic approach is the same as that discussed for the previous type of question. Given below is an example.

Directions: Statements 1 and 6 are the first and last sentences of a paragraph and statements a, b, c and d come in between them. Find the correct order of the statements a, b, c and d between statements 1 and 6 to form a logically coherent paragraph.

- Experts think that our planning has failed miserably.
 - Thus we have not succeeded in establishing a socialistic pattern of society.
 - A good percentage of our population is still living below the poverty line.
 - Thirty years of planning has failed to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.
 - The rich have grown richer and the poor poorer.
 - Still we hope for better planning and a better way of life.
- (A) cbda (B) cbad (C) bcda (D) cdba

The correct choice is (A).

- (c) **Missing sentence (Fill in the blank with a full sentence):** Here, a paragraph of four (or five) sentences is given but with one sentence missing in between and in its place, there is a blank given. Each choice is a full sentence. From these choices, the student has to identify one, which can fit into the given blank making the paragraph complete and logically coherent. This type of question was given in one of the CAT papers. While this model appears to be a "fill in the blank" type, the approach required is the same as that required for answering questions on "Jumbled paragraphs". Given below is an example.

Directions: The question below consists of a paragraph in which there is a blank. A complete sentence is missing in place of the blank. From the choices that follow, select a sentence that can best fill in the blank to make a logically coherent paragraph.

One major change in careers is that one can work from home. (_____) So far, only work relating to Information Technology has been thus affected. It is expected that many other careers will afford this flexibility in the future.

- Therefore one should develop a confident, outgoing personality.
- There is no such thing as a permanent job.
- New technologies ensure that geographical distance is not a hindrance to one's work.
- While it is true that people will switch jobs faster than ever before, one must be loyal to one's organisation.

The correct choice is (C)

- (d) One variety of question in the area of "Fill in the Blanks" that has appeared in CAT papers in the past is where the blank will take a part of a sentence (and not just one word). More than one of the choices may appear to fit in grammatically / syntactically but the student has to keep in mind the context of the sentence in deciding the correct answer choice. Given below is an example.

Although his intention was to inculcate strict discipline in his children, he ended being tyrannical _____.

- (A) thereby making his children rebellious

- (B) thereby making him more adorable to his children
- (C) thus setting a good example for his children
- (D) thus making his children emulate his ways

The correct choice is (A).

- (e) A variation of the above variety is where one part of the sentence is underlined. From the choices, the student has to identify the best replacement for the underlined portion of the sentence.

Questions on writing styles

Style-based questions are designed to test the student's familiarity with writing styles and expressions in the English language. There are three types of questions under this category.

- (a) **Selecting the most concise sentence:** Each question has four choices - each being a complete sentence and expressing more or less the same idea. All sentences may be grammatically and syntactically correct. But, the student has to identify the most concise statement from among the choices without altering the meaning and mark that as the answer choice. For example,

Directions: From the choices, select the one, which expresses the idea in the most concise manner.

- (A) Don't ever imagine that there is anything to be ashamed of, or anything undignified to grumble about in having to work hard for one's living.
- (B) Don't ever imagine that there is anything undignified in having to work for a living.
- (C) We need not imagine that there is anything to be ashamed of us having to work for our living.
- (D) We need not imagine that there is anything to be ashamed of or anything undignified in having to work for our living.

The correct choice is (B).

- (b) **Restatement of a given sentence:** Here, a sentence (or a small paragraph) is given in the question followed by four choices all of which seem to mean the same as the original idea. The student will have to identify the choice that is the best restatement of the given sentence (or paragraph) and mark that as the answer choice. For example,

Directions: Each question below has a sentence or a small paragraph. From the choices provided, select one which best restates the given sentence or paragraph (without changing the meaning). Please note that all the choices may be grammatically correct.

An important concern among banking industry watchers is whether the old private sector banks would be able to hold their own against the onslaught of competition from new private banks.

- (A) Those who observe the banking industry have been worried whether the old private sector banks could compete effectively with the new ones.
- (B) The competition offered by the new private banks to the old ones has been worrying the banking industry watchers.

- (C) Old private sector banks may fail to compete with the newer ones, and banking industry watchers are worried about this.
- (D) Newer private sector banks are more powerful than the old ones.

The correct choice is (A).

- (c) **Summary of a paragraph:** Here, a paragraph of about 80-100 words is given and is followed by four choices. Each choice tries to summarize the given paragraph in approximately 20-30 words. The answer to this question will be the choice that encapsulates the central point of the passage. For example,

Directions: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

Frustrated by a faltering economy, diminishing markets and meddling investors, many owners look close to home for some one to blame – all too often, that's their own employees. The result? A growing number of employees feel like they're being viewed as the enemies, not as loyal partners. It's little wonder so many workers seem ready to jump ship at the first sign of opportunity. On the other hand, companies that truly value their employees earn more than gratitude, they win enhanced dedication and productivity as well. So be sure to show your employees how much you respect and value them – tell them how much you appreciate them, throw them a pizza party, do anything you can to show them how much you care.

- (a) Most employers try to vent their frustrations on their employees. As a result employees are constantly on the look out for shifting jobs. Hence they should be lured back to their jobs by hosting a pizza party.
- (b) Employees – often blamed by employers for their own frustration – will tend to shift jobs. They should be valued and appreciated for loyalty and productivity.
- (c) If employers frequently vent out their frustrations on the employees they become enemies of the organisation where they are working and often tend to cause harm. Therefore all employees should be valued and respected irrespective of their potential.
- (d) A faltering economy and un conducive market conditions are the two main issues which frustrate employers and they hold the employees responsible for this. As a result employees jump to new jobs at the slightest opportunity. Therefore in order to ensure that employees remain loyal, the employers should host parties frequently in their honour.

(A) a (B) b (C) c (D) d

The correct choice is (B)

IMPORTANT:

A variant of this question type, which has been appearing regularly in the CAT papers of the past 2-3 years, is the question on author's position. Here, a paragraph of about 80-100 words is given. The test taker has to identify the option that best captures the author's position.

Directions: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

The concept of time inconsistency can help us understand why some people procrastinate at work until the last minute, why we often buy gym memberships and don't end up going, and much more. Time-inconsistent decision-makers are commonly described as having 'different selves' at certain points in time that make inconsistent choices with each other. Saving for retirement (or lack thereof) provides a great example of this discounting. The benefits of saving for retirement early are clear: compound interest allows retirement savings to grow almost exponentially. However, many people who have the means to do so don't start saving for retirement until much later in their lives, when the benefits of compound interest are much smaller.

- (1) Time inconsistency is present when an optimal choice is one thing in period one and something different in period two, hence it is not easy for people to start saving for retirement.
- (2) People significantly discount the benefits their future retired self will receive from saving more now because it is difficult to imagine that future self.
- (3) Decision-makers are often biased toward their present selves and thus put a greater weight on the choice that will currently benefit them.
- (4) Time inconsistency is the tendency to care too much about our present selves and not enough about our future selves and it explains why we avoid doing the things that are good for us.

Explanation:

- (a) The paragraph gives some examples to illustrate time inconsistency.
- (b) The paragraph explains what time inconsistency is.
- (c) The paragraph provides a further example.
- (1) This choice jumps to conclusions – refer to 'hence it is not easy for people to start saving for retirement immediately'.

- (2) This choice does not mention time inconsistency.
 - (3) This choice also does not mention time inconsistency.
 - (4) Correct. This choice gives the gist of the paragraph without getting too much into illustrations.
- Ans : (4)

In addition to the various types of questions that have been discussed here, the institutes can and do create new types of questions in the entrance exams and the student should be mentally prepared to face any contingency. While there will be sufficient preparation that the student will go through in various types of questions, what is important is that the approach and the strategy that the student will be able to build over numerous practice tests is going to stand him in good stead in any exam and hence, even if the student encounters a completely new type of question, he should not get unnerved but should tackle it with confidence.

There will be practice exercises that you will take which cover all the models of questions discussed in this chapter. Please make sure that you solve the practice exercises, check your answers and then refer to the explanatory notes provided for questions that you are not able to answer correctly. After doing this, you will be ready to take test papers.

In keeping with the recent CAT pattern, fifty percent of the questions, in each exercise, of this SM containing Para Formation, Para Odd Man Out and Para Summary questions, are provided with input boxes and the remaining 50 per cent are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

The practice exercises are followed by a number of test papers, in the form of online sectional tests, Self Administered Mock CATs and Mock Tests, to help you assess your level in Verbal Ability area as well as be ready to take the actual test.

Exercise – I

Directions for questions 1 to 20: In each of the following questions, the sentences of a paragraph are jumbled up and given. Each sentence is labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4. Find out the order in which the sentences have to be arranged to form a logically coherent paragraph and indicate the correct sequence of sentences in the box provided below each question.

1. (1) The Caribbean crisis which had the potential of starting the 3rd world war was successfully averted.
(2) The U.N.O. has succeeded in preventing war and maintaining peace in most cases.
(3) War was ended between India and Pakistan and peace was finally established in this part of the world.
(4) It deployed its forces to maintain peace in Korea and succeeded in its mission.

2. (1) If we want to make our democracy stable there should be some checks upon the people in power.
(2) We do not have a healthy opposition and this gap can be covered only by a free and bold press.
(3) In India democracy is still passing through its infantile stage suffering from a lot of ups and downs.
(4) The leaders generally become very ambitious and so they try to gain power as much as is possible.

3. (1) The girl gets a new home and the boy gets a wife, a human being to keep his home; both get a family without which they cannot have self-fulfilment.
(2) The argument of the supporters of dowry – that dowry is the means by which the daughter gets a share of her father's property – is meaningless and hollow.
(3) The system of dowry is definitely an evil.
(4) The needs of both are equal and are equally supplied by both.

4. (1) At almost 700 pages, Marlon James's *A Brief History of Seven Killings* is anything but brief.
(2) Polyphonic, masterful, sweeping, and subtle, *A Brief History of Seven Killings* is a reminder that there are still things a novel can do better than any other art form.
(3) The novel never refers to Marley by name, but it portrays the foiled plot as being at the heart of a power struggle between rival political and criminal factions as well as in the nexus of regional and international struggles between communists and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
(4) Set in Jamaica and New York between the 1970s and 1990s, the novel explores the events leading up to the attempted assassination of Bob Marley on December 3, 1976, and its aftermath.

5. (1) There is no way of knowing how many more poetic codices (the special term for these books) might have existed once upon a time but have since been destroyed.
(2) No more, no less.
(3) They are: the Vercelli Book which contains six poems, including the hallucinatory "Dream of the Rood"; the Junius Manuscript, which comprises four long religious poems; the Exeter Book, crammed with riddles and elegies; and the Beowulf Manuscript, whose name says it all.
(4) There are four original manuscripts containing poetry in Old English—the now-defunct language of the medieval Anglo-Saxons—that have survived to the present day.

6. (1) The use as well as the disposal of chemicals has posed a very serious problem to the government.
(2) But in order to enforce it legally, it must be given legislative sanction.
(3) Despite clear printed instructions, these are likely to be misused owing to the lack of training and proper apparatus.
(4) However, a code of conduct regulating the use of chemicals has been evolved and it is pleaded that it should be observed strictly by those who pursue agriculture for profit.

7. (1) They have made progress possible, otherwise there would have been little to distinguish man from ape.
(2) That is why men use tools which make one pair of hands do the work of five or ten pairs.
(3) In the competition of life he, who can do the largest amount of work in the shortest span of time, wins.
(4) The savage who scratches his land with his bare hands has to give way to the man who makes use of various tools like the plough, the loom and the vehicles.

8. (1) Those who are unsuited to any physical effort because of bodily defects should be given more sympathetic consideration.
(2) Their chief arguments have been based on the accepted fact that both mentally and physically youngsters are widely different.
(3) Compulsory sports in schools has often provoked bitter controversy among parents and their children.
(4) A child who shows disinclination must be allowed to stay away and pursue his preferred social activities.

9. (1) There's a lot of truth in the old joke that nostalgia isn't what it used to be.
(2) Only lately did it morph into a warm, indulgent enjoyment of how things used to be.
(3) Its original 17th-century coinage was as a kind of mental illness, a homesickness suffered by soldiers on foreign campaigns.
(4) The word itself has a sense that has been largely lost.

10. (1) Naming and shaming powerful men in the #MeToo campaign is in many ways a revolutionary act.
 (2) The truth about most was known, spoken in whispers, but not to their face.
 (3) But now that omerta has been broken by some intrepid women, there's a palpable sense of power and possibility.
 (4) Sometimes to upend entrenched power structures, a revolution is required.
11. (1) Can you live without knowing how to read or write, working in a coal mine to make a living?
 (2) Today children all over the world learn their way of life from their parents and their teachers at school.
 (3) It was not until 1842 that a law was passed to stop mine owners from employing children underground.
 (4) That was life for children in Britain during the 18th and 19th centuries.
12. (1) One, to join the army and fight for the country and the other was to join paramedics and nurse the injured.
 (2) In Germany during the war, the people had only two career options.
 (3) And to achieve this, the only option is to burn the midnight oil.
 (4) The situation in India is not very different with most students visualising two openings - one medicine and the other engineering.
13. (1) The voices of these women were silenced, their stories transmitted by men, and their characters exaggerated for literary effect.
 (2) Juvenal, for example, composed an entire satire devoted to denigrating women.
 (3) Ancient Rome prided itself on the power of its patriarchy, and was quick to condemn women who broke boundaries and encroached upon the rights, privileges and positions of power held by men.
 (4) Juvenal's attitude reveals a deep-seated fear of female power and autonomy that permeated Roman society.
14. (1) She found a spot but could not set down her easel because there was a pebble under it.
 (2) Sanjana had never drawn a pebble before, so she decided to do so.
 (3) One day Sanjana went to the park to draw.
 (4) She looked around for a place to set her easel.
15. (1) As he walked to the long jump pit, however, he saw a tall, blond German taking practice jumps in the eight metre range.
 (2) The year before that he had jumped 8.13 metres - a world record that would stand for 25 long years.
- (3) Owens felt nervous.
 (4) In the 1936 Olympic games, Jesse Owens seemed sure to win the long jump event.
16. (1) People feel safe with dolphins because they seem to have a smile on their face.
 (2) Adults have been known to catch baby dolphins in their mouths and batter them to death.
 (3) But these happy-looking sea mammals can be nasty at times.
 (4) Sometimes they turn their murderous fury on humans.
17. (1) Science has brought about a lot of change in our day-to-day lives.
 (2) The various inventions have improved our life and made it easy and comfortable for man.
 (3) Information technology is one of the gifts of science, which has improved the quality of life.
 (4) The computer is one of the most important inventions.
18. (1) These words clearly indicate and expose the inadequacies of our present education system.
 (2) This is a famous saying of Bernard Shaw.
 (3) "Today everybody seems to know the XYZ of everything, but nobody seems to know the ABC of anything."
 (4) In the present context, education just implies passing examinations and getting marks.
19. (1) Mussolini had embarked on ambitious projects around the capita.
 (2) Mussolini was a man obsessed with the legacy of Imperial Rome, and he worked hard to include its archaeological remains in his cult of personality.
 (3) He was frequently described in propaganda dispatches as "a new Augustus", evoking the Roman Emperor who rebuilt much of the city during his reign.
 (4) He gained popularity for excavating the mausoleum of Augustus to build a Fascist piazza around it, clearing the buildings that clustered around the Theatre of Marcellus and digging up the floor of the Colosseum's Arena to expose the hypogeum beneath and stripping it of its once verdant plant life.
20. (1) In a genuine democracy, a citizen, aware of his rights becomes a free person only so far as he exercises his rights.
 (2) To enjoy rights freely, people have to be responsible enough to allow others to enjoy the same rights and freedoms.
 (3) Free persons have necessarily to be responsible and aware of their surroundings.
 (4) If they want to have the advantages of an ordered society, they will have to learn the virtues of self-restraint in the exercise of their rights.

Directions for questions 21 to 40: In each of the following questions, the sentences of a paragraph are jumbled up and given. Each sentence is labelled a, b, c and d. Find out the order in which the sentences have to be arranged to form a logically coherent paragraph. Mark the letter corresponding with that choice as your answer.

21. a. Indian stocks plumbed new depths on sustained selling by foreign institutional investors, particularly US based portfolio investors.
b. Fear lends wings to the scared.
c. In the stock market, fear is the downward escalator for prices and values.
d. Lack of any retail buying at even lower levels compounded matters further.
(A) bcda (B) abcd (C) acbd (D) bcad
22. a. Unthinkable things happen.
b. Life is not just party and pleasure; it is also pain and despair.
c. Bad things happen to good people.
d. Sometimes everything turns upside down.
(A) abcd (B) acbd (C) badc (D) bcad
23. a. There is no competition on the extra mile.
b. If you want to get ahead in life, go the extra mile.
c. We have no competition.
d. It is easy to succeed today.
(A) abcd (B) bacd (C) dcba (D) acbd
24. a. What is your legacy?
b. Will you be remembered with love and respect?
c. Will you be spoken well of?
d. How would you like to be remembered?
(A) abcd (B) adcb (C) acbd (D) dabc
25. a. And to whom do we owe loyalties?
b. Is it individuals or organizations?
c. Loyalties cannot be bought, they are earned.
d. The answer is that we owe loyalties to values.
(A) abdc (B) cadb (C) cbad (D) cabd
26. a. Patience is a conscious decision.
b. It is active and involves perseverance and persistence.
c. Rusting out is idleness and passivity.
d. Rusting out is not to be confused with patience.
(A) abcd (B) acbd (C) dcba (D) dacb
27. a. A closer look at evolutionary origins, the scientists argued, would affirm human commonality.
b. Reckoning with the aftermath of the Holocaust and the popularity of eugenic theories of race around the world, many anthropologists and zoologists embraced an intellectual framework that united all human beings into a common biological order.
c. In the decades following the Second World War, scientific discussions about human origins took on great moral weight.
d. They sought to reject theories of brutal domination, hierarchical racial taxonomies, and worse.
(A) cbda (B) cbad (C) bcda (D) bcad
28. a. The WTC was built to withstand a wind force of 150-200 miles per hour.
b. There was no fault whatsoever in the design
c. It could resist quakes.
d. It was even designed to resist explosions.
(A) abcd (B) cdab (C) bacd (D) badc

29. a. Georgia's coup flouted the law of the land with tacit support from the pending government authority, setting the stage for the federal Indian Removal Act of 1830, which mandated the forced relocation of Native peoples – a cautionary tale about the refusal of a president to respect the courts and the failure of the nation's leaders to protect the rights of indigenous people.
b. The land was then redistributed – with buildings intact – to white residents via a lottery system, driving Cherokee leaders and their white allies to bring suit against the U.S. government.
c. In 1828, following the discovery of gold on Cherokee land, the Georgia legislature passed a law extending its jurisdiction over the Cherokee Nation and allowing state surveyors to assess and divide land occupied by Cherokee people.
d. But, when the U.S. Supreme Court found the government guilty and observed that Georgia had no authority over the Cherokee government or its populace, the Georgian high command defied the court order.
(A) cdba (B) cdab (C) acbd (D) cbda
30. a. A dream can be the most beautiful or the most dreadful way of waking up to a new day.
b. Dreams have always fascinated humankind.
c. In ancient times, Egyptians thought of dreams as direct messages from God.
d. They enrapture your emotions and take them on a roller coaster of thoughts.
(A) bdac (B) bcad (C) abcd (D) abdc
31. a. When a word is glossed, it is related to the context in which it actually occurs.
b. 'Glossing' a word is a little different from merely providing the meaning.
c. The 'gloss' of the word indicates, from the context, exactly which meaning is intended.
d. A word, as we know, can have several meanings, or several shades of meaning.
(A) abdc (B) bcad (C) badc (D) bdca
32. a. Rows of the finished products rest outside the giant sheds in which they are made.
b. Apart from a small, shop-lined high street near where one river, the Elkhart, flows into another, the St Joseph, the city is mostly shapeless, tree-lined and suburban.
c. Just South of Indiana's border with Michigan lies the city of Elkhart, with a population of just over 50,000.
d. Scattered around the outskirts are the factories of several of America's largest producers of recreational vehicles (RVs).
(A) cdab (B) dcab (C) dcba (D) cbda
33. a. It means everybody loves a conspiracy not Indians alone.
b. No credible evidence has been gathered of a nexus between Osama Bin Laden and short selling in insurance and airlines scrips.
c. What does that mean?
d. Perhaps none will ever come.
(A) bacd (B) bcad (C) bdca (D) abcd

34. a. His dress was rich with a richness which would, in England, be looked upon as akin to bad taste.
 b. A man, who could hardly have been less than six feet six inches in height, with the chest and limbs of a Hercules, entered.
 c. Boots which extended halfway up his calves, and which were trimmed at the tops with rich brown fur, completed the impression of barbaric opulence which was suggested by his whole appearance
 d. Heavy bands of astrakhan were slashed across the sleeves and fronts of his double breasted coat, while the deep blue cloak which was thrown over his shoulders was lined with flame colored silk and secured at the neck with a brooch which consisted of a single flaming beryl.
 (A) bcad (B) cbad (C) bdac (D) badc
35. a. The sun had long set, but one blood red gash like an open wound lay low in the distant west.
 b. It was nine O' clock at night on the second of August – the most terrible August in the history of the world.
 c. Above, the stars were shining brightly, and below, the lights of the shipping yard glimmered in the bay.
 d. One might have thought that God's curse hung heavy over a degenerate world, for there was an awesome hush and a feeling of vague expectancy in the sultry and stagnant air.
 (A) bacd (B) badc (C) abcd (D) acbd
36. a. Today, this region offers examples of successful co-occupancy that reflect the dynamic past.
 b. The Oregon Treaty established the United States-Canada border, west of the Rocky Mountains, at the 49th parallel.
 c. In this way, it was not unlike other North American boundaries established by imperial powers without consultation from indigenous groups.
 d. In the decades prior to the treaty, the U.S. and Great Britain had jointly occupied the region – but, while the boundary settled imperial questions, it also disrupted indigenous homelands and people.
 (A) badc (B) dbca (C) bdca (D) bdac
37. a. As time passed by, man who is more self-centered, learnt to dominate woman and thus, in course of time, our society became patriarchal.
- b. Most human communities have been male dominated.
 c. Consequently, the place of woman in society became much inferior to that of man.
 d. But history of man attests to the fact that centuries ago human society was matriarchal in structure.
 (A) bdac (B) abdc (C) abcd (D) badc
38. a. The instinct for story telling found new channels of expression through the study of the great Western novelists.
 b. The revival of prose fiction in modern India was almost entirely the result of Western influence.
 c. Mediocre writers became mere imitators.
 d. But those who had real talent and originality utilized the methods, attitudes and techniques of Western fiction in the portrayal of Indian situations and the evocation of genuinely Indian mood and atmosphere.
 (A) abcd (B) acbd (C) bacd (D) badc
39. a. If I said that a mad bull had arrived it would have given a clearer impression of what had occurred.
 b. I had not seen Holmes for some days and had no idea of the new channel into which his activities had been directed.
 c. I don't think that any of my adventures with Mr. Sherlock Holmes opened quite so abruptly, or so dramatically as that which I associate with The Three Gables.
 d. He was in a chatty mood that morning, however, and had just settled me into the well-worn low arm chair on one side of the fire, while he had curled down with his pipe in his mouth upon the opposite chair, when our visitor arrived.
 (A) cabd (B) cdab (C) cbda (D) cbad
40. a. This eye disease slowly leads to blindness even before the patient can recognize it.
 b. But there are some eye diseases which lead to total blindness without causing any pain or showing any symptoms.
 c. Of these diseases, glaucoma is a very serious one.
 d. We go to the eye specialist only when there is some pain or swelling of the eyes or when they become bloodshot.
 (A) dbac (B) dcab (C) dabc (D) dbca

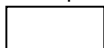
Exercise – 2

Directions for questions 1 to 20: The sentences given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is indicated with a number. Choose the most logical order of sentences that constructs a coherent paragraph and mark the correct sequence in the box provided below the question.

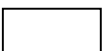
1. (1) Tablets top the charts for the most wanted present, followed by video games, smartphone, digital cameras, e-readers and robotic pets that are making a comeback, with Hamleys' list of top ten toys for Christmas including the Teksta Puppy.
 (2) However, technology also brings many benefits for children, and now forms a key part of growing up, developing an identity and connecting with friends.

- (3) Christmas has finally arrived, and this year's Christmas lists have been filled with the latest must-have gadgets for children.
 (4) For some parents, this can be a rather daunting prospect, as they may have spent their childhood playing basic arcade games whereas their children are entertaining themselves with a variety of internet-enabled devices, and getting to grips with the latest technology quicker than them.
 (5) The temptation for many parents is to view technology as ruining the 'essence of childhood'.

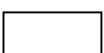
2. (1) Producing enough food for all of them would require substantial investment in agricultural research.
- (2) South Asia hosts almost half of the world's poor and malnourished people.
- (3) However, it has to bridge the huge gap before it can catch up with countries like China and Brazil.
- (4) A new study by the International Food Policy Research Institute and Agricultural Science and Technology indicators points out that India's performance is better than that of its neighbours.
- (5) The World Bank says, by 2050, an additional 900 million people will be added to the existing 1.6 billion across India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka.



3. (1) Philip Ngolania, a small holder in Machakos, Kenya, planted some of the first high-tech seeds last February.
- (2) Climate change is becoming a frightening reality in many parts of the world.
- (3) But the Consultative Agricultural Research in Montpellier, France and the Mexico-based International Maize and Wheat improvement centre have mixed and matched numerous samples from international gene banks to create several maize varieties that don't require much rain.
- (4) The U. N Development Programme predicts that droughts will reduce Africa's production of maize by 10 percent by 2050.
- (5) Kenya is seeing its worst drought for a decade, with maize crop failing completely, but this one - third - hectare plot produced 360 kilos.



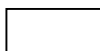
4. (1) We have very strong linguistic barriers and a very strong state identity.
- (2) India's national social fabric is one of very strong state identity and we have prospered as a loose federation.
- (3) But one thing that has always struck me is that not a single state leader in India has been able to go national.
- (4) Unlike China or Korea, which are very homogenous societies, India is a very heterogeneous society.
- (5) With a population of more than 1 billion, India is more like the United States of Europe.



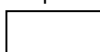
5. (1) Thus, perhaps the richest spiritual heritage on Earth has been relegated to obscurity in modern times.
- (2) Without the benefit of a preliminary briefing or education in Indian spirituality, a newcomer to India is certainly at a decided disadvantage, and is apt to view things according to his or her own cultural or religious biases.
- (3) Although some sincere seekers of truth from outside India's borders have succeeded in their pursuit of Indian spirituality, the vast majority of the Western world remains caught in the slumber of misconception, owing to insufficient knowledge and misinformation.
- (4) While this cultural cataract has marred many attempts to understand another's culture, the British view of India is perhaps one of the most

vivid examples of misunderstanding that continues to take its toll even today.

- (5) During the last three centuries, the attempt of most Westerners to penetrate the spiritual dimension of Indian culture has at best been doomed to superficiality.



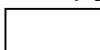
6. (1) Twenty percent of our efforts yield 80% of the results.
- (2) Explore where your 20% lies - and become more productive.
- (3) This is exactly what the Pareto Principle states - the idea that 80% of our output comes from 20% of our efforts.
- (4) Eighty percent of what we do is pretty much pointless.
- (5) It's a measure of where we can devote our efforts so as to increase our productivity and performance.



7. (1) Insulin treatment can help manage diabetes but a better option would be to eat bitter gourd, which contains high levels of charantin, which increases insulin sensitivity and compounds that activate AMPK, a protein that regulates glucose uptake.
- (2) Of the 285 million people worldwide who suffer from type - 2 diabetes, about 80 percent live in low and middle income countries.
- (3) In sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania meanwhile, a reliance on starchy staples means people consume too many calories and not enough nutrients.
- (4) In another decade, 30 million more Indians will join the league of over 60 million compatriots who are already diabetic.
- (5) In rapidly developing nations - such as India and China - where health education is poor, people are gaining weight by eating too much meat and fast food.



8. (1) While those that champion the cause of economic reforms argue that there has been great positive effect of such a policy, opponents argue that it has led to an increase in poverty among the masses.
- (2) In the beginning, there was a lot of opposition to this policy but gradually, the resistance towards it melted down.
- (3) More than a decade has lapsed since the process of economic reforms began in India.
- (4) But this does not mean that it has gained unequivocal acceptance now.
- (5) Popular perceptions with regard to this policy vary greatly.



9. (1) Foreign companies - the only ones with enough capital and expertise to do the digging are ramping up production.
- (2) Meanwhile the government has increased mining levies.
- (3) Mining output and prices reached an all time high last year, as did local sales of bar drinks and luxury cars.

- (4) The extra money will be used to build much needed roads, hospitals and power stations.
(5) Zambia's copper belt is in a jubilant mood.

10. (1) New HIV infections now show a declining trend globally.
(2) However, this is now considered a realistic goal due to substantial progress made through years of commitment, investment and collective action.
(3) Ten years ago, the idea of elimination of HIV would have sounded like a pipe dream.
(4) All eleven countries in the World Health Organization's (WHO's) South East Asia Region, showed a decline by 34 percent in the past decade.
(5) They are Brunei, Myanmar, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

11. (1) The media was a powerful organ created by the people.
(2) Historically, the media arose in Western Europe as an organ of the people against feudal oppression in the 17th and 18th centuries.
(3) In Europe and America, it represented the voice of the future, in contrast to the feudal organ which wanted to preserve the status quo.
(4) At that time, all the organs of power were in the hands of feudal authorities.
(5) Hence, the people had to create new organs which could represent their interests.

12. (1) In 2010, when the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act was passed, the government claimed that the conservation of centrally protected monuments would be vastly improved.
(2) But the outcome has been disappointing.
(3) Weak institutional infrastructure, poor capacity and a lackadaisical approach are what continue to undermine conservation efforts.
(4) Tightened rules, increased penalties and the provision for creating new authorities in the amended Act would prevent encroachments and help manage heritage areas better, was the promise.
(5) The issue, it appears is not just legislation.

13. (1) The gadgets, too, are getting ever smaller and more portable.
(2) The emerging class of digital nomads also wanders, but they take virtually nothing with them; wherever they go, they can easily reach people and information.
(3) And the barriers to entry are falling.
(4) Ancient nomads went from place to place—and they had to take a lot of stuff with them (including their livelihoods and families).
(5) You don't have to be rich to be a nomad.

14. (1) Not that European or US managers would ever want to build a shrine for their company god or make their whole workforce worship every morning, but if religion really were a key element in Japan's success, the country's economic dominance would be here to stay.
(2) When the Japanese economy outshone the rest of the world in the late 1980s, an almost heretical thought was muttered throughout the (Christian) West.
(3) Whatever part Shintoism played in Japan's business boom – or didn't, as the case may be – it is still worth posing the question.
(4) Does religion matter?
(5) Could it possibly be that the Japanese religion, Shintoism, was a reason for the country's economic superiority?

15. (1) In March the schools secretary, said that hundreds of schools—perhaps a sixth of the total—were flouting the admissions code introduced a year ago in order to stop them skewing their intakes towards middle-class, easier-to-teach children.
(2) Soon, though, doubts crept in.
(3) “Cash for places”, as the newspapers instantly dubbed it, seemed at first like the biggest education scandal in years.
(4) Some were even charging hundreds of pounds for places, he revealed, and tens of thousands of children could have been handicapped in the race to secure a good school place.
(5) Parents conspicuously failed to come forward with stories of chequebook education.

16. (1) Meanwhile, to help drive down the cost of sustainable energy, over 100 companies, including Google, Unilever, and Tata Motors, have joined the Climate Group's RE100 platform.
(2) Supporting the call for a worldwide carbon pricing scheme is a group of more than 200 businesses and governments, including oil majors Shell and BP.
(3) This was the conclusion of the Commission on Carbon Prices, a group of leading economists supported by the World Bank.
(4) If we are to meet climate pledges made under the Paris climate agreement, the cost of emitting carbon dioxide must rise to \$50–\$100 per ton by 2030, dramatically higher than the current EU price of less than \$6.
(5) This shares the business case for switching to 100% renewable electricity, while working to address barriers - consider joining.

17. (1) More recently, North American sun-seekers and retired British soldiers have discovered coast.
(2) Despite this diversity, relations between ethnic groups are generally good.
(3) British timber cutters imported African slaves in the 18th century and in the 1840s Mexican Mayans fled a civil war.

- (4) Belize has long been a country of immigrants.
 (5) Light and dark skinned men stand side by side on the country's flag.

18. (1) India's biggest diaspora, by some counts, is formed by the 1m or so citizens of South Africa who descend from labourers brought over in the 19th century.
 (2) Islam intensified the link, as did the Portuguese, who colonised both Goa and Africa's coasts.
 (3) They became station-masters, artisans, clerks and shopkeepers.
 (4) Thanks to the trade winds that gust across their common ocean, to the delight of merchants and shark fishermen, Africa and India have enjoyed close relations since time immemorial.
 (5) Starting in 1895, the British shipped thousands of Indians to east Africa to build a railway.

19. (1) One of the great unexplained wonders of human history is that written philosophy first flowered entirely separately in different parts of the globe at more or less the same time.
 (2) But assumptions about the nature of self, ethics, sources of knowledge and the goals of life are deeply embedded in our cultures and frame our thinking without our being aware of them.
 (3) These early philosophies have shaped the different ways people worship, live and think about the big questions that concern us all.
 (4) Most people do not consciously articulate the philosophical assumptions they have absorbed and are often not even aware that they have any.
 (5) The origins of Indian, Chinese and ancient Greek philosophy, as well as Buddhism, can all be traced back to a period of roughly 300 years, beginning in the 8th century BC.

20. (1) Only a few decades ago the prevailing worry was that television, the reigning medium at the time, was creating a generation of unimaginative couch potatoes, if not intellectual vegetables.
 (2) The common name for this genre is "mash-up culture", but that does not do it justice.
 (3) Even if young people today read the Iliad and Shakespeare only in snippets, if at all, says Manuel Castells at the University of Southern California, they are also creating an artistic culture more vibrant and imaginative than arguably any that has preceded it.
 (4) Homo sapiens has been creating technological curses throughout history, and has so far managed to cope with every challenge thrown up.
 (5) That description is quite the opposite of what youth culture has in fact become in today's era of the internet and nomadism.

Directions for questions 21 to 40: The sentences given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. From among the four choices given below each question, choose the most logical

order of sentences that constructs a coherent paragraph.

21. (a) Nestlé, which uses lots of milk making baby formula and chocolate bars, buys it under contract directly from farmers, rather than on the open market, where prices jumped by as much as 50% last year.
 (b) So Nestlé is getting out of the business of making basic wholesale products such as tomato purée and cocoa paste.
 (c) Far-sighted and nimble sourcing, needless to say, has become more important than ever.
 (d) It has also changed the recipe of some of its goodies to reduce their milk content.
 (e) But even clever purchasing is not enough to help makers of lightly processed or generic products, which tend to have slender margins.
 (A) abcde (B) cbdae (C) eabcd (D) cadeb
22. (a) But ultimately it needs its own financial rescue plan.
 (b) Now it is time for the International Monetary Fund to apply the birch to its own back.
 (c) It has enough reserves to tide it over.
 (d) It has whipped many developing countries into shape.
 (e) With crisis lending down, the fund has not been generating enough income to cover its \$1 billion budget and by the next few years its deficit will be some \$400m a year.
 (A) edcba (B) dbeca (C) cdeab (D) bcaed
23. (a) Insiders say that with the blessing of some big donor countries, the Secretary General of the United States, is likely to propose a multibillion dollar effort to reduce the number of malaria deaths to close to zero within five years or so.
 (b) One plan, developed by McKinsey, a management consultancy, aims to wipe out deaths from malaria in the 30 worst-hit African countries within five years.
 (c) This month the United Nations is expected to announce a plan to expand the world's malaria-control efforts dramatically.
 (d) Such a control strategy (which is not the same as an eradication strategy to wipe out the parasite, but still an ambitious goal) would build on several recent proposals.
 (e) In a report prepared for Roll Back Malaria, a broad international coalition created by the World Health Organisation (WHO), the consultants suggest that annual spending of \$2.2 billion should be sufficient to do the trick.
 (A) abdec (B) cadbe (C) bedca (D) cbeda
24. (a) All we can know is that we don't know of any others.
 (b) The universe is so unthinkable enormous and old that it seems almost impossible that only one of the quintillion or so stars in the universe has actually developed intelligent life.
 (c) Of all the billions of stars out there, is there none around from which intelligent life has arisen, no other conscious beings who have looked at their sky and asked themselves whether there was anyone else out here?
 (d) Are we alone in the universe?
 (e) But that has not stopped more or less well-informed speculation.
 (A) dcaeb (B) daceb (C) bcade (D) bcaed

25. (a) In the West, globalisation has been running at full power for years.
 (b) Where governments reflect the preferences and beliefs of most citizens, democratically or otherwise, and where those preferences call for cultural distinctness and non-western values, economic integration does not militate against diversity, least of all against religious diversity.
 (c) In some countries, governments may see globalisation as a threat to their power as tyrants.
 (d) Has it mashed the United States, France, Italy, Germany, Sweden and Japan into a homogeneous cultural putty?
 (e) They probably overstate the danger.
 (A) cebad (B) badce (C) aebcd (D) abdce
26. (a) The war that America and its allies are preparing to wage will draw heavily on new developments in precision guidance, surveillance and communication –but it will also depend on the old-fashioned arts of stealth, survival and surprise that are cultivated by tiny units of crack troops.
 (b) Once a handful of nimble-footed scouts are in place, they can act as forward air traffic controllers to guide bombers to their targets.
 (c) It may be remembered as the most low-tech, and the most high-tech, campaign in military history.
 (d) The Global Hawk, an unmanned eye-in-the-sky which flies at very high altitudes, will certainly come into play; but so too will “the human eyeball, mark one”, as British special forces call their most effective reconnaissance tool.
 (e) To succeed, however, this technique requires a finely tuned mixture of electronics and human grit.
 (A) abcde (B) aebdc (C) cadbe (D) bdeac
27. (a) That does not stop China from worrying.
 (b) The far-western Chinese province of Xinjiang — about 60% Muslim — borders on Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as on three of the Central Asian republics.
 (c) Western diplomats in Beijing tend to downplay the Taliban's influence in China, saying that Xinjiang's troubles have domestic roots and that these “disgruntled farmers with fertiliser bombs” do not constitute a movement.
 (d) For all its presumed reservations about the exercise of American power, China too feels threatened by radical Islam in Central Asia.
 (e) There have been angry protests, and some outbreaks of terrorist violence, by people who want to win the region's independence from Beijing.
 (A) baecd (B) ceabd (C) bcdea (D) dbeca
28. (a) There are buzzwords that try to peg this flux, capture the changing mood of voters: anti-incumbency, polarisation, caste equations, hyper nationalism.
 (b) The assembly elections in Tripura and the Lok-Sabha by-poll in Gorakhpur (Yogi's constituency) showed, yet again, the political nimbleness of the electorate.
 (c) Adding one more level of uncertainty is the young electorate, the 18-19-year-olds who often come to the polling booth with little political baggage but could become steadfast loyalists of a particular party.
 (d) If an old red state fell in the Northeast, a veritable saffron citadel crumbled in Yogi Adityanath's constituency.
 (e) The only thing predictable about Indian elections is that they are unpredictable.
 (A) dbcae (B) ecdba (C) ebdac (D) ecdba
29. (a) With \$405 billion in sales in the last fiscal year, Wal-Mart is so big, and so obsessively focused on cost-cutting, that its actions shape almost everything related to business, right from California to China.
 (b) But it would be a mistake to say that Wal-Mart is merely following the new logic of retail competition, for Wal-Mart reinforces all dimensions of this emerging business climate.
 (c) Wal-Mart casts a global shadow across the lives of hundreds of millions of people, whether or not they ever enter a Supercenter.
 (d) As Jennifer Stapleton, assistant director of the United Food and Commercial Workers' project Making Change at Walmart, puts it, “They set the rules.”
 (e) Yet other paths are possible, and the company would not be so influential had the world not changed to enable its metastasized growth.
 (A) dcaeb (B) abdce (C) caebd (D) aebdc
30. (a) For the moment, Tanzania is one of east Africa's few good-news stories.
 (b) Development economists use it as a measure.
 (c) That isn't saying much.
 (d) If Tanzania can haul itself out of poverty, others can too.
 (e) The country remains wretchedly poor, inefficient, with little medical care in its remote areas, few roads and with frequent power cuts, even in Dar es Salaam, the largest city.
 (A) decba (B) dceab (C) cbdae (D) bdace
31. (a) It has cornered the market for large, inflatable character balloons in Japan.
 (b) They are popular with grandparents accompanying children.
 (c) Show Corporation now has 16 employees in Japan and 71 in China, where it has based production.
 (d) Show also rents vehicles made out of balloons to Disney World in Florida.
 (e) At the closing ceremony of the 2002 World Cup in Yokohama, Mr. Nishi, of Show, inflated a balloon 20 metres high in the shape of Mount Fuji in one minute using 25 fans, having beaten more than 250 rival companies for the contract.
 (A) ecdab (B) caedb (C) dcaeb (D) cebad
32. (a) Unlike a single-lens reflex camera, where the photographer looks through the lens while composing and focusing, a range-finder camera uses a separate view-finder with a “split-image” focusing system.
 (b) The new M8 combines classic Leica craftsmanship with modern digital trimmings, such as a 10.3 -megapixel sensor.
 (c) Although Leica has sold compact digital cameras since 1998, Leica fanatics have been waiting for a digital version of its M-series range-finders.
 (d) This makes it smaller and quieter, and explains Leica's popularity among photojournalists.
 (e) But can the new camera revive this luxury brand?
 (A) abcde (B) eacbd (C) cadbe (D) bcdae
33. (a) A fascinating new academic paper statistically spells out just what this might look like.
 (b) It is possible that climate change could in the years to come make our hot, violent summers even worse on both fronts.

- (c) All of this macro national data confirmed that there is a linear relationship between hot temperatures and violent crime.
- (d) As part of his Ph.D. dissertation at Harvard, Matthew Ranson culled 50 years of weather data from across the country, from the National Climatic Data Center, and similarly comprehensive crime statistics over that time from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports database.
- (e) As one goes up, so does the other.
- (A) badce (B) dceba (C) bdace (D) baced
34. (a) The Constitution of India is a formidable document by any standards.
- (b) An introduction to such a founding document may normally entail an overview of its Articles and an explication of the principles on which these provisions rest.
- (c) In terms of size, it has nearly 400 articles and an ever-increasing number of amendments that has crossed the century mark.
- (d) It avoids the usual provision-by-provision survey but grapples straightaway with the nature of the roles and functions of institutions, the nature of the government model adopted by India, the inter relations between these institutions and how the courts have interpreted the relevant provisions.
- (e) However, the author of Oxford India Short Introductions — The Indian Constitution has chosen, instead, to introduce the subject by lining up and explaining the issues and concerns that lie at the heart of the Indian constitution.
- (A) abdec (B) acbed (C) badec (D) adbce
35. (a) Often, parents fear, particularly when their children hit teenage and enter a phase of hormone-driven rebellion and oppositional behaviour, that the values they had taken the trouble to imbue in the children, will be forgotten or set aside.
- (b) The most important role that parents play in their children's lives is in teaching them good from bad, right from wrong, ethical from unethical.
- (c) I don't believe this to be the case at all and have always found that, when push comes to shove, whatever they've been taught by their parents, does kick in almost instinctively, for what you teach your children when they are young does get embedded in their minds.
- (d) Of course, there can never be universal agreement on what these morals or values are or should be.
- (e) But, we need to remember that our belief systems as well as our prejudices will be imbibed by our children, who usually learn more from what we do than from what we say.
- (A) bdeac (B) aebdc (C) abdec (D) bdace
36. (a) Among them, gender is the most vital dimension of social stratification, and it relegates the female to a level of disadvantage.
- (b) Taking stock of this, the government of India has taken several legislative measures that have the potential to impact lives of millions of Indian women in many ways.
- (c) In spite of India's reputation for treating women as goddesses, history reveals that women were ill-treated or neglected in various spheres of life across religions, regions, and communities.
- (d) Except for a few revolutionary movements, the situation has remained more or less the same throughout ancient, medieval, and early modern times.
- (e) In Indian society, class, race, age, religion, ethnicity and gender are the dominant variables that influence human development right from conception to death.
- (A) cdbea (B) eacdb (C) ecabd (D) ceadb
37. (a) It's almost impossible to like candidates once you get to know them.
- (b) It helps, just as it helps to be attractive or athletic or kind.
- (c) One of the great fallacies of politics — and life — is that one must be liked to be effective.
- (d) But let's be honest.
- (e) Yet we dedicate an awful lot of time to measuring candidates' likability and forcing them to pretend to be someone that some political consultant thinks we'll admire.
- (A) abdce (B) cbaed (C) cbdae (D) acbed
38. (a) The streets of Chinese cities which were once chock-a-block with graceful cyclists are now clogged with snarling traffic jams.
- (b) While a luxury car is undoubtedly the most desired symbol of wealth, the average salary last year in Shanghai was 52,655 RMB (£5,226), which forced millions to use pedal power to get around the city.
- (c) But the bike has not been completely relegated to the rubbish bin of China's history.
- (d) China was once known as the kingdom of bicycles.
- (e) But these days the car is the image that best sums up the country's rapid economic development.
- (A) deacb (B) acedb (C) acbed (D) dbeac
39. (a) Broadband is viewed in many places as a way to stimulate economic development, social connections, and civic engagement.
- (b) Rather than progressing from mainframes to desktops to laptops to tablets to smart phones, they have jumped directly to mobile broadband.
- (c) Not surprisingly, given its long-term potential, a number of countries have identified broadband and wireless as crucial infrastructure needs for national development.
- (d) Mobile telephony has become especially pronounced in emerging markets.
- (e) As a result, many developing countries have skipped the landline and desktop computer stages of information technology.
- (A) aebcd (B) debca (C) decba (D) dabce
40. (a) The blood-sucking adults typically appear in June, peak in summer and then die off in October.
- (b) It is not the species associated with the spread of West Nile virus, though that could change, entomologists say, but the imported pest has become so widespread and numerous that it is changing the way we live.
- (c) The talk at the community garden in late summer is not about the tomato harvest, or the need to clear beds for fall greens.
- (d) It's about those little black mosquitoes that have made life outdoors such a pain.
- (e) They are after our limbs for a little sip of blood, which gives them the protein to develop eggs for even more mosquitoes and gives us an itch, a welt and the risk of catching a nasty disease.
- (A) cdaeb (B) aebcd (C) cdeab (D) abecd

Exercise – 3

Directions for questions 1 to 20: In each question, there are five sentences / paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

1. (A) Tulips first arrived in Europe from the Middle East in the sixteenth century.
(B) Limited supplies ensured their mounting price.
(C) These delicate blooms with their vivid petals caught the imagination, and they soon became a luxury item for the gardens of the wealthy.
(D) In 1562 a cargo of bulbs from Constantinople (modern Istanbul) arrived at Amsterdam, and the European tulip-growing industry was established in the Netherlands.
(E) The Viennese ambassador to Turkey is said to have returned with a basketful of tulips bulbs.

2. (A) We're more connected than ever, thanks to social media.
(B) And despite their strong starts, some sites didn't last to see the interconnected world we live in today.
(C) We can even make new friends and start social movements at the drop of a #hashtag.
(D) But the websites that helped make this all possible had to start somewhere.
(E) Despite thousands of miles of distance, we can still stay in touch with friends and family.

3. (A) Modern pirates do not seem to pose any threat to the United States.
(B) It is true that the United States has expanded its program of interception and search at sea, but with limited success, because, the United States cannot afford to identify and search every ship coming to an American port.
(C) However, with no controls on who owns ships—Al Qaeda is reputed to own some—and no fast and easy way to identify the owners of any particular ship, ships could not only be seized and used by pirates-turned-terrorists, but they could also be owned and operated by terrorists.
(D) If the United States were actually to institute the practices necessary to provide a minimum level of security, then the shelves at Wal-Mart would be empty.
(E) Ships could enter an American port, dock, and remain unidentified until the moment of attack.

4. (A) The Viking ships developed from a technological breakthrough in Scandinavian boat building.
(B) They could be beached on almost any level shore, and, if they had to take to the sea quickly, their two-prowed design allowed them to be launched expeditiously.
(C) The pre-Viking craft had looked rather like large canoes—and at first they were paddled like canoes and then they were redesigned to be propelled by oars and redesigned again for masts and sails.
(D) They were fast and could cross open ocean,

travel up rivers to London and Paris, and even be portaged over short distances.

- (E) These redesigned ships, the ships the Vikings used, were small and could be easily maneuvered.

5. (A) The first successful voyage across the Pacific Ocean – from the Americas to Asia and back – occurred in 1564 and 1565.
(B) Trade brought the continents together and created a seascape around the Pacific basin that included places like Acapulco, Manila and the coast of California.
(C) Barely two generations after Columbus' more famous voyage, European explorers faced an ocean that was roughly twice as large as the Atlantic and extremely difficult to navigate.
(D) By the 18th and 19th centuries, American merchants built on these existing connections to launch their own commercial ventures into the Asia-Pacific region, a process that continues today — even as Washington engages in a trade war with China.
(E) This epic passage established a transpacific link, and no other shipping route has been more successful or lasted longer.

6. (A) It ought to be reckoned a virtue in an historian to relish, wallowingly, the beguiling contradictions of the evidence we have of the past and to dodge and slip between multiple vantage points, or perspectives.
(B) The aesthetic effect—if the technique could be skillfully applied—would be like a painting by Uccello in which objects vanish or bulk, foreshortened or looming, in unexpected patterns.
(C) These could be of those who experienced the past as it happened.
(D) They could also be of those like my galactic museum-keepers who will revise it again from a distance inaccessible to us or our predecessors.
(E) They could be of those who look back on it, revising and re-evaluating to suit the needs or justify the prejudices of their own time.

7. (A) A hare-brained scheme for turning the sands of the Netherlands into gold was not the first fantastic financial scheme in which the Dutch had involved themselves.
(B) An early example of the latter marked the Dutch baptism in financial expertise, and involved the plant for which this nation is now famous: namely, the tulip.
(C) They also became the most prone to financial delusion.
(D) During the seventeenth century this generally level-headed people became the most financially sophisticated in Europe.
(E) This combination of financial sophistication and self-delusion has remained a permanent feature – with both individual economists and larger groups of people.

8. (A) History is chaotic—a turbulence which happens at random or in which the causes are often in practice impossible to trace.
 (B) Even over a period of a thousand years, most genuine phenomena of long-term change, like topography and climate and biological evolution, are effectively almost static—with exceptions to be confronted in their place.
 (C) Most of the long-term trends and long-term causes conventionally identified by historians turn out, on close examination, to be composed of brittle links or strung together by conjecture between the gaps.
 (D) It happens fast, like a snake darting between stones, tracked in glimpses and coiling unpredictably.
 (E) History is a state of near-equilibrium, punctuated—like evolution, according to a current theory—by spasmodic change.

9. (A) Islam was the biggest—that is, the most widely dispersed—civilization the world had ever seen until it was overtaken by the expansion of Latin Christendom in the sixteenth century.
 (B) They congregated in large and settled merchant communities, thousands strong, in Daylul and Malabar, Canton and the Malay archipelago.
 (C) In about the year 1000 BC, Muslims occupied villas in the Algarve and oases in the Sahara.
 (D) To the Syrian geographer al-Muqaddasi, Islam was spread like a pavilion under the tent of the sky arrayed with great cities in the role of princes; these were attended by chamberlains, lords, and foot soldiers, whose parts were played by provincial capitals, towns, and villages respectively.
 (E) A continuous band of territory under Muslim rule stretched from the Duero and the Atlantic, across North Africa and the western Mediterranean, to the Indus, the Jaxartes, and the Arabian Sea.

10. (A) The farther a message reaches, the more it gets modified on the way.
 (B) Just as Saint Paul gave Christianity a new flexibility when he first stretched its message to embrace gentiles, so the modern-day evangelists—often in the face of reluctance from church leaders—have felt its clay soften in their hands.
 (C) A tribal artist in seventeenth-century Guatemala framed a picture of the Blessed Virgin with a rain-god mask.
 (D) Jesuits in China accommodated it to Confucian rites of ancestor-veneration.
 (E) In the course of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Christianity was re-expressed, to and by different audiences around the world, in strange new ways.

11. (A) If modern pirates did turn to terrorism, or terrorists took to ships, we would find ourselves faced with a monumental task.
 (B) We would have to learn again the bitter lessons of the past, that our best defense would have been to kill piracy, or terrorism, at birth.
 (C) This would be one great enough to change the way

we live, as so many societies in the past have had to change when confronted by masses of pirates.

- (D) Having failed to do that, however, we would have to learn to be vigilant—every ship would be suspect—and we would have to form a cooperative defense, to attack the pirates, or terrorists, wherever they are.
 (E) The difference is that one ship today could do more damage than the largest of pirate fleets in the past.

12. (A) For most adherents of most systems, religion is not primarily a matter of belief.
 (B) Few people know the doctrines or dogmas of their faith, and fewer really care about them, sharing the indifference of the headmaster in a play by Alan Bennett who, when a catechumen asked about the Trinity, replied, "Trinity? Three in One, One in Three. Any doubts about that—see your maths master."
 (C) Your religion is part of what you do, how you do it, and whom you do it with.
 (D) Religion shapes society not because it is about belief but because it is about behaviour.
 (E) Were it about belief, it would probably not be such a potent force in human affairs, with the energy to create misery and happiness, war and peace.

13. (A) A lot of us want external things because of the way we think they will make us feel.
 (B) You know you're already fulfilled, happy, and complete, so if your circumstances change, you can maintain your joy.
 (C) When they fail to do what we want, we fell disappointed and angry and in order to release this cycle of disappointment, we need to release the belief that they will save us.
 (D) When you heal the beliefs that run wild in your mind, you can still enjoy the externals, but you're no longer trying to get something from them.
 (E) These things can distract us from looking within ourselves for answers.

14. (A) Russell discovered the paradox that bears his name in 1901, while working on his *Principles of Mathematics* (1903).
 (B) The paradox is significant since, using classical logic, all sentences are entailed by a contradiction.
 (C) Such a set, if it exists, will be a member of itself if and only if it is not a member of itself.
 (D) Russell's discovery prompted a large amount of work in logic, set theory, and the philosophy and foundations of mathematics.
 (E) The paradox arises in connection with the set of all sets that are not members of themselves.

15. (A) This week the House and Senate will likely vote on their budget plans, along with a few conservative alternative budgets.
 (B) Most impressively, the Paul budget is the only one to fully tackle Social Security reform by allowing individuals to opt into private accounts.
 (C) To help you see where each plan stands in terms of

spending restraint and economic growth, we have put together our second annual "Budget Report Card", which rates each of the major plans according to various economic criteria.

- (D) But for the third straight year, Senator Paul's budget wins "best in show" for not only balancing quickly, but for shifting taxes to a single-rate flat tax and truly reforming all three of the "big three" entitlements (Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security).
- (E) This year even Paul Ryan's House plan balances in 10 years, while Rand Paul and the Republican Study Committee plans balance in 5 and 4 years, respectively. The Senate Democrats' plan, unfortunately, never reaches balance.

16. (A) Many forms of psychopathology in higher animals and humans include the production of maladaptive, repetitive behaviour.
- (B) A number of forms of repetitive behaviour can be induced environmentally.
- (C) Both types of repetition can result from pathology in the neural mechanisms which control either the production of motor output or the organisation of behaviour at a higher level.
- (D) Confinement in adulthood results in a functional disorder which rapidly dissipates when normal conditions are restored but confinement in infancy may have a permanent effect on the organism's ability to interact in a flexible and creative way with its environment.
- (E) Behaviour which is both repetitive and excessive in amount can be described as stereotyped whereas behaviour which represents a restriction of behavioural possibilities without excessive production can be described as preservative.

17. (A) Parkinson's disease is one of a larger group of neurological conditions called motor system disorders
- (B) In Parkinson's patients, 80 percent or more of these dopamine-producing cells are damaged, dead, or otherwise degenerated.
- (C) It was first described as "the shaking palsy" in 1817 by British doctor James Parkinson.
- (D) In the normal brain, some nerve cells produce the chemical dopamine, which transmits signals within the brain to produce smooth movement of muscles.
- (E) This causes the nerve cells to fire wildly, leaving patients unable to control their movements.

18. (A) The divisions of geologic time are not arranged in terms of strict mathematical relationships of the type to which we are accustomed, for example, ten years in a decade, ten decades in a century, and so on.
- (B) The first 4,000 million years or so of Earth's existence are known as Precambrian time.
- (C) Precambrian time consisted of three eons, the Hadean or Priscoan, Archaean, and Proterozoic.
- (D) In discussing this period of time, the vast majority of the planet's history, it is seldom necessary to speak of geologic time divisions smaller than the largest unit, the eon.
- (E) Instead, each era consists of two or more

periods, each period consists of two or more epochs, and so on.

19. (A) Pumice is a light-colored, extremely porous, igneous rock that forms during explosive volcanic eruptions. Many specimens have a high enough porosity that they can float on water until they slowly become waterlogged.
- (B) Some magmas contain several percent dissolved gas by weight while they are under pressure.
- (C) This is similar to the large amount of dissolved carbon dioxide in a sealed bottle of carbonated beverage. If you shake the container, then immediately open the bottle, the sudden release of pressure allows the gas to come out of solution and the beverage erupts from the container in a frothy mess.
- (D) Gas weighs very little at Earth's surface, but these magmas under pressure can contain several percent gas by weight held in solution.
- (E) The pore spaces (known as vesicles) in pumice are a clue to how it forms. The vesicles are actually gas bubbles that were trapped in the rock during the rapid cooling of a gas-rich frothy magma.

20. (A) A study by British researchers and colleagues has found that radiation for breast cancer slightly increases a woman's risk for heart problems.
- (B) Radiation may also be recommended after mastectomy in patients with a large tumor, or when cancer is found in the lymph nodes.
- (C) Radiation is often given after breast-conserving surgery to help lower the chance that the cancer will come back in the breast or nearby lymph nodes.
- (D) Awareness can also help women who have had breast radiation make informed choices about lifestyle behaviors that can affect their risk of heart disease.
- (E) Women and their doctors should be aware of the risk when discussing breast cancer treatment, they say.

Directions for questions 21 to 40: In each question, there are five sentences / paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled a is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled b, c, d and e, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

21. (a) The title of David Nirenberg's new book, *Anti-Judaism: The western Tradition*, uses a term pointedly different from the one we are used to.
- (b) It could be summarized this way: Anti-Semitism needs actual Jews to persecute; anti-Judaism can flourish perfectly well without them, since its target is not a group of people but an idea
- (c) The hatred and oppression of Jews has been known since the late 19th century as anti-Semitism—a label, it is worth remembering, originally worn with pride by German Jew-haters.
- (d) The answer unfolds in Nirenberg's scholarly tour de force.
- (e) What is the difference, then, between anti-Semitism and anti-Judaism?
- (A) cedb (B) ecdb (C) dbce (D) bcde

22. (a) Proverbs can be misleading.
 (b) Sales of books and music rise in wartime; theatres, where open, are packed.
 (c) Wars tend to stimulate a creative response from artists, as well as a public appetite for cultural reassurance.
 (d) Goethe, Jane Austen and Beethoven flourished through Napoleon's campaigns, Verdi composed during the Risorgimento while Victor Hugo vividly recorded the 1871 siege of Paris.
 (e) The old Russian saying "when the guns talk, the muses fall silent" is generally disproved by history.
 (A) cedb (B) ecdb (C) dbec (D) dbce
23. (a) A high culture is the self-consciousness of a society.
 (b) High culture is a precarious achievement, and endures only if it is underpinned by a sense of tradition, and by a broad endorsement of the surrounding social norms.
 (c) When that happens, high culture is superseded by a culture of fakes.
 (d) It contains the works of art, literature, scholarship and philosophy that establish a shared frame of reference among educated people.
 (e) Those things, inevitably evaporate.
 (A) bdce (B) cebd (C) dbce (D) dbec
24. (a) People have been debating reputation since the beginning of history.
 (b) Others have dismissed reputation as insubstantial—a "shadow" in Abraham Lincoln's phrase, or an "uncertain flame" in James Lowell's.
 (c) Cassio described reputation as "the immortal part of myself", while Iago dismissed it as "an idle and most false imposition: oft got without merit, and lost without deserving."
 (d) Shakespeare provided material for both sides.
 (e) The Bible says that a "good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favour rather than silver and gold."
 (A) bcde (B) ebdc (C) dceb (D) cdeb
25. (a) Plato described love as a serious mental disease.
 (b) The nature of love—how and when and why and with whom humans fall for each other—has preoccupied thinkers through the ages.
 (c) Now a philosopher and a scientist are trying to explain it in two new and markedly different books.
 (d) Aristotle saw it as a single soul inhabiting two bodies.
 (e) Tina Turner dismissed the feeling as a second-hand emotion.
 (A) cbde (B) bcde (C) edcb (D) debc
26. (a) You have a decent job and work hard.
 (b) Do you obey or, at grave personal cost, refuse?
 (c) Your superiors tell you to do something outrageous or unacceptable.
 (d) Suddenly you have the bad luck to face a cruel and seemingly impossible choice.
 (e) You keep your nose clean, respect authority and have never joined a protest march.
 (A) edcb (B) debc (C) edbc (D) cbcd
27. (a) Tajikistan is the poorest republic of the former Soviet Union, yet its capital, Dushanbe, is awash with cash, construction and flashy cars.
 (b) Tajikistan has little industry but, with a porous 1,300-km (800-mile) border with northern Afghanistan, it is at the heart of a multi-billion-dollar network smuggling heroin.
- (c) The heroin, instead, seems to help stabilise the place.
 (d) Bizarrely though, unlike other transit countries such as Mexico, Tajikistan sees little drug-related violence.
 (e) It is easy to guess where the money comes from.
 (A) dceb (B) ebdc (C) edbc (D) bcde
28. (a) When Abraham Lincoln dedicated a national cemetery for the soldiers who had died at Gettysburg, four months after that central battle of the American Civil War, he was not the principal speaker.
 (b) Whatever else changes in American life, that proposition does not change; and holding it close is the best guarantee that democracy will endure.
 (c) He spoke of the past, of the "proposition that all men are created equal" on which the Republic was founded; he spoke of the present, of the sacrifices ordinary men in blue had made to vindicate that proposition; and he spoke of a future in which living Americans must continue to dedicate themselves to the "great task" of preserving that ideal forever.
 (d) But no other speech that day has been remembered the way Lincoln's words are.
 (e) Nothing else anchors the challenges of our present to the intentions of our past more clearly than the Gettysburg Address.
 (A) cbcd (B) cbde (C) bdec (D) dceb
29. (a) Denial plays an important role in addiction.
 (b) Addicts are notoriously prone to denial.
 (c) Addiction cost them their job, their health, or their family.
 (d) Denial explains why drug use persists in the face of negative consequences.
 (e) If they remain ignorant about the negative consequences of their actions, then these consequences cannot guide their decision-making.
 (A) bcde (B) becd (C) dbce (D) bdce
30. (a) Using a 3D printer is like printing a letter.
 (b) In 3D printing, however, the software takes a series of digital slices through a computer-aided design.
 (c) Hit the print button on a computer screen and a digital file is sent to, say, an inkjet printer which deposits a layer of ink on the surface of a piece of paper to create an image in two dimensions.
 (d) The big difference is that the "ink" a 3D printer uses is a material.
 (e) It then sends descriptions of those slices to the 3D printer, which adds successive thin layers until a solid object emerges.
 (A) bcde (B) edcb (C) cbcd (D) debc
31. (a) Americans can attribute increased sightings of their national bird largely to the Bald Eagle Protection Act.
 (b) Never before had the federal government established protection for an individual species or top predator; the move set a precedent for future wildlife laws, including the Endangered Species Act (ESA).
 (c) Congress passed the act in 1940 to check the slaughterous impact of recreational shooters, egg collectors and livestock farmers.

- (d) With ESA de-listing in 2007 and the Department of the Interior downgrading bird protection this year, the historic act remains the principal legal safeguard for this exclusively North American bird, now thriving nationwide with numbers above 40,000.
- (e) Aggressive enforcement of the Bald Eagle Protection Act, along with listing the bald eagle under the ESA and banning the use of DDT, reversed a population collapse in the lower 48 states after pesticides and habitat loss had reduced breeding pairs to 487 in 1963.
- (A) bced (B) cbcd (C) ecdb (D) debc
- 32.** (a) It is clear from the reports that we need a fair and objective system for allocation of scarce natural resources that will also generate optimal value for the exchequer.
- (b) There are those including some policy makers, who objected to the method when the Supreme Court recommended it.
- (c) This is a fair method provided the auction process is well-designed and transparent.
- (d) The auction method was already mandated by the Supreme Court in its 2G judgment for allocation.
- (e) It has also been incorporated into the Mines and Minerals Act.
- (A) cbcd (B) decb (C) becd (D) ecdb
- 33.** (a) Scientists have found the first evidence of plastic contamination in freshwater fish in the Amazon, highlighting the extent to which bags, bottles and other waste dumped in rivers is affecting the world's wildlife.
- (b) Tests on the stomach contents of fish in Brazil's Xingu River, one of the major tributaries of the Amazon, revealed plastic particles in more than 80% of the species examined, including the omnivorous parrot pacu, herbivorous redhook silver dollar, and meat-eating red-bellied piranha.
- (c) Analysis of the fishes' stomach contents identified a dozen distinct polymers used to manufacture plastic items, including bags, bottles, and fishing gear.
- (d) According to experts who study aquatic ecology at the Federal University of Pará in Brazil, the situation is alarming because this pollution is spread throughout the Amazon basin.
- (e) The researchers focused on fish in the Xingu because of their rich diversity and breadth of feeding habits.
- (A) bcde (B) cdbe (C) becd (D) bedc
- 34.** (a) The tail of a humpback whale has a tale to tell.
- (b) On other sea creatures, these marks disappear with time, but humpbacks earn these scarred stripes when they're young and vulnerable and they wear them for life.
- (c) Among distinct patterns of black and white pigmentation are scars that detail their stories of survival.
- (d) Technically called a fluke, a whale's tail is like a fingerprint: its markings are unique to each individual.
- (e) Scars left by the teeth of orcas, sharks and other marine predators scraping across the skin are known as rake marks.
- (A) decb (B) dceb (C) dcbe (D) dbce
- 35.** (a) From the beginning, punning has been considered the lowest form of wit, a painful fall from conversational grace.
- (b) Indeed, puns point to the essence of all true wit – the ability to hold in the mind two different ideas about the same thing at the same time
- (c) What other form of speech is so widely reviled that we must immediately apologize for using it? – "Sorry, no pun intended."
- (d) Despite its bad reputation, punning is, in fact, among the highest displays of wit.
- (e) But puns do not deserve such a bitter appellation.
- (A) edbc (B) cdeb
(C) cedb (D) bced
- 36.** (a) Science when hyped loses credibility.
- (b) This is a most surprising finding considering that arsenic is a toxic element and is not one of the six elements carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen sulphur and phosphorous that make up most of the organic molecules in living matter.
- (c) A report was published online, in the Science Journal in the first week of December.
- (d) It stated that a particular bacterium isolated from California's Mono lake was capable of substituting arsenic for a small percentage of phosphorus and still sustain its growth.
- (e) Two separate incidents in a span of three weeks show how scientists who hype up and sensationalize their work end up diluting the significance of their discovery.
- (A) cdbe (B) ecdb (C) dbec (D) ecdb
- 37.** (a) A strategic posture of a nation is a declaration, more by deed than articulation, of its orientation, will and intent.
- (b) In an era when the face of soft power is that of an Assange and its voice, that of Gandhi, Gibrán, Che and Osama; a critical instrument to uphold, posture is the state's military power.
- (c) It purports to mould and shape a future that would benefit its larger objectives.
- (d) It must have the talent to distinguish between the maintenance of armed forces and their use.
- (e) The process is fraught with the hazards of conflicting interest and therefore it demands the weight of the nations' comprehensive power both soft and hard.
- (A) bcde (B) ecdb (C) cebd (D) bced
- 38.** (a) Every culture dances.
- (b) The answer, it seems, is in our need for social cohesion – that vital glue that keeps societies from breaking apart despite interpersonal differences.
- (c) Moving our bodies to music is ubiquitous throughout human history and across the globe.
- (d) So why is this ostensibly frivolous act so fundamental to being human?
- (e) The French sociologist Émile Durkheim theorized that 'collective effervescence' – moments in which people come together in some form of unifying, excitement-inducing activity – is at the root of what holds groups together.
- (A) cdbe (B) cebd
(C) cbde (D) bdce

39. (a) The erosion of French competitiveness raises hard questions about the underlying social compact.
 (b) How can France lighten the tax burden, including payroll social charges, so as to encourage entrepreneurship and job creation?
 (c) But what sort of level of support in sickness, joblessness, infancy or old age, can France really afford to offer its citizens?
 (d) How can the country justify its massive public administration - a millefeuille of communes, departments, regions and the central state?
 (e) French men cherish the notion that every one has an equal right to decent services in good times and a generous safety net in bad.
 (A) bcde (B) ecdb
 (C) dbec (D) ebd
40. (a) Kedgerie is thought to have begun as *khichdi* (or *khichri*), a traditional Indian dish made from rice and lentils or, less commonly, with millet (*bajra*) and mung beans.
 (b) Where and when it first emerged cannot be known with any certainty, but its extreme antiquity is beyond doubt.
 (c) Even at this early date, however, it attracted the attention of foreign visitors, who recognized it as a staple of native cuisine.
 (d) Yet it was not until after the Mongol invasions and the reopening of the Silk Road that *khichdi* began to attract attention from abroad.
 (e) Taking its name from the Sanskrit word *khiccā*, it is known to have existed in one form or another at least as far back as the fourth century BC.
 (A) cdeb (B) cebd (C) bcde (D) bedc

Exercise – 4

Directions for questions 1 to 20: In the following question, statements 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentences of a paragraph. Statements a, b, c and d come in between them. Rearrange a, b, c and d in such a manner that they make a coherent paragraph together with the statements 1 and 6. Select the correct order from the given choices and mark the option corresponding with it as your answer.

1. 1. Pablo Picasso was in his late 20s when he learned to paint like the Old Masters, but it took 30 years more to learn to paint like a child.
 a. The task of finding a truly original voice while bound to a group is analogous to looking for your keys under a streetlight because it is too dark to search for them where they were lost.
 b. Finding a purer, more instinctual vision of the world required getting to know himself outside the boundaries of his social group.
 c. In both instances, we might improve the search by not looking : lost things often materialize when we shut them from our mind.
 d. His journey towards childlikeness, which he said he achieved through a process of self-forgetfulness, was fruitful but arduous, a lifelong fight against social influences.
 6. In fact, we are not closing our mind but opening it, waiting for the unconscious, that great unknown, to solve the riddle.
 (A) dbac (B) bdca (C) acbd (D) bdac
2. 1. Recently we have heard much about the deplorable condition of sports in our country.
 a. Hence they fail to put up their best and therefore their achievements do not come up to international standard.
 b. In India, States' encouragement to sports is meagre.
 c. Sportsmen in most other countries do not face such difficulties.
 d. Sportsmen are not given proper consideration and they remain insecure in matters of employment.
 6. It is high time that the nation's attention be drawn to the troubles of sportsmen.
 (A) bdca (B) adbc (C) bdac (D) dbac
3. 1. One of the worst aspects of Indian democracy is growing terrorism.
 a. Strict laws must be enacted to punish the terrorists and to avoid such incidents.
 b. Recently, terrorists succeeded in blasting a bomb in the Army Headquarters.
 c. Such laws must be enforced more effectively.
 d. Terrorism must be curbed with a heavy hand.
 6. The government can expect full co-operation from all who desire a peaceful life.
 (A) cabd (B) bcad (C) cadb (D) bacd
4. 1. The development of science has had some undesirable effects also.
 a. This aspect of science has thus affected our health rendering us physically weak.
 b. It has eliminated the need for physical work.
 c. Modern transport systems have made us forget the way of brisk walking.
 d. Science has provided us with quick means of destruction also.
 6. In spite of all these, we must develop science because it can enhance our material happiness.
 (A) bcad (B) bdca (C) bacd (D) badc
5. 1. In most of the world, logging is now largely the work of massive machinery.
 a. From there, the timber is floated downriver into town.
 b. After felling the trees at careful angles, the workers send them careening through the woods with spectacular speed and force until they reach the water below with a satisfying splash.
 c. But in the steeply sloped woods above Lake Ägeri in Switzerland, a combination of chainsaws, jacks, muscles and gravity is still the most effective means of bringing down trees for lumber.
 d. Once every four years, skilled loggers travel to the area to collect mature trees in a sustainable harvesting tradition that, in turn, allows saplings to take in sunlight and flourish.
 6. The loggers' confident expertise masks the immense dangers of the job, which could easily turn deadly in an instant.
 (A) cbda (B) cdab (C) adcb (D) cdab

6. 1. The press is often called 'the fourth estate.'
 a. With enough freedom it can mould public opinion and express it freely.
 b. It requires freedom so that it may act its part effectively.
 c. It plays a very important role in democracy.
 d. A censored press cannot perform all these functions effectively.
 6. We are happy that the Indian press has enough opportunity to play its role well.
 (A) cbda (B) abcd (C) acbd (D) cbad
7. 1. Students' role in politics has recently been a subject of hot discussion.
 a. Consequently their careers will be adversely affected.
 b. Pursuit of politics will take away much of their time which should be spent in studies.
 c. The quarrels may develop into bitter fights and there are instances of cruel murders.
 d. In addition to the loss of time, there will be frequent quarrels among various parties.
 6. Overall opinion is that it is always advisable to avoid students' involvement in politics.
 (A) bdac (B) bdca (C) cabd (D) cadb
8. 1. It is often said that spiritualism is vanishing from our lives.
 a. In the present age and in the age to come, God will be the first casualty.
 b. In the present age, we have achieved only material progress.
 c. Our past ages were characterized by spiritualism.
 d. Progress through materialism will assume even greater intensity in the times to come.
 6. Materialism without losing the tinges of morality seems to be a better choice.
 (A) bcda (B) badc (C) bdca (D) bacd
9. 1. Indian economy may be termed as 'Mixed Economy' in which public and private economies co-exist.
 a. Thus, we ensure the development of a socialistic pattern of society.
 b. Public enterprise is meant to promote socialism through the upliftment of the poor.
 c. In this way, two forces are mobilized to tap the resources of the nation.
 d. The existence of private enterprises allows freedom for individual initiative also.
 6. The combined efforts of the public sector and the private sector can lift the nation to prosperity.
 (A) bdca (B) badc (C) adbc (D) bdac
10. 1. Dr. James Marion Sims, a pioneering American gynecologist, is often credited with establishing the country's first women's hospital in Manhattan in 1855 — but in fact the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York was not the first such institution he opened.
 a. Even after Sims' death in 1883, the Mt. Meigs hospital was still being used to treat the black population there.
 b. Sims' surgical work in Alabama — performed with the assistance of other enslaved patients, whom he trained as nurses — helped to launch his career as one of the country's most famous gynecologists.
 c. In 1844, Sims had his slaves build a women's hospital in Mt. Meigs, Alabama expressly for experimenting on enslaved women who suffered from a common gynecological condition caused from childbirth injuries.
 d. Historical retellings of the rise of American gynecology long overlooked the field's intimate connection to American slavery.
 6. Today however, protests emerged over Sims' experimentation on enslaved women and his Central Park statue has been removed to his gravesite.
 (A) cbad (B) cabd (C) dcab (D) cbda
11. 1. The sudden flare-up in Gaza between Palestinian militant groups and Israel is another grim reminder that the situation in the blockaded Mediterranean strip remains precarious.
 a. They levelled television and radio stations as well as Hamas's military intelligence headquarters.
 b. The latest violence was triggered by a botched spy operation by Israeli commandos inside Gaza that killed seven Palestinians, including a Hamas military commander.
 c. Hamas, which controls the territory, and Islamic Jihad fired hundreds of rockets and mortar shells into Israel in retaliation.
 d. Israel responded with airstrikes and artillery fire, hitting scores of military posts and weapons depots across Gaza.
 6. It was the heaviest Israeli attack since the 2014 war on the impoverished enclave of 1.82 million people.
 (A) bcda (B) cdab (C) dacb (D) cdab
12. 1. Blood tests can diagnose thyroid disorders.
 a. The most sensitive test measures the thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), secreted by the pituitary gland.
 b. However, says Dr. Rao, one should also take two other tests.
 c. When the thyroid is under active, TSH levels will be high; low TSH levels signal an overactive thyroid.
 d. Doctors often recommend them for patients who are constantly tired or unwell, particularly the elderly and women over 40.
 6. These measure the two important thyroid hormones, thyroxin and triiodothyronine.
 (A) abcd (B) dacb (C) cabd (D) bcad
13. 1. What compels kids to be insolent?
 a. Often, they do it to get attention or to test their skill at arguing or to try to dominate their parents, friends or teachers.
 b. Thus, using words to make other people angry or sad gives youngsters a sense of power.
 c. However, not all rude behaviour should be considered an act of defiance.
 d. Children are bound to be disappointed when their wants clash with parental rules and authority.
 6. You should expect and allow a certain amount of grumbling when you are telling a child to do something or enforcing limits.
 (A) dacb (B) abcd (C) bacd (D) cabd
14. 1. I would not hesitate to eat a GM (Genetic Modification) vegetable — it is most unlikely that the current modifications are harmful to the consumer, despite what we read in the press.
 a. If there is a proper standard of regulation, there won't be any controversy.

- b. However, the introduction of animal genes into food plants presents considerable ethical difficulties to vegetarians and members of religions which forbid the eating of certain animals.
- c. In some countries such as Britain, GM is well regulated, but this is not the case everywhere.
- d. This is one of the reasons for the demand, that all genetically modified food products be clearly labelled.
6. One of the problems is that at the moment the technology is commercially motivated.
- (A) cabd (B) bdca (C) badc (D) dacb
15. 1. Go is a boardgame like no other.
- a. There are a prodigious number of potential moves – more, it is said, than all the particles in the known Universe.
- b. The champions are revered celebrities.
- c. Serious Go players train virtually full-time from the age of five; they think of the game as an art form, and a philosophy, demanding the highest levels of intelligence, intuition and imagination. It is said to reflect the meaning of life.
6. They speak of the game as teaching them ‘an understanding of understanding’, and refer to original winning moves as ‘God’s touch.’
- (A) adcb (B) adbc (C) dbca (D) dacb
16. 1. Official attitudes towards ethnic Indians living abroad have changed over the years.
- a. They found it difficult to make a livelihood here.
- b. There was a time when the Indian government tended to look down upon them with a certain degree of contempt.
- c. Quite a few went as indentured labourers, which was only a slightly higher status than that of outright slavery.
- d. This was probably because many, if not most, of the Indians who went abroad in the last century, were poor and from the lower castes.
6. Indeed, the Indians often replaced African slaves in countries like Mauritius, Guyana after slavery was officially abolished in the 1830s.
- (A) abcd (B) bcda (C) dcba (D) bdac
17. 1. Local self-government is universally seen as democracy at the basic level.
- a. Who in his right mind would deny that the local people understand their immediate problems and needs, and can devise solutions better than any genius in the distant cloisters of the provincial or federal secretariats?
- b. Our feudal - turned - politicians know they have no feet to stand on in their own fields.
- c. Besides, where is the logic in burdening the provincial and federal governments with responsibilities that should rest on the shoulders of the local people?
- d. Call it by whatever name, it is the foundation of any genuinely democratic culture anywhere.
6. It is time they realised that their time is over.
- (A) dacb (B) bcad (C) acbd (D) cabd
18. 1. Very popular with the younger crowd of the twin cities are bowling alleys.
- a. They are not allowed to use the bowling alley.
- b. But tough luck for those less than 12 years.
- c. Their plush interiors, music and cafeteria facilities make them the ideal places for youngsters to take their friends out for a treat.
- d. There are already four of them in town with another ready to join the club.
6. The older kids who use them swear they have the best time in the world.
- (A) cbad (B) abcd (C) dcba (D) badc
19. 1. Many people view the rocks around Hyderabad as an unlimited resource of raw material for the construction industry.
- a. Some people look at rocks as a habitat and this difference in perception opens for them a whole world of creatures that populate these rocky niches.
- b. Birds, Lizards, Snakes, Lichen and Fungi all thrive here.
- c. The Blue Rock thrush is a seasonal guest of these boulders.
- d. Let me tell you about one of the avian inhabitants.
6. It migrates just as winter begins to creep in and make food scarce and life uncomfortable in its Himalayan habitat.
- (A) bcda (B) abdc (C) bdca (D) dabc
20. 1. In Europe during the Middle Ages, gift-giving remained the prerogative of the upper class.
- a. Political negotiation was replaced by the exchange of gifts : an attempt to attain a goal, not by argument but through presents.
- b. Underlings were excluded : even in the 17th century, Christmas and New Year gifts were officially banned in parts of Germany.
- c. Christmas offered an opportunity for this – based on the gifts that the three wise men offered the infant Christ.
- d. It was only with industrialisation and the rise of the middle classes that the private exchange of gifts developed as a social institution.
6. Then, in the 18th century, the custom of giving presents to children started.
- (A) dbca (B) cabd
(C) abdc (D) badc
- Directions for questions 21 to 40:** In each of the following questions statement 1 and 6 are respectively the first and the last sentence of a paragraph and statements A, B, C and D come in between them. Rearrange A, B, C and D in such a way that they make a coherent paragraph together with statements 1 and 6 and indicate the logical sequence of sentences in the box provided below each question.
21. 1. War and violence can never achieve the goals of peace.
- A. India won its freedom through peaceful agitation.
- B. This world has been through two world wars, several wars to overthrow colonial regimes, yet we are far from wiping out the destructive intolerance that gets expressed in armed conflict.
- C. India stood tall in the comity of nations.
- D. We therefore need to renew the pledge to non-violence advocated by Mahatma Gandhi the apostle of peace.
6. The terrorist organizations and nations that seem to believe that the answer to violence is retaliatory violence would do well to heed this philosophy.

22. 1. Terrorism emerges from blind hatred of another, and that in turn is the product of three factors: fear, rage and incomprehension.
- As this lesson is absorbed and applied, the 21st century could yet become a time of mutual understanding such as never seen before.
 - Fear of what the other might do to you, rage at what you believe the other has done to you, and incomprehension about who or what the other really is – these three elements fuse together in igniting the deadly combustion that kills and destroys people whose only sin is that they feel none of these things themselves.
 - We will have to know each other better, learn to see ourselves as others see us, learn to recognize hatred and deal with its causes, learn to dispel fear and above all just learn about each other.
 - If terrorism is to be tackled and ended, we will have to deal with each of these three factors, by attacking the ignorance that sustains them.
6. A world in which it is easier than ever before to meet strangers must also become a world in which it is easier than ever before to see strangers as no different from ourselves.

23. 1. In the town of Totnes, in South England, you can buy goods and services with acorns instead of the conventional pound sterling.
- In the South of France, there is a network of community currency groups called Grain of Salt.
 - The networks tend to flourish during times of recession when many people find themselves either under-employed or without a job.
 - Thousands of community currency networks are now operating in countries across North and South America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand.
 - These groups exchange goods and services not in the conventional French Francs but in the local currency created and operated by groups in the network.
6. Local currencies are also a way of trying to recreate the sense of community that is otherwise lacking in many industrialized countries.

24. 1. Astrology is considered to be one of the six limbs of the Vedas.
- Astrology's inclusion as a subject in universities is not a retrograde step and certainly doesn't deserve to be derided.
 - It will create a sensation in the West like yoga – ridiculed by pseudo secularists here but assimilated by the Europeans and Americans – did.
 - Astrology attempts, to interpret the influence of heavenly bodies on human affairs.
 - It is, in fact, a pragmatic measure considering that our society is misguided by some unscrupulous elements in the garb of astrologers who have no basic understanding of the subject.
6. Incidentally, when a dead subject like Marxism can continue to be taught, why not astrology in which a vast majority of Indians have faith?

25. 1. With the decline of feudalism in ancient society, some important developments like merchant capital, emergence of wage labour, putting out system and enclosure movement set the stage for industrial revolution.
- A new cyclical pattern of growth took place.
 - Increased agricultural production and new technology further contributed to its growth.
 - Though industrial development was marked by periods of depression gradually this problem was overcome.
 - With industrial development, the composition of capital also underwent changes.
6. Soon the increased industrial production gave rise to capitalism and new social classes.

26. 1. With the U.S lifting sanctions, India has better choice of weapon-locating radars for the Army, an equipment that was missed during the Kargil conflict.
- In such situations, officials say, weapon – locating radars play an important role.
 - Since the Army could not operate beyond the Line of Control, it was impossible to physically ascertain the exact location of Pakistani guns.
 - According to officials at the School of Artillery here, nearly 80 percent of the casualties in Kargil resulted from enemy artillery fire.
 - By picking up the trajectory of an incoming artillery shell, these radars can locate the point of its origin.
6. This automatically-generated data, sources say, would make it possible for Indian artillery guns to respond within seconds and destroy or neutralize enemy guns.

27. 1. The campaign by some Muslim fundamentalist organizations in Kashmir valley aiming at Talibanisation of Kashmir is going from bad to worse.
- We must eradicate the menace of terrorism and exterminate the terrorists who are operating with impunity in this country, killing innocent civilians with the covert help of radical organizations who openly proclaim that they are not bound to respect our constitution as established law.
 - Of late, the Islamic groups in Kashmir as also elsewhere in the country are becoming bolder day by day.
 - The daily killing of members of security forces and innocent civilians in Jammu and Kashmir, which includes school children, is occurring with sickening regularity.
 - The time has come to take some lessons from Israelis and follow their system of retaliation.
6. Our country can no longer continue to bleed.

28. 1. The significance of silence is often underestimated.
- Silence provides a chance to reflect and understand, so that a greater comprehension and a wider, liberating perspective can help douse the flames of anger and revenge rather than fan and spread them, leading to more violence and unhappiness.

- B. It could well mean a desire to distance oneself from the situation in order to get a clearer view of the larger picture.
- C. Silence does not necessarily mean ignorance or even concurrence.
- D. Observing a two minute silence is a symbolic act of respect for the departed.
- 6. But with a little effort silence can be to the spirit what sleep is to the body; silence can rest the mind, and silence can be more profound in its eloquence than even the longest talkathon ever telecast or even the most enduring filibuster witnessed in Parliament.

29. 1. The wrangle over the possibility of human cloning has once again provided an opportunity where a scientific breakthrough has to bypass traditional, legal, institutional and moral boundaries.
- A. The U.S. government has already stopped the use of government funds for research into human cloning and urged scientists to impose a voluntary ban on the work in this field.
 - B. They are working out various options to avoid or stop any efforts in this matter of cloning.
 - C. Many other countries have already laid strict laws to discourage cloning.
 - D. Former US President, Bill Clinton, had set up a panel of experts to review the possible implications of this extraordinary scientific feat.
 - 6. However, it is our experience that mere legal restrictions cannot stop any research; it may lead to mushrooming of underground cloning laboratories.

30. 1. As man became more civilized, he began to exploit nature for his own use, with utter disregard for Nature's balance that had evolved over aeons.
- A. We are destroying our very own planet Earth.
 - B. According to the renowned environmentalist J.C. Daniel, the future is bleak.
 - C. By about the middle of the 21st century, all the world's primary tropical forests would be gone.
 - D. The result of this indiscriminate exploitation is now before us as a grim reality.
 - 6. Over half the 1.7 million species of plants and animals would have become extinct.

31. 1. The concept of an engagement ring has been with us for a few centuries.
- A. This ceremony was more of a public pledge that a marriage contract would be signed between a man and a woman.
 - B. Years ago, a plain iron loop performed the function of binding the two souls together.
 - C. The Romans brought in the tradition of offering a ring that symbolized the cycle of life and eternity.
 - D. Gold was introduced in the 2nd century A.D and this was the metal that was used for a long time.
 - 6. It was only in the 15th century that diamonds put in their appearance on an engagement ring and they symbolized fidelity.

32. 1. Vegetarianism is an age old concept since its knowledge reflects even in the words of hymns sung by our ancient Vedic priests.
- A. Though human, it is also not just about showing kindness to animals.
 - B. Though all the above reasons are good enough for opting for a vegetarian life, vegetarianism is an art of living and goes beyond.
 - C. But being a vegetarian is definitely more than not eating meat and missing the special flavours its eaters exhort.
 - D. It is also not just enjoying the crunch of vegetables.
 - 6. It is a belief, a culture generated from deep thought and philosophy where what you eat is what you become.

33. 1. Certain events in history come stamped with the imprint of destiny.
- A. It is even more because the event leaves America with only one option, to retaliate.
 - B. That is not entirely because of the scale on which devastation was wrought by the terrorists, horrendous though it was.
 - C. Ironically, it is the very prestige of American power that compels that nation in this fashion.
 - D. By its symbolism and psychology, the Black Tuesday terror that pierced the pride of America seems to be one such event.
 - 6. But any retaliation adequate to appease the humbled America is sure to get the US bogged down in a long, costly engagement of unpredictable and possibly, unmanageable proportions.

34. 1. Hardly had the world recovered from the shock of terrorist attacks on the U.S. on September 11, when a new wave of terror struck the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly on October 1.
- A. Now for the first time Pakistan has condemned terrorist acts in Kashmir.
 - B. Post September 11 attacks, he claims that Pakistan does not have any terrorist groups.
 - C. It is surprising that during the Agra summit, General Musharraf equated terrorism in Kashmir with a freedom struggle.
 - D. The Jaish-e-Mohammed has claimed responsibility for the suicide attack and this evidence is sufficient enough to nail Pakistan.
 - 6. On the one hand Pakistan joins the U.S. bandwagon and urges that global terrorism should be contained and on the other, it actively supports terrorism.

35. 1. If you want to observe the dramatic spectacle of bird migration, there are few areas in India that can rival Gujarat, particularly the western part.
- A. Nearly 14 percent of waterfowl migrating to India in winter is seen in Gujarat.
 - B. One explanation is that this area is exactly on one of the major fly-ways of migratory birds.
 - C. The large number of lakes and marshes that dot the countryside, the vast mudflats of the gulfs of Kutch and Cambay, and the long coastline are the features that attract the migrants.

- D. Add to this the abiding Gujarati tradition of not harming birds.
6. A journey across the Gujarat countryside in winter can hold surprises for a bird watcher.

36. 1. Of the many concerns in the nation's health scenario, the gradual decline of clinical medicine is lately causing a lot of anxiety.
- A. Adequate treatment follows next.
- B. Lately, however this is giving place to the patient being treated as a collection of organs with each organ handled by specialists and their machines.
- C. Though this word is used liberally, and often out of context, clinical medicine means carefully listening to the patient and arriving at a diagnosis after a detailed physical examination.
- D. Till recently, this was the mainstay of managing most illnesses.
6. Often this organ-oriented practice leads to wrong and missed diagnosis that can end in disaster.

37. 1. Community currencies, also called local currency, came into being when a community finds that conventional money is in short supply.
- A. One of the most famous of such models operates in the town of Ithaca, on the east coast of the U.S.
- B. The Ithaca Hour is a printed paper currency, which has become a valid token of exchange for much of the town's population.
- C. There's no limit to the different ways in which these currencies can work and several models are now in operation.
- D. By inventing their own local money, or tokens of exchange, the community is able to ensure that skills, services and goods keep going around thus creating livelihood for more and more people.
6. It is now accepted by 300 local businesses and has the backing of the local chamber of commerce.

38. 1. Industries have retained a lot of dependence on imported technology.
- A. Often industry prefers to have "turnkey" technology, that is, technology and machines which can be installed and can start producing on turning a key or pushing a button.
- B. The result is that many of our skilled technical personnel and scientists have to seek opportunities abroad in developed countries like U.S.A or U.K.

- C. Thus, the pace and character of their development have reduced job opportunities for engineers and technologists who are being trained in our institutions.
- D. This is called "brain drain".
6. Our country loses crores of rupees every year, as the expense incurred on the training of these persons, and the much needed technical human resource is lost to India.

39. 1. Man's transition from food gathering and hunting to settled agriculture started with domestication of plants and animals.
- A. In India, the cultivation of plants took a varied form because of the differences of ecology and climate.
- B. Sheep and goat were domesticated.
- C. The first farmers who undertook this innovation were from western Asia, where the ecology and climate were conducive to cultivation of wheat and barley on the mountain slopes and river valleys.
- D. The archaeological sites of farming villages in Turkey, Iraq, Palestine, Iran, Pakistan and India illustrate the process.
6. The growth of agriculture contributed to a settled or sedentary life style, attachment of man to land and property, replacement of the adhoc type of cooperation existent among the hunting societies by a more sustained form of cooperation.

40. 1. Slavery existed in all human societies in some form or the other but it was mainly in the Greco-Roman world that slavery attained its greatest functional significance and numerical strength.
- A. In these societies, slavery evolved into an institutionalised system of large scale employment of slave labour.
- B. The rise and fall of the urban culture in Greece and Rome was closely related to the dominance and decline of the system of slavery.
- C. It was the slave mode of production which provided the ultimate basis for the rise of these civilizations.
- D. These societies were known as slave societies due to their large scale dependence on "Slave-labour"
6. Slavery existed in ancient India also.

Exercise – 5

Directions for questions 1 to 25: The following questions have a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

1. Anybody setting up a new business or factory has to comply with a plethora of statutory requirements. It is not argued here that regulations are bad. But the rules should not be so unrealistically stringent as to make compliance impossible. It appears that the purpose of regulation is not to enforce responsible behaviour among

people and protect society but to provide an avenue for corrupt officials to make easy money. _____

- (A) It seems that our laws serve as a fertile breeding ground for corruption.
- (B) It seems that strict laws are made not to be observed but to be paid lip service with the connivance of corrupt officials.
- (C) It seems that Indian laws are typically known for their complexity, obtuseness and ambiguity.
- (D) It seems that the statute book is littered with obsolete laws which have outlived their utility.

2. We hear of numerous studies from all over the globe about the increasing number of people with diabetes. The single most important reason in addition to genetic factors seems to be obesity, particularly the abdominal fat. Studies have shown that by adopting a healthy lifestyle, it is possible to postpone diabetes. An obese person with a family history of diabetes is expected to be physically active and to eat a balanced diet. _____
 (A) However, people come up with all kinds of excuses when told to be physically active and to do regular exercise.
 (B) Why do people find excuses for not doing exercise when they find time to sit in front of the TV for hours?
 (C) The solution to this problem is to try to be physically active wherever and whenever possible.
 (D) However, this seems to be the greatest challenge.
3. The most seductive illusion of the planet we inhabit is that it is standing still. Wind blows, but trees only bend. At the river bank only the water recedes. _____
 (A) But the reality is that the galaxy is churning.
 (B) But the reality is that the solar system is turning.
 (C) But the reality is that the earth is spinning around the sun.
 (D) But the reality is that most creatures on earth are in constant movement.
4. Animals living near colder climates are bigger in size because being heavier allows them several benefits like reducing body heat loss, according to researchers. For most species of vertebrates, body mass increases the closer you get to the poles. The bigger you are, the more fat you can store to help you get through the winter. _____
 (A) So, there are several factors that can affect an animal's body size and weight.
 (B) So, this is how animals deal with issues of heat loss and heat regulation in the cold.
 (C) So, a big body helps reduce heat loss.
 (D) So, it pays to be bigger in the colder climates that exist at high latitudes and altitudes.
5. What does corruption look like? The short answer is: not what you think it does. Imagine a politician being bribed. You might envisage a suitcase stuffed with used dollar bills being handed over in a dark alleyway. _____
 (A) But nowadays, the identities of the corrupt are hidden.
 (B) But nowadays, corruption does not exist.
 (C) But nowadays, corruption can work differently.
 (D) But nowadays, bribes go into the bank accounts of the corrupt.
6. A beetle species - the size of a grain of rice - has increased the summer temperatures in Canada's British Columbia by one degree Celsius after wiping out huge forest area, researchers claim. Scientists say by reducing the amount of water pumped into the air by vegetation, the beetle has had as big an impact on local climate as forest fires. _____
 (A) The increase in temperature has resulted from the Sun's energy heating up the ground surface instead of being used up for evaporating water.
 (B) The increase in temperature has resulted from cloud formation due to evaporation of water.
 (C) The increase in temperature has resulted from the altering of rain fall pattern.
 (D) It is an established fact that beetle attacks always cause climate change.
7. The global financial crisis, and the botched recovery thereafter, put wind in the sails of political extremism, and between 2007 and 2016, support for extremist parties in Europe doubled. The rapid rise of extremism today should serve as a wake-up call. We must uncouple the good politics of liberalism from the bad economics of neoliberalism that produced the disaster of 2008. That means reinstating the kind of economics that prevailed from the 1940s to the 1970s, until it was swept away by President Ronald Reagan in the United States and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the UK. Economist Friedrich Hayek was wrong to argue that Keynesian social democracy is a slippery slope to serfdom. _____
 (A) On the contrary, it is the necessary antidote.
 (B) We should take precautions against any future economic disasters.
 (C) We must give urgent attention to the political and social limits of globalization.
 (D) Such beliefs are bereft of any meaning.
8. Water tables, laid down over thousands (if not millions) of years, are fast disappearing. Mountain glaciers, the source of many rivers and storehouses of fresh water, are receding within the lifetime of a sherpa. Traditional fisheries are disappearing so fast that fishermen have to venture farther and farther out for ever-smaller catches. Many staple fish species have become extinct in their catchment areas. Our existing method of agriculture is able to feed an ever-growing population because of its unsustainable use of petrochemical -based fertilizers. _____
 (A) Once petrol supplies disappear, mass extinction will be upon us.
 (B) Once petrol supplies disappear, we are certain to face mass starvation.
 (C) The disappearance of petrol supplies will spell doom for us.
 (D) Once petrol supplies disappear, vehicles will be run on solar energy.
9. Sir John's school experience suggests another truth: views and predictions by "experts" should never be treated as if they were sacrosanct. Experts can be wrong. He is not of course suggesting that experts should automatically be disbelieved. That would be ridiculous. Their expertise is important, and it should clearly always be taken seriously. _____
 (A) The point that he is making is that it is not important to consider experts' views.
 (B) The point that he is making is that it is important just to examine things critically.
 (C) The point that he is making is that in considering what experts say, it is important not to close one's mind.
 (D) The point is that that one should be sceptical of everything.
10. And this is not the first time the man has shot his mouth off. Earlier, when a journalist asked him why women in his State were malnourished, he aimed another salvo that bordered on idiocy, expounding on how girls were beauty-conscious and not health-conscious and, hence resorted to dieting by refusing to drink milk. What he forgot to add was the very same girls had no food to eat in the first place! _____
 (A) This is much akin to the saying, "The worst wheel of a cart makes the most noise."

- (B) This is much akin to what somebody said, "I am invincible! Hence, I can talk rubbish and get away with impunity!"
- (C) This illustrates the statement somebody made, "The difference is that a statesman thinks he belongs to the State, and a politician thinks the State belongs to him."
- (D) This is much akin to Marie Antoinette's, "Let them eat cake!" retort.
11. Sometimes, the future arrives with alarming speed. In the 1990s, and again in 2000, climate scientists warned that – unless urgent action was taken – the Arctic Ocean could be clear blue water in summer by 2050. Researchers making a first analysis of data from the European Space Agency's observation satellite CryoSat-2 were startled to find that the loss of sea ice – as measured both by depth, and by area – was far more dramatic than their own forecasts had predicted _____.
 (A) The outlook is not promising.
 (B) It is the ice cap that keeps the Arctic cold.
 (C) The summer Arctic could be an open sea within a decade.
 (D) The consequences of ice loss could be considerable.
12. I took part in a debate organised by the Times this week about reform of our divorce laws. Well, I say a 'debate'. There wasn't much of that. There wasn't much in the way of dissent. The four other panellists, who included a government minister, all wished to liberalise our divorce laws. And it was chaired with great impartiality by Sir James Lawrence Munby, who was until recently the president of the Family Division of the High Court of England and Wales. He made a stirring ten-minute speech on why we need to liberalise the divorce laws. Yes, it was like one of those exquisitely balanced Newsnight debates, then. The audience consisted of 100 or so lawyers who wished to liberalise the divorce laws. So I felt a little bit, you know, isolated. _____.
 (A) I want to preserve the institution of marriage.
 (B) I can't stand any attempt made to undermine the institution of marriage.
 (C) I don't want the divorce laws liberalised.
 (D) There is a huge spike in divorces every time the law is liberalized.
13. Every year, one typical coal-fired power station devours several million tonnes of fuel and produces even more carbon dioxide. Burning stuff has the virtue that it is simple but it is very brutal. The volume of carbon dioxide is damaging the atmosphere and, in the longer term, the fuel will run out. _____.
 (A) If we want to get energy without burning fossil fuels then there is a huge gap to fill.
 (B) Renewable energy sources can't satisfy the demand.
 (C) Fusion is always the fuel of the future.
 (D) It is clear that the world needs an alternative to generating energy by setting fire to things.
14. India is fortunate in having an apex court that can respond effectively to cries for help. In the environmental sphere, court orders have helped save the Ridge in Delhi, shift hazardous industries from residential areas, activate the authorities to keep the city clean, protect historical monuments like the Taj Mahal and protect rivers like the Ganges from indiscriminate industrial and domestic pollution.
- (A) Indeed, the judiciary is merely carrying out its constitutional mandate in protecting the environment.
- (B) Indeed, the Supreme Court has come to the rescue of those who have suffered due to widespread "executive inactivism."
- (C) Indeed, the Supreme Court cannot be accused of playing to the gallery for taking a stand on environmental issues.
- (D) Indeed, the judiciary is acting under its Constitutional obligations.
15. Courage allows you to run your own race. Courage allows you to do whatever you want to do because you know that it is right. Courage gives you the self-control to persist where others have failed. _____.
 (A) Ultimately, courage is a quality that everyone could cultivate.
 (B) Ultimately, courage pays huge dividends over the long run.
 (C) Ultimately, abundance of courage is absolutely necessary in life.
 (D) Ultimately, the degree of courage you live with determines the amount of fulfillment you receive.
16. As a physician who has been deeply privileged to share the most profound moments of people's lives, including their final moments, let me tell you a secret. People facing death don't think about what degrees they have earned, what positions they have held or how much wealth they have accumulated. At the end, what really matters is who you loved and who loved you. _____.
 (A) Love is composed of a single soul inhabiting two bodies.
 (B) Being deeply loved by someone gives you strength, while loving someone deeply gives you courage.
 (C) The circle of love is everything.
 (D) Sometimes the heart sees what is invisible to the eye.
17. Pessimism is a very easy way out because it is a short view of life. If you look at what is happening around us today, you can't help but feel that life is a terrible complexity of problems. But if you look back a few thousand years, you realize that we have advanced fantastically. _____.
 (A) If you take a long view, I do not see how you can be pessimistic about the future of mankind.
 (B) Nevertheless, it would be wrong to be too pessimistic.
 (C) At my age it is unseemly to be pessimistic.
 (D) I get pessimistic sometimes but not for long.
18. It is good idea to be ambitious, to have goals, to want to be good at what you do, but it is a terrible mistake to let drive and ambition get in the way of treating people with kindness and decency. The point is not that they will then be nice to you. _____.
 (A) It is that you will feel better about yourself.
 (B) It is that if you are nice to people on your way up, you'll meet them on your way down.
 (C) It is that you just suck up and be nice.
 (D) It is that you should be nice to each other, and don't step on other people's toes and infringe on their freedom.

19. Everyone on this planet is a wonder of this world. Every one of us is a hero in some way or another. Every one of us has a potential for extraordinary achievement, happiness and lasting fulfillment. _____
 (A) Positive habits will create results.
 (B) Do what you truly love to do.
 (C) Small victories will lead to large victories.
 (D) All it takes are small steps in the direction of our dreams.
20. Sexual harassment is a serious problem and the new act marks an important step in recognising a concern that affects most women. But there is a need for courts as well as rights advocates to ensure that women's rights to equality in the workplace are not secured through the regulation of sexual conduct, muzzling of sexual speech, or moral surveillance of women's lives. Such strategies have historically only perpetuated sexual stereotypes, sexual orthodoxy, and compromised on women's fundamental rights. Workplace policies and codes must be drafted in a way that specifically recognises and respects an individual's right to sexual autonomy and bodily integrity. _____
 (A) Given the pressure on employers and the desire to avoid being subjected to litigation, employer-drafted codes can declare that the work space be sexually sterile.
 (B) Sexual harassment must be effectively addressed in support of and not at the cost of women's fundamental rights as clearly set out in the preamble.
 (C) It should be borne in mind that sexual harassment can be hard to pin down since the same behaviour in different social settings can take on diverse meanings.
 (D) Employers should announce a 'zero tolerance' policy on sexual harassment.
21. The one-piece swimsuit by a famous luxury brand that sold out last week despite warnings that it should not be worn in pools is but the most recent example of how shallow fashion has become these days. According to the label, the material used for the sleek, retro item reacts adversely to chlorine, commonly found in swimming pools. Clearly, neither that little drawback nor the fact that it costs nearly \$400, deterred fashionistas from snapping it up, to wear as a crease-free top – called bodysuits back in the day – with skirts and trousers, as the promotional tag advised. _____
 (A) And this new genre of incongruous clothing is only increasing.
 (B) For many garments and accessories targeted at the youth, being Insta-compatible appears to be the main intention.
 (C) We need a new classification – futile fashion.
 (D) It appears that compatibility with pools need not be an essential attribute of swimwear.
22. The term deconstruction was derived from the French Philosopher Jacques Derrida's 1967 work, 'Of Grammatology'. Deconstruction is a form of semiotic analysis. Derrida was of the opinion that all texts should be deconstructed and that binary oppositions should be used to assign meaning and values. According to him, the first task in deconstruction would be that of overturning binary opposition. To fully comprehend this, a reader must understand that in a text, he/she is dealing with violent hierarchy as opposed to peaceful coexistence. For example, signified over signifier, activity over passivity, man over woman etc., _____
 (A) The process of overturning, is of trivial importance when it comes to deconstruction.
 (B) Binary oppositions exist in texts, and according to Derrida, they should be constructed.
 (C) In other words, as a result of the violent hierarchy, one word of each pair is a victim of oppression.
 (D) Deconstruction would involve overturning the hierarchy at a given moment.
23. Mercury is the innermost planet in the solar system. It is the smallest of all planets and the most eccentric. It orbits the sun once in about eighty eight earth days. Mercury's surface is similar to that of the earth's moon and it is heavily cratered indicating that it has been geologically inactive for billions of years. Mercury's axis has the smallest tilt compared to that of any other planet in the solar system. _____
 (A) However, Mercury's orbital eccentricity is the largest.
 (B) A large number of craters is a characteristic of Mercury.
 (C) However, Mercury's orbital eccentricity is the smallest.
 (D) The tilt of the Earth's axis is more than that of Mercury's.
24. International health experts are warning of a mounting health crisis in parts of Africa because of an influx of counterfeit medicine from Asia that is playing havoc with the treatment of diseases such as malaria. Porous borders in Africa, coupled with indifferent oversight in China, are combining to turn the continent and its pressing health problems into a free-for-all for maverick manufacturers, some of whom are producing pills with no active ingredients at all. _____
 (A) We have recognised this problem.
 (B) Efforts to combat the activity are in their infancy.
 (C) This causes drug resistance building all over Africa.
 (D) This problem has not been addressed so far.
25. Genocide does not appear out of thin air. In most cases there are years, even decades, in which we could detect the warning signs, if we could be bothered. It would be less expensive in lives and money if we reacted when the hate propaganda began, rather than when the mass graves are being unearthed. _____
 (A) War criminals continue to travel the world relatively freely, without fear of arrest.
 (B) Our words of condemnation rarely match our willingness to enforce existing international conventions.
 (C) Yet there is no need for new international laws to apprehend alleged war criminals.
 (D) Action now is less costly than paying for peacekeeping forces and refugee camps.
- Directions for questions 26 to 40:** The sentences given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is indicated with a number. Identify the correct sequence of sentences which form a logically coherent paragraph and indicate the correct sequence in the box provided below each question.
26. (1) What should be its idea of a "tough response" to Pakistan-backed terrorists killing Indian soldiers along the LoC?
 (2) Prime Minister Narendra Modi reportedly took the decision to assert the rights allocated to India as per the Indus Water treaty and utilise

the western rivers of the Indus basin to maximum potential.

- (3) When war is not an option, controlled strikes are too risky and sending dossiers to Pakistan doesn't yield any result, what should India do to drive sense into Pakistan?
- (4) The buzz is that New Delhi should use water as a weapon to bring Islamabad to heel.
- (5) This has prompted experts to wallow in a debate on whether India should come out of the treaty to teach the enemy state a lesson.

27. (1) Nothing great, let alone happiness, can develop without active forgetfulness, and happiness can be found only where time stands still.
- (2) How many memories can a person stand, and how many does he need?
 - (3) Humans are constitutionally incapable of happiness, since they lack the much-needed ability to forget.
 - (4) Memories only mar life and the pursuit of happiness, and their disadvantages by far outweigh their advantages.
 - (5) Because of this, they are forever enchained by the strings of their past.

28. (1) It is unfortunate that India has not been able to shed the image of a highly corrupt nation even after seven decades of Independence.
- (2) In the recent past however, things have undoubtedly changed for the better - even if only marginally.
 - (3) But this is small comfort - a lot more needs to be done before we can relax the fight against corruption among public servants.
 - (4) This is thanks to digitisation and the sensible pruning of prescribed procedures.
 - (5) As an example, the average Indian believes that he cannot get even the basic services to which he is entitled under the law, without greasing the palm of one or more officials at the ground level.

29. (1) That will be a challenge.
- (2) Different ailments required wholly different treatments, often with little in common.
 - (3) Drug-releasing stents were one of the first fruits of this trend, which increasingly requires vastly different sorts of health-care firms to mesh their research efforts
 - (4) There used to be a world of difference between treating a patient with a device—such as a fake hip or a pacemaker—and using biology and biochemistry.
 - (5) But that is changing as medical advances—such as those being trumpeted at the biotechnology industry's annual gathering this week in Chicago—foster combinations of surgical implants and other hardware with support from medicines.

30. (1) The country is engaged in a prolonged coming-out party, where the world is at last noticing its size, achievements and potential.
- (2) A young population, declining dependency ratio and higher savings rate lead even the most sober

economic forecasters to expect the growth rate to average 6% or so for the next few decades.

- (3) If the difficulties facing organised retailers in India are huge, then the possible rewards must be even huger to have attracted such intense domestic and foreign interest.
- (4) The economy is one of the world's fastest growing, with GDP expanding at an average annual rate of about 7.5% for the past three years.
- (5) This is part of India's broader surge of economic self-confidence at home, boosted by a spell in the international spotlight.

31. (1) Rather, I have in mind smaller, less dramatic, more everyday forms of injustices and misrecognitions suffered by individuals.
- (2) I speak in particular of one wrong which I call false moral equivalence that individuals in our society appear to face increasingly in everyday life.
 - (3) To falsely attribute a bad quality to a person when he does not possess it is to misrecognise him and such misrecognition can leave a permanent scar.
 - (4) Such oppression of large groups is not the topic here.
 - (5) When people speak of social injustice or misrecognition, they usually have in mind the persistent suffering of large marginalised groups such as Dalits, Adivasis, minorities or women.

32. (1) That is the vision of Dubai, a thriving emirate on the edge of the Persian Gulf that aims to create a world-class capital market.
- (2) Since dealers first gathered in the fug of London's coffee houses and under the fabled buttonwood tree in lower Manhattan, the world's great financial centres have built their capital markets and reputations over centuries, one trade at a time.
 - (3) Ruled by a wealthy and ambitious family, the al-Maktoums, it makes no secret of its wish to become the main financial centre between Europe and Asia.
 - (4) Now along comes an upstart (perched on a tiny patch of Middle Eastern desert, no less) daring to suggest it wants to join them almost overnight.
 - (5) Dubai and its rulers are not alone.

33. (1) Only when the substance is inhaled or swallowed does it become fatal.
- (2) The assassin would have been able to carry the toxin in a glass bottle knowing that its radioactivity would be readily absorbed by the vial itself.
 - (3) The substance that killed Alexander Litvinenko, polonium-210, belongs to a group of radioactive poisons that can be used to kill while leaving the murderer unscathed.
 - (4) It cannot pass through skin.
 - (5) Opening the bottle at arm's length would be enough to protect the killer from receiving a deadly dose.

34. (1) Guacamole is mostly mashed avocado.
(2) Last year Brenda Lifsey of Los Angeles bought a tub of "guacamole" made by Kraft Foods.
(3) The label confirmed her suspicions.
(4) When she gave it a try, she noticed something amiss and she said, "it just didn't taste avocadoey".
(5) Kraft's version is less than 2% fruit and instead it uses modified food starch, oil, corn syrup and dye.

35. (1) Would a little more attention and a few more weeks of effort in 1947 have spared the world a nuclear-tipped time bomb that keeps ticking on both sides?
(2) Nowhere does the unfinished business of partition bleed more profusely than in the continuing conflict between India and Pakistan over Jammu and Kashmir.
(3) We can never know the answer to this question.
(4) Seven decades on, they have only themselves to blame for missing opportunity after opportunity to fix the troubled relationship they inherited.
(5) Nor should India and Pakistan blame the British and Mountbatten for all their problems.

36. (1) Modern lives have spiralled unthinkingly into a vortex, driven predominantly by modern pace of life
(2) Life and society in the 21st century are profoundly stress generating.
(3) Crucially, what starts off as a minimal disturbance in one sphere of activity can have significant ramifications that affect many life spheres, if left unattended.
(4) While a range of reasons may be held responsible, central to all manner of stress genesis is "the yawning gap between expectation and reality".
(5) The word stress, used loosely today in society, has many connotations and can imply a range of circumstances from ordinary workplace or familial dissonance to serious mental disturbance.

37. (1) But don't let the seeming insignificance of that fool you.
(2) It has made sellers in the offline world queasy.
(3) The advent of online sellers has already started triggering a massive churn in the way selling is done in India, as it has in many other parts of the world.
(4) "A low single digit," as they say these days in e-commerce circles, is roughly how much online selling accounts for in India's retail market.
(5) Not even they dispute the forecast about the future having a significant online component.

38. (1) What is even more serious is the arrival into Syria and Iraq of an estimated 1,000 young men from abroad, especially the United States and the United Kingdom.
(2) There is now unassailable evidence that ISIS has managed to draw substantial support from highly motivated youth.
(3) We do know of how a large number of youth from the West became fascinated by the Al-Qaeda in the late 1990s and in the days following 9/11, and one sees a revival of the trend after a short lull following the liquidation of Bin Laden in 2011.
(4) This is however, not something new.
(5) Only very few countries can be blind to this sinister development because of its serious implications for their own domestic stability.

39. (1) Bad as these figures are, they are flattered by the one in ten residents of Britain who speak a language other than English at home.
(2) Fewer young people are studying languages in school, a trend that has accelerated since 2004, when the government allowed English schools to make foreign languages optional for students aged 14 and over.
(3) The image of the Briton abroad, speaking English slowly and loudly in the expectation that eventually the natives will get the idea, is a stereotype with a good deal of truth behind it.
(4) The next generation is unlikely to do even this well.
(5) According to a survey by the European Commission last year, just 30% of Britons can converse in a language other than their own (only Hungarians did worse).

40. (1) "We've had families where the husband is a middle-manager, but the application is fronted by the wife because she took a hairdressing course years ago."
(2) "The technical requirements for getting into many countries are getting tougher," says Richard Gregan, boss of Overseas Emigration, a firm that helps British folk move overseas.
(3) Builders, engineers and doctors are all popular, but so are some less obvious trades: "Hairdressers are in high demand in Australia," says Mr. Gregan.
(4) Although emigration may be getting more popular, it is also—outside the European Union at least—becoming harder.
(5) Most countries prefer skilled workers, but it is not always clear which skills will get the nod.

Exercise – 6

Directions for questions 1 to 40: In each of the following questions, a paragraph with a 'blank' is given. From the four choices select the sentence, which can go into the blank to make the paragraph logically coherent.

1. We have already exhausted the traditional sources. (_____) If we achieve in this area there will be no cause for frustration.
(A) Now we have to reduce the number of industries.
(B) Now we have to go in search of non-conventional sources of energy.
(C) Now we have to bargain with foreign countries.
(D) Now we have to find out a substitute for power.
2. We must make all efforts to improve our economic situation. Internal trade cannot make any change. (_____) Also we have to reduce imports. This will help to increase the internal accrual and give us a firm base to proceed.
(A) We have to seek foreign help.
(B) We have to work harder than before.
(C) We have to increase exports.
(D) We have to practice frugality.
3. Science has revolutionized our lives. It has brought about industrialisation producing things of immense value for everyday use. (_____) It has thus worked wonders and made India self-sufficient in food and clothing.
(A) It has reduced the prices of things of everyday use.
(B) By helping exports it has made us rich.
(C) By providing medical supplies it has increased human longevity.
(D) It has helped to increase agricultural production.
4. The dowry system is a great evil prevalent in Indian society. Marriage which used to be a sacrament has now acquired the character of a business transaction. (_____) At whatever cost we must eradicate this evil from our society.
(A) It is the duty of young men to give up the chance of accepting dowry even if it implies big financial loss.
(B) It is no use to enact laws against it.
(C) Business is business, it doesn't like to suffer loss.
(D) Those involved may not like to call it a business.
5. The percentage of literacy has substantially gone up. From a bare ten percent at the time of Independence, it has gone up to about 40%. (_____) The shortfall is due to a fall in the death rate owing to control of disease, malnutrition and hunger.
(A) Of course it shows a wonderful increase.
(B) It is far below expectations.
(C) Most people do not like to get literate.
(D) In other parts of the world the percentage is far below.
6. There is a population explosion in India. That is, the standard of living of our people is quite low in comparison to that in the advanced countries of the world. (_____) Whatever progress we make, is neutralized by the rapidly growing population.
(A) It seems that there is no remedy for evil.
(B) Most of the people are disappointed.
(C) Of course we have made a lot of progress.
(D) No one is bothered about the danger.
7. Students are full of energy and enthusiasm. They have a natural predilection for justice and for fair play. (_____) Students have spearheaded many national movements and have brought about radical changes.
(A) They have enough time to do whatever they like.
(B) They have no responsibility and have nothing to loose.
(C) No one will question their right to fight.
(D) Their young minds can purify the politics of our country of all dross and stench.
8. There was no pollution of air and water in the past. The din and noise, smoke and fumes emitted by motor vehicles or railway trains was not there. (_____) Now pollution has snatched away even the Ganga from us.
(A) The river water was pure and health giving.
(B) All citizens cared to bury the wastage under soil.
(C) Cleaning was done regularly.
(D) Vehicles used to be checked regularly.
9. Black money means unaccounted money, money on which no tax has been paid. It is used in a surreptitious manner. (_____) Suitable vigilance should be maintained by government agencies which are responsible for this work.
(A) The best way to avoid this is to enforce payment of tax.
(B) We must advise the holder of black money to give it off to some charitable institutions.
(C) Hence we must help the authorities to unearth it.
(D) The government must write off the tax in order to help laundering of the black money.
10. An Engineer has a sense of satisfaction that he is actively helping in the advancement of his country. (_____) Big dams, buildings, bridges, etc. inspire a sense of awe.
(A) He has enough opportunity to amass money.
(B) No one else has such great opportunities to satisfy personal desires.
(C) His work is easy and it involves no danger.
(D) Further, engineering work itself is very interesting.
11. The current debates on media-engineering, combined with what we know of educational controls, make one feel that the time for certain kinds of self-expression is running out. (_____) On one hand, Hindutva defines Indian Muslims and Christians as enemies of everything Indian. On the other hand, Ashish Nandy has spent an equal amount of time and effort in demolishing the secular as well as culturally alienated, deracinated creatures who suffer from an incurable malignity towards religion.
(A) This is especially true of the definition of identities.
(B) The structures of personal histories are derived from complex yet concrete experiences.
(C) All Hindus were loyalists and all Christians were patriots.
(D) Secularism is a state which is not affiliated to any denomination.

12. A great leader has something timeless about him and he remains consequential. He cannot be deprived of the credit for the services he rendered and the values he stood for, even if his ideas and policies become passé and even if the rulers of the day find his memory inconvenient or unprofitable. (____). Jawaharlal Nehru is one such leader that modern India produced.
- Over and above any virtue, there is the matter of temperament that gives a leader his character.
 - Above all, people's collective memory will not allow him to fade into oblivion.
 - A less competent leader would be driven either by the mob or become a dictator.
 - The commitment to the institutions of state is one of the most important virtues of a leader.
13. In most of the industries today, bonus has become a vexing problem. (____) Although originally conceived of as an incentive to boost productive effort, it has grown into a monster, ready to swallow the very industry that sustains the scheme.
- A proper rapport is sure to develop and continue year after year.
 - The workers would expect good rewards for a good output.
 - It is concerned with updating technology and introduction of mechanical contrivances.
 - This problem appears annually around festival time and ruins the joyous mood of the period.
14. Today, it is taken for granted that 'World History' exists. Muslims, Jews and Chinese ; each have their own calendars and celebrate their own New Year's Day.(____). Thanks to this, it is possible to readily translate dates from the Chinese calendar, or from the Roman, Greek or Mayan, into the same chronological system that underlies the histories of, say, Vietnam or Australia.
- A single global calendar enables us to place events everywhere on a single timeline.
 - But for most practical matters, including government, commerce and science, the world employs a single common calendar.
 - Without a single global calendar, temporal comparisons across cultures and traditions would be impossible.
 - Most countries, cultures or religious groups have lived according to their own calendars.
15. Lal Bahadur Shastri was greatly influenced by his philosophy teacher, when he was in the Kashi Vidyapeeth. (____) And here, too, he gave finishing touches to his life's unique philosophy.
- One should not run after power, or office, but work quietly with detachment without expecting rewards.
 - His honesty and integrity were very strong.
 - It is here that he got the degree "Shastri" in philosophy.
 - This, he learnt from his teacher Bhagwandas.
16. Scientists are increasingly investigating the role circadian rhythms play in the development of diabetes. (____). Some of the health concerns are, sleep-wake cycles, circadian rhythms also regulate hormones that affect metabolism, appetite, insulin, and blood glucose. When circadian rhythms are out of sync, the body's metabolic health can decline and a risk for diabetes can increase.
- Circadian rhythms affect many areas of your health, some of which you might not be aware of.
 - Despite the increasingly strong evidence linking sleep to diabetes, sleep problems remain an overlooked factor in the risk for and management of the disease.
 - Poor sleep interferes with insulin and blood glucose thereby leading to diabetes.
 - Sleep disruption increases the risk of Type II diabetes.
17. In the armed forces, before independence, Muslims constituted around 35 percent of the total strength. (____) Why so few Muslims?
- Most of them were recruited from Punjab and nearby areas.
 - Today, it has gone down to just a mere two percent out of a total close to a million.
 - This is basically due to a lack of lobby.
 - This can be attributed to a change in human behaviour.
18. It would be a Herculean task to remodel our settlements to keep them clean through proper waste disposal systems. As such we have already realized that, recycling of waste liquids and solids would be a saner approach. (____)
- Now we are very used to human interference with nature.
 - We may not be able to survive utilising the available resources.
 - But organising such measures will involve considerable time, effort, management and education.
 - Many of our organisations lack this foresight.
19. When a bird hits an aircraft, it can cause potentially catastrophic damage. (____) So a team at Britain's Defence Evaluation and Research Agency plans to use crystals that glow when fractured to warn of such unseen damage.
- This makes visual inspection of damage unreliable.
 - This is one of the greatest dangers of information technology.
 - This is the ease with which communication goes on these days.
 - But in planes made of carbon composites, such damage may be impossible to spot.
20. The General Electric Company is setting up India's first multidisciplinary research centre. (____) It will contribute to the development of multidisciplinary engineering capabilities in India.
- Named the GE India Technology centre, it is also the largest of its kind.
 - It plans to recruit 500 research scientists.
 - This will help develop GE's global business.
 - The project will be over by December, 2000.
21. India was the first country to attain independence after World War II. The Indian anti-colonial struggle left a deep impact on the political developments of other Asian and African countries. (____)
- Africans used the methods successfully tried by India in their struggle for freedom.
 - India extended a hand of friendship and cooperation to Africans in their struggle against colonialism and racialism.
 - Even Asian countries like Japan and Indonesia were colonized by the British.
 - Many other colonies drew inspiration from India.

22. () There are several cave paintings, stone engravings and carved figures which bear this out. The Neanderthal man attempted this too, but his drawings of the tools he used show that they were rather crude.
- Prehistoric man used sophisticated tools for drawing and carving figures.
 - The Cro-Magnon man, who was the forerunner of modern man, earned his daily bread through paintings.
 - The Cro-Magnon man, who was the forerunner of modern man, was the first fine artist in the history of man's evolution.
 - Prehistoric man pursued painting and carving figures as a hobby.
23. The natural atmosphere which man has inherited from the past, has been deteriorating under the impact of industrialization. Factories pump millions of tons of dust into the air, vehicles spread fumes and sprays are used to kill agricultural pests – all combine to change the ideal picture. () The situation near big cities and heavily industrialized areas has become particularly bad, and the air is not fit for breathing.
- Movement of vehicular traffic on the roads should be restricted.
 - The pollution of air has become a matter of great concern because it continues to increase as civilization spreads.
 - Society will have to move towards stricter pollution control.
 - The atmosphere should be protected as it is a great and irreplaceable resource for living.
24. In recent times, the number of working women has increased considerably in urban areas. With more and more women opting for career-oriented courses, offices and business establishments are flooded with applications from qualified women. () Women are working side by side with men in all walks of life.
- A working woman's life is not a bed of roses.
 - In fact, there are very few workplaces today which do not have single women.
 - It is possible to maintain a good standard of living only if the woman contributes to the family income.
 - Even in small towns and villages, most women are employed.
25. For several thousands of years, the moon has been the only satellite of the earth. Today, however, the earth has many other satellites – all made by man. () However, some of them will still be going around the earth thousands of years from now.
- Artificial satellites do not fall because they are not affected by earth's gravity.
 - They travel in an orbit around the earth.
 - As they speed along, they tend to go straight off into space.
 - These artificial satellites are very much smaller than the moon.
26. In the past, Indian women have had their moments of glory. The concept of the female "Shakti" respected women's rights right from ancient times. () History has produced 'Jhansi Ki Rani' and "Razia Begum", but most women were not always on par with their male counterparts.
- Best, women were relegated to the background by male chauvinists.
 - But women did not always enjoy the privilege of being totally free.
 - Most women were suppressed and oppressed.
 - Down the realm of mythology, there were women who were enlightened.
27. () According to various travel agencies, demand for air tickets has risen by 15 –25% in the last year, while corporate travel has risen by 50%. Software professionals account for the major part of increase in foreign travel for work purposes. The number of companies engaged in software exports is growing fast.
- Corporate travel is on the increase because Indian businesses and businessmen have more business contacts with the outside world.
 - Some sectors of the economy are booming and earning high profits for people.
 - Software professionals are frequently on the move as they fly from one off shore project to another.
 - The increasing number of software professionals has resulted in a bonanza for travel companies.
28. It would always be a good idea to do good things that bring happiness to others. If an individual is not able to bring happiness to others, it is certainly a good idea to refrain from causing unhappiness to others. () It reminds man of the nature of his relationship with the universe, more so, since it is the day on which the earth begins a new revolution around the sun.
- People feel that it is a good idea to make resolutions to alter their ways of living on the beginning of the year.
 - Ultimately, the responsibility for one's destiny rests totally with the individual himself.
 - Since man tends to either be ignorant or forget this principle, New Year is an important time for making a fresh start and resolutions for the future.
 - New Year's Day is a time to remind people of the eternal movement that is the law and pulse of the universe.
29. Most of us form opinions about people, events, circumstances and situations. Our opinions depend predominantly on our own character, behaviour and prevailing circumstances. ()
- Most of us in society depend and act based on others' opinions of us.
 - Hence, when there are changes in these factors, our opinions also change.
 - We should develop a very good personality to boost the positiveness in our opinion about self.
 - Hence, it is important for all of us not to depend on others' opinions.
30. Convergence of technologies primarily calls for a networked environment. In such an environment, network engineers are required to keep the system up and running all the time. () At the entry level, technical skills are considered more important than conceptual skills which accrue through experience.
- Networking is a high priority area in the corporate world.
 - Large corporates are in the process of setting up intranets connecting all their offices and extranets linking up vendors and dealers.
 - They need to be well versed in communication skills.
 - They need to have well honed technical skills.

31. Environmental degradation is a matter of great concern to us. () We must distinguish between environmental decay as it continues to take place on its own and the one caused by man. It should be realised that some decay is natural and unavoidable and there simply is nothing that we can do about it.
 (A) We have no option, but to take it as a fact of life.
 (B) If our race did not exist at all, the global ecosystem would continue to decay, inspite of us.
 (C) It should however be remembered that all environmental degradation is not man made.
 (D) The difference between environmental decay and environmental pollution is easy to see.
32. In African areas where colonialism introduced European settlement, the societies were structured on the basis of racial discrimination. () Africans were denied the right to vote or lease their land. They were forced to work on low wages.
 (A) Racial discrimination tried to reduce the African to subhuman levels.
 (B) In the past discrimination was based on religion, region or caste.
 (C) There is no proper existence of the societies.
 (D) Till the 16th century, inferiority was not associated with Asians or Africans.
33. One major change in careers is that one can work from home. () So far, only work relating to Information Technology has been thus affected. It is expected that many other careers will afford this flexibility in the future.
 (A) Therefore one should develop a confident, outgoing personality.
 (B) There is no such thing as a permanent job.
 (C) New technologies ensure that geographical distance is not a hindrance to one's work.
 (D) While it is true that people will switch jobs faster than ever before, one must be loyal to one's organisation.
34. Population growth and economic development leading to rising standards of living of a country act and react on each other. In our country, particularly in urban areas, better off families are smaller in size than the poorer families. ()
 (A) A rise in population marks a growth in productivity.
 (B) Developed Western countries are able to cope with the tension between population growth and standards of livings.
 (C) Rapid increase in population may have an adverse impact on the pace of economic development.
 (D) If development is not fast enough to meet the needs of the population, poverty and over population will result.
35. () Science intervenes to clarify our sense of wonder at distant stars and galaxies. And at the same time, science peeps into our innermost self. Be it fine arts, history or sociology, science and technology are no longer disinterested onlookers.
 (A) Science is a question of ideas – a way of thinking.
 (B) Science leads to the pursuit of truth without pre-judgement.
 (C) Science has increasingly pervaded our lives.
 (D) In modern times, there is not a single aspect of our life that has not been influenced by science.
36. Traditionally, the scourge of pestilence and epidemics led to a massive scale of mortality of human population and of cattle in villages. Small pox, cholera and plague instilled mystical terror in the hearts of the people. () It contributed to erroneous religious beliefs.
 (A) The cases of possession were too frequent both for men and women in villages.
 (B) This terror was often beyond human control and hence bred fatalism, superstition and ritualistic obscurantism.
 (C) This has inspired confidence among people.
 (D) All this has severely eroded people's faith in superstitious beliefs.
37. One of the most glaring and visible sights in the urban areas is proliferation of women workers. () The proliferation of administrative jobs both in public and private sector created a demand for educated personnel. Developmental activities and welfare work also created openings for scientific, technical, medical and para-medical persons.
 (A) The rising cost of living, access to education and social changes in urban areas have led to the withdrawal of the taboos that earlier affected women of higher classes.
 (B) Society still considers women as home makers.
 (C) An out-side job, however prestigious or lucrative it is, does not absolve women from their familial role.
 (D) Women have to live within the male dominated family structure.
38. Science is the means by which the whole of our civilisation is rapidly being transformed. () But now science is progressing by leaps and bounds, for all to see. The fabric of our civilisation has changed enormously in our own life time and is changing more and more rapidly from year to year.
 (A) Ancient society was not congenial for the development of science.
 (B) In order to understand the present and to control the future, it is necessary to know the history of science.
 (C) In the past, science grew steadily and imperceptibly.
 (D) In order to draw full benefits from science, we have to understand how science is related to social and economic factors.
39. () To begin with they must have collected anything they could eat – seeds, nuts, fruits, roots, honey and any small animal that could be caught with bare hands. The largest food sharing unit tended to concentrate upon a certain type of food which was easily available to them in plenty. Thus, human groups eating one type of food came to consider themselves as 'Kins' or fellow beings of the same community or clan.
 (A) Earliest human groups entirely depended on hunting animals for their food.
 (B) The social life of the earliest human groups of tribes revolved around food gathering.
 (C) Food gathering was the only preoccupation in the life of the early man.
 (D) Early man's survival depended entirely on nature.

40. The computer is like a double edged sword. It can cut us free from mundane activities, but it can also put us under constant watch. () The choice is ours to make.
- (A) We need to have a through knowledge of computers, in order to benefit from it.
 - (B) Computer related mistakes are well known and they can create havoc.
 - (C) Computers may also be misused, sometimes for fraud or crime.
 - (D) How it is used depends strictly on people who decide to use or misuse this technology.

Exercise – 7

Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each of the following questions presents 4 statements of which 3, when placed in appropriate order would form a contextually complete paragraph. Pick the statement that is not part of that context.

1. (A) Darkness will envelop the strangler figs and pencil cedars of the forests below and engulf the angelfish and wrasse on the Great Barrier Reef.
(B) On Tuesday, the sky above Queensland's reefs and rainforests will undergo a brief but dramatic transformation.
(C) The landscape that lies below the eclipse's path is one of the most remarkable on the planet: a juxtaposition of rainforest and a vast expanse of gleaming coral.
(D) Just after sunrise, a black mark will appear at the sun's edge and expand to cover its entire disc.
2. (A) The majority who voted for him were put off by the radical changes advocated by the Republican market and religious fundamentalists.
(B) The key to electoral success in today's developed states is winning over the "stabilising class" who are committed to the stability and continuity of the existing social, economic and political order.
(C) The core of his much-publicised "hope" proved to be that the system can survive with modest changes.
(D) Far from being perceived as a radical transformer, Obama won them over, and that's why he was re-elected.
3. (A) Just think what could happen if the winds of change sweeping the Arab region were to collide with the slow-moving front which is the international climate negotiations.
(B) This weekend we will see the birth of the Arab Youth Climate Movement.
(C) Young people in the Middle East and North Africa have inspired many of us during the past two years, and they will do so again on Saturday.
(D) They are taking to the streets in more than a dozen countries, only this time it won't be to topple a dictator – it will be to demand action on climate change.
4. (A) It may no longer be just anecdotal that every third person in Kerala is a migrant worker from outside the State.
(B) When people from Kerala migrated to various parts of Asia and Africa during the days of the British Empire, they were in the forefront of struggles for workers' rights.
(C) Along with Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, Kerala is experiencing a massive influx of migrant workers into its emerging urban areas and its hinterland.
(D) High wages, and the shortage of skilled and unskilled labour due to high education levels and migration from the State to West Asian countries, make Kerala an attractive destination for workers from north, central and north-eastern India.
5. (A) Bangalore's international status as India's first city-of-the-future – the site of a burgeoning IT industry, and a centre of cutting-edge technology and science – is, literally, sinking beneath a sea of garbage.
(B) The long-term solution must find a place for garbage cleaners and recyclers.
(C) The crisis that hit the city a few weeks ago when garbage contractors had nowhere to dump the lorry-loads resulted in an invasion of trash onto pavements, streets and water bodies.
(D) If unregulated traffic and bad roads have tarnished its image, the inability of its civic authority to dispose of 4,500 tonnes of garbage generated daily by its 8.5 million residents only adds to the stink of its already compromised reputation.
6. (A) Instead, it can involve not only the two families, but whole communities as well.
(B) In an India that is fractured along caste lines, a marriage is never the simple establishment of "a relationship between two independent, adult individuals."
(C) An inter-caste marriage without parental approval is, therefore, a potential trigger for violence in rural India.
(D) Social stigmas and caste inequalities cannot be wiped out overnight, but surely the law enforcers can show greater anticipation and quicker reflexes in familiar situations that give rise to tensions between caste groups.
7. (A) Of course, what he meant was obvious.
(B) And quite often, all it takes to trigger nationalist euphoria is a single silver medal.
(C) If you prepared yourself well and gave yourself the best chance to maximise your talents, the results are bound to come.
(D) Decrying the great Indian obsession with results and results alone in sports, Rahul Dravid said, at a function in Bhubaneswar recently, that Indian sportspersons would do well to concentrate on the "process" instead.
8. (A) In recent years, some progress has been made against malaria, which is caused by a parasite, *Plasmodium falciparum* that is transmitted to humans by mosquitoes.
(B) Ten years ago, the World Health Organization recommended abandoning chloroquine in favour of a very effective combination therapy based on artemisinin (A.C.T).

- (C) But just as nets are vulnerable to holes and wily mosquitoes, so, too, have our efforts to treat malaria been plagued by gaps, failures and the extraordinary cleverness of the pathogen itself.
- (D) The world spends roughly a billion dollars a year trying to contain the disease — mostly through insecticide-treated bed nets — and treating it at government-run clinics.
9. (A) Most important, former smokers have to rediscover that it is possible to enjoy life without cigarettes, although the yearning may never die completely.
- (B) Today, 19 percent of American adults smoke, down from more than 42 percent half a century ago, when Luther Terry, the United States surgeon general, formed a committee to produce the first official report on the health effects of smoking.
- (C) Now, however, the decline in adult smoking has stalled despite the economic downturn and the soaring price of cigarettes.
- (D) Ever-increasing restrictions on where people can smoke have helped to swell the ranks of former smokers.
10. (A) In recent years, some research has suggested that a high-fat diet may be bad for the brain, at least in lab animals.
- (B) Can exercise protect against such damage?
- (C) That question may have particular relevance now, as the butter-and cream-laden holidays fast approaching have prompted several new and important studies.
- (D) So if you can't walk away from the buffet table, be sure to at least take a walk afterward.
11. (A) Long years of house arrest and isolation from the outside world, including from her own family, have transformed Suu Kyi into a seasoned politician.
- (B) She is conscious of the lack of national capacity to transform Myanmar into a democratic state in the near future.
- (C) Her pragmatism made things easier for the reformist President to take the next step — allowing her and her party the National League for Democracy (NLD) to take part in the electoral process.
- (D) When the regime showed signs of reconciliation, she came to realise that a rigid and a confrontational stance with the regime could not just reverse the limited reforms the government had initiated under its road map to democracy, but could even make her politically irrelevant.
12. (A) The most serene relationships are those in which the power structure is accepted unquestioningly by both partners in the dyad, and both can therefore be relatively true to their respective selves and each other within the framework of this acceptance.
- (B) Looking around, one can see that in most dyadic relationships (those involving two people), there is the tacit, often explicit, assumption, that one of the two has a casting vote.
- (C) Whether between parent and child, man and woman, boss and subordinate, teacher and student, sibling and sibling, friend and friend or service provider and service recipient, most fallouts take place when one doesn't recognise or respect the authority of the other, or worse, attempts to reverse the power balance in the equation.
- (D) So for millennia, in our country certainly, patriarchy has been accepted as an incontrovertible bedrock of cultural existence, except in certain pockets, where matriarchy ruled the roost.
13. (A) On two afternoons last week the University Commonwealth Society held its customary tea parties, designed to welcome students from a wide variety of Commonwealth countries who have just arrived in Cambridge at the beginning of the academic year.
- (B) Students from a large number of countries, and representing a wide range of academic disciplines, gathered in a pleasant room in one of the colleges, to enjoy that essentially English phenomenon: tea, sandwiches and cakes.
- (C) It is certainly likely that a number of the tea party people will go on to distinguished careers — academic and otherwise — in their various countries.
- (D) If you wanted a good demonstration of the international nature of the University of Cambridge, you could hardly find a better example.
14. (A) With all the gory statistics related to smoking at our disposal, it would be hard to disagree with the above statement, yet, fools or not, men and women in countless numbers choose to continue consuming tobacco products.
- (B) In this context, it's important also to understand that tobacco products are the only legally available products that can kill up to one half of their regular users if consumed as recommended by the manufacturer.
- (C) Despite the proposals in the World Health Organisation's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, adopted in 2005 by the World Health Assembly, progress made seems so limited that in India alone, within the next two years, around 10 lakh people will die because of smoking.
- (D) A cigar has "...a fire at one end and a fool at the other," said Horace Greeley.
15. (A) The study by Liverpool John Moores University is the first to suggest that a simple exercise programme has an effect similar to that of the stem cells, when they are cajoled into producing new tissues through special shots.
- (B) Regular and vigorous exercise can activate dormant stem cells in the heart, which heal the damage caused by a heart attack, says a new study.
- (C) People suffering from even low, subclinical levels of psychological stress are at an increased risk of death from external causes and cardiovascular diseases.
- (D) Strenuous exercises include 30 minutes of running or cycling daily, enough to work up a sweat, the European Heart Journal reports.
16. (A) Cancer cells thrive in low-oxygen conditions, reverting to an earlier, albeit less efficient, form of metabolism known as fermentation.
- (B) Unfortunately, the emphasis on cancer cells as defective loose cannons is at odds with the stubborn way they outwit both the body's defences and the physician's armoury.
- (C) Medical science treats cancer as a disease in which rogue cells proliferate uncontrollably, running amok around the body.
- (D) Therapy focuses on killing the cancer before it kills the host.

17. (A) Though public mistrust of politics is at unprecedented levels, successive attempts at reform, good and bad alike have grazed or run onto the rocks of public indifference too often.
 (B) Nobody whose vision of a better Britain includes a stronger democracy, positive human rights, more vigorous local institutions and a less deferential social order should take satisfaction from the police and crime commissioner election results last week.
 (C) The public may say they want change, but conservatives believe the public is more at ease with the old order.
 (D) The inadequacies of the police and crime commissioner system are many, but the low turnout and the resulting weak mandate for those elected have written another troubling chapter in the saga of failed British democratic and constitutional reform.
18. (A) The picturesque island of Katchal has an aura of an inexplicable mystique about it.
 (B) The Royal Observatory in London had declared that the first ray of the sun will fall on the island of Katchal to usher in the 21st century.
 (C) It was in the year 1999 that a remote island, Katchal, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands suddenly attracted global attention.
 (D) Katchal again grabbed the headlines unfortunately when a Tsunami devastated the island.
19. (A) Every day after school I would head for the restaurant and work until ten.
 (B) Saturdays I worked from two until eleven.
 (C) My first job taught me discipline, responsibility and brought me a level of personal satisfaction few of my friends had experienced.
 (D) At that age it was tough going to work and watching my friends run off to swim or play.
20. (A) If you want to strengthen the muscles of your arm to achieve more, you must train them.
 (B) If you want to toughen up your leg muscles, you must first exert them.
 (C) If you want to live a more peaceful life, you must think more peaceful thoughts.
 (D) Similarly, your mind will do wonderful things for you if you only let it.

Directions for questions 21 to 40: Each of the following questions presents 5 statements of which 4, when placed in appropriate order, would form a contextually complete paragraph. Pick the statement that is not part of that context and mark the number corresponding with that statement in the box provided below each question.

21. (1) Estonia is a European success story
 (2) Despite being a small country, it manages to be a technology leader, an example to the world in things such as e – government and the number of start-ups per head.
 (3) Estonia emerged, newly independent, from Soviet rule in the early 1990s.
 (4) Its economy is among the continent's fastest growing.
 (5) It is a respected member of the European Union and the Euro.

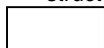
22. (1) Although dengue is more lethal, some say chikungunya hurts more and lasts longer.
 (2) The disease, which is spread by mosquitoes and is common in Africa and Asia has now come to the Caribbean.
 (3) Those diagnosed with chikungunya fever may not care to know that its name, an East African word, means "that which bends up", a reference to the contorted posture of sufferers.
 (4) Dengue is already endemic along the Texas-Mexico border, and this strain of chikungunya is carried by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which also deals in dengue and prefers tropical regions.
 (5) The pain, felt mostly in the joints, makes chikungunya similar to dengue fever.

23. (1) And yet selfies continue to explode in number, reproducing exponentially, filling up server farms and data plans and camera rolls.
 (2) It's that everyone who posts a selfie must be getting something out of it, something so life-affirming that it makes the harshness endurable.
 (3) No one posts a picture to social media without anticipating the mockery, it will receive, either in the form of direct comments or indirect hatred from the wider media.
 (4) Selfies are not inherently political acts, but these resonant, addictive unregulated images are another manifestation of this growing distrust of the mainstream and the swelling desire by many individuals to reclaim their own narratives now that they have the virtual microphone.
 (5) It's not just that a cultural faucet, once turned on can never be turned off.

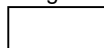
24. (1) In most of the developing countries the work opportunities available for the poor are so restricted that they cannot work their way out of misery.
 (2) Many of them have no land and no prospect of ever getting any.
 (3) Rural unemployment produces mass migration into cities, leading to a rate of urban growth which would tax the resources of even the richest societies.
 (4) They are underemployed or totally unemployed and when they do find occasional work their productivity is exceedingly low.
 (5) There is no hope for them in the rural areas and hence they drift into the big cities.

25. (1) Most of us increasingly depend on digital technologies to order groceries, book a taxi ride or train and flight tickets, file tax returns and apply for a passport.
 (2) On the other hand, India, home to the second largest population in the world and witness to relatively higher economic growth rates in the past few years, is seen as an important market, still untapped in terms of usage of digital technologies.
 (3) Digital technologies have permeated into more and more aspects of our private and public life spaces.

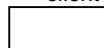
- (4) The entire basket of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) which include laptops, tablets smart phones, broadband and WiFi connectivity, are seen to represent a new wave of general purpose technologies, similar to what electricity was in the early 20th century and steam engines were in the early 19th century.
- (5) Digital infrastructure may not be of much help in addressing governance and development concerns unless it is integrated into the wider structural and institutional reforms.



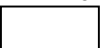
26. (1) All traditional philosophy is an attempt to create an orderly system of ideas by which to live and to interpret the world.
- (2) It is difficult to bear the resultant feeling of emptiness and the vacuum of our minds may only too easily be filled by some big, fantastic notion political or otherwise which suddenly seems to illumine everything and to give meaning and purpose to our existence.
- (3) The way in which we experience and interpret the world depends very much on the kind of ideas that fill our minds.
- (4) If they are mainly small, weak, superficial and incoherent, life will appear insipid uninteresting, petty and chaotic.
- (5) It needs no emphasis that herein lies one of the great dangers of our time.



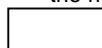
27. (1) Now, though, even this bulwark of confidentiality is under threat.
- (2) What lawyers can and can't reveal, and whether they can be paid for it, will have to be decided by federal courts.
- (3) The potential rewards of exposing corporate wrongdoing have ballooned in America, where whistleblowers can now claim up to 30% of fines imposed.
- (4) Whistle blowing advocates report an uptick in the number of lawyers prepared to switch for money since the passage in 2010 of the Dodd Frank act, which increased whistleblower bounties and protections.
- (5) Bent executives can be forgiven for feeling that the only insider they can trust not to spill the beans is the company lawyer, bound as he is by strict ethics rules and the principle of "attorney client privilege".



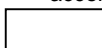
28. (1) The solutions have been crude.
- (2) In 2003 French producers did the same to cope with a heat wave.
- (3) Spikes in demand for power and unexpected dips in supply have plagued electricity generators and their customers for decades.
- (4) More than a decade ago North American power companies started paying big consumers to switch off machines and devices to ease the load on creaking grids.
- (5) Pioneered by technology firms rather than power producers, demand response is strongest in North America, but it is spreading fast.



29. (1) Canaletto, Monet, Turner: some of the world's best known artists have tried to capture the Thames in paint.
- (2) In gauzy greys and blues, thick with fog and luminescent with moonlight, they reveal themselves slowly after the eyes adjust, like the sharpening of night vision.
- (3) His most profound vision came later in life, in his paintings and prints of the river at night.
- (4) After decades of experimentation, Whistler had come to believe that art could exist for its own sake, a novel idea at the time.
- (5) In the mid 19th century it was the turn of James Mc Neill Whistler an American painter, who saw the river as a rich vein through a changing city.



30. (1) But in a recent study published in 'Scientific Reports', this is not true.
- (2) The upshot is that elite universities do not, at least as far as physicists are concerned, add value to output.
- (3) They believe perching on one of the topmost branches of the academic tree will also improve the quality of their work, by bringing them together with other geniuses with whom they can collaborate and who may help sport new ideas.
- (4) But scholars covet such places for reasons beyond glory and gastronomy.
- (5) Most academics would view a post at an elite University like Oxford or Harvard as the crowning achievement of a career bringing both accolades and access to better wine cellars.



31. (1) The numbers are becoming significant: Pay Pal, an online payment service has 143m active accounts and handled \$180 billion in payments last year.
- (2) Whizz bang technology can make transactions effortless or embed them seamlessly into other activities, such as booking a cab or searching for a nearby coffee shop.
- (3) And new services to make spending money easier are springing up all the time.
- (4) There is much speculation that the latest I phone's ability to read fingerprints may be heralding a world changing payment service.
- (5) The world of payments is changing: people are buying ever more things online and increasingly with their phones.

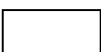


32. (1) Democratic opinion in many countries is veering around to the view that defamation should be treated as a civil wrong and should not be pursued as a criminal case and that the state has no compelling interest to protect the reputation of its individual servants by prosecuting alleged offenders.
- (2) Its misuse as an instrument of harassment is pervasive in India.
- (3) In 2011, the Human Rights Committee of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights called upon states to abolish criminal defamation, noting that it intimidates citizens and makes them shy away from exposing wrongdoing.

- (4) It is time India's lawmakers scrapped criminal defamation from the state book.
- (5) Often, the prosecutor's complaint is taken at face value by courts which send out routine notices for the appearance of defendants without any preliminary examination whether the offending comments or reports come under one of the exceptions spelt out in section 499.



33. (1) This support helps us feel that what happens to us matters to other people.
- (2) Our social relationships are a powerful source of meaningfulness, in good times and in bad.
- (3) Ultimately, we care most about what other human beings are to us not whether the cosmos cares about us.
- (4) We can and do care about our own lives and about those of our fellow human beings, even if the universe doesn't.
- (5) The simple empathy and emotional support that people instinctively offer each other in times of tragedy and suffering is highly meaningful to the sufferer—even if only through consolation.

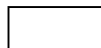


34. (1) According to the report titled 'Direct Selling; Mapping the industry across Indian states, the country's e-commerce sector can touch \$250 billion in the next ten years.
- (2) By 2020, e-commerce would be a \$100 billion industry.
- (3) According to a recent study, the e-commerce market is likely to grow ten-fold in the next five years on the back of increasing penetration of internet, smart phones and the spread of digital network.
- (4) Meanwhile, e-retailing and various other formats of retail such as direct-selling could co-exist – and grow as there are general models growing in retail across the world.
- (5) This boom will happen because the broadband would take over and digital network will spread into the rural areas.

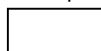


35. (1) Reasonable restrictions on the internet are legitimate on a country-by-country basis as there are varying interpretations of liberties due to cultural and socio-economic factors.
- (2) It is therefore a discomfiting fact that despite the communitarian growth of the internet, the threats to freedom of expression on the medium, such as content takedowns, online surveillance and other forms of state control, have increased in the past year.
- (3) The report is fairly comprehensive in its categorization of online freedom and curbs on it through different mechanism adopted by nation-states.
- (4) The evolution of the internet from a forum for communication and commerce to a medium of free exchange of opinion and views has been so rapid that the nearly ubiquitous worldwide network of computers is now almost an extension of social life for many on the planet.

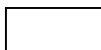
- (5) A report on "Freedom on the Net", released by Freedom House, the U.S.-based, government funded organization, points to the overall decline in the internet freedom following a country-wise analysis of nation-states.



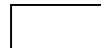
36. (1) Since its introduction in 1980 with the aim of slowing population growth in the world's most populous country, an estimated 400 million births have been prevented in China.
- (2) After 35 years, China is set to change its one-child policy allowing all couples to have at most two children.
- (3) All countries will move through cycles of demographic dividends followed by rapid ageing, and must plan for their own unique intervening in family lines to engineer change.
- (4) The policy also led to countless foetal abortions, maternal and child deaths, untold trauma especially to mothers, and one of the world's most skewed sex ratios.
- (5) From 5.5 births per woman in 1970, the country's fertility rate is now well below the replacement level of 2.1.



37. (1) The painful experiences throughout our lifetime occur against a background of genes that make us more or less sensitive to pain.
- (2) Under normal circumstances, pain signals injury, and the natural response is to protect ourselves until we have recovered and the pain subsides.
- (3) Pain is the single most common symptom reported when seeking medical attention.
- (4) Unfortunately, people differ not only in their ability to detect, tolerate and respond to pain but also in how they report it and how they respond to various treatments.
- (5) This makes it difficult to know how to effectively treat each patient.



38. (1) But what we overlook is that these beautiful creatures which are the flagship species for biodiversity conservation and indicators of a healthy ecosystem, are in danger of extinction.
- (2) For generations, butterflies have been waging a deadly and long drawn-out war with their natural enemy, parasitoids who in their egg and larval stage, live in the tissue of the host which in this case is the butterfly, and feed on it.
- (3) India is home to 1,800 species and subspecies that are increasingly being valued for aesthetic reasons.
- (4) There are many factors that are detrimental to the conservation of butterflies, such as pesticide drifts, industrial pollution, deforestation, encroachment of natural habitat, lack of appropriate flora and even illegal butterfly trade.
- (5) There is something magical about butterflies in different colours flitting around from one flower to another.



39. (1) Apart from the quality of education, other factors which need to be considered before going abroad for higher education, include the potential for returns on financial investments, the availability of work experience and the depth of cultural experience that an educational location will offer.
- (2) Some countries allow students to stay on after graduation for as many years as their course lasted, without requiring a work sponsor.
- (3) In 2010, more than 4.1 million tertiary students were enrolled outside their country of citizenship.
- (4) Prospective students who want to study abroad, face a staggering choice of locations in which to do so.
- (5) As the pace of globalization accelerates and demand for higher education grows, global student mobility is on the rise.

40. (1) Geneva Call, a Swiss NGO reckons, that over 5 million Burmese people live in areas contaminated by landmines, most of which are concentrated on the long border with Thailand.
- (2) South-eastern Myanmar is one of the most mine-ridden regions in the world.
- (3) According to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, the Burmese government has the dubious distinction of being the only state in the world to have scattered landmines every year since the 1947 Mine Ban Treaty, which the country has not signed.
- (4) Since 1999 over 3,200 casualties are reported to have been caused by mines.
- (5) This comes as a result of decades of conflict between armed ethnic groups, struggling for autonomy, and the Tatmadaw - the government's armed forces.

Exercise – 8

Directions for questions 1 to 20: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

1. Individual angst is all very well, but as a collective we human beings rate ourselves pretty highly. We know we are unique, fabulous and important because we tell ourselves so all the time. And, although the epithet "terminal uniqueness" was coined in reference to alcoholism, it could also apply quite generally. And we do, of course, possess some interestingly distinguishing features. For example, we are the only species that extracts resources from the ground via mining or quarrying. Unfortunately, it is precisely this kind of unique behaviour that tends to get us into one fine mess after another, as catalogued by the recently released Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. An audit of the world's ecosystem services, it reveals that 60 per cent of the world's ecosystem services are being used unsustainably and/or being degraded. Failing to curb our enthusiasm for just about all of the Earth's resources, including fresh water, fish stocks and virgin forest, means that between 10 and 30 per cent of the world's species face extinction. The human ego, it seems, is inversely proportional to levels of biodiversity.
- (A) Despite our anxiety we are unique because we can mine and quarry and we tell ourselves how important we are. Our 'terminal uniqueness' leads us to destroy the world around us leading to extinction of species that is 60% of the ecosystem.
- (B) Though we are unique in some ways, we think too highly of ourselves and are probably 'terminally unique'. Our unique behaviour has got us into a mess as revealed by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Our self-conceit has led us to overexploit resources leading to the extinction of a number of species.
- (C) 'Terminal uniqueness' is what makes us individually anxious but collectively unique. Our unique features are listed in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Our enthusiasm for exploiting resources has led to the extinction of 60% of the species on Earth.
- (D) The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment shows that we have made ourselves unique through

mining and quarrying. But our uniqueness has become a threat for our environment as we overexploit resources which leads to extinction.

2. As with other change management programs, an important part of managing the risk of a format change is to build consensus within the organization. Managers must outline to employees the financial and competitive situation of the newspaper as frankly as possible explaining and communicating the need for change and the potential for growth once it has taken effect. A failure to reach at least some level of understanding will jeopardize the format-change program. With the broad outlines made clear, managers must convince the various stakeholders that change is required in view of the challenges facing the newspaper – declining circulation and advertising revenues, for example. Each department should present its perspective on the proposed changes, relating its outlook to the work it performs and outlining the actions required to make the transition successful. Managers must prepare carefully and keep the tone positive and constructive, since these conversations can be difficult. Although they are sensitive, they are essential to securing the all-important internal buy-in.
- (A) Before a change in format can take place the management must seek the co-operation of all its employees. The details of the need for change must be known to them, as well as its repercussions. The challenges such as fall in revenue must be revealed, so that they can prepare for the change. These are sensitive issues but must be tackled positively for change to be successful.
- (B) Like other change management programs, the management must prepare its employees for a format change. A consensus within the organization helps to overcome financial problems and face problems like loss of revenue and fall in market share.
- (C) A consensus within the organization is needed before a newspaper can change its format. Managers must explain the need for change and the potential for growth. Other stakeholders must also be convinced and various

- departments prepared for a smooth transition. As these are sensitive issues, managers must prepare well and keep the tone positive.
- (D) Any change requires that the employees in the organization are informed and their co-operation sought. Managers must adopt a positive attitude to these sensitive issues and tackle the difficult conversation constructively.
3. With less than two weeks to go for elections in Britain, immigration remains the main battleground with voters consistently ticking it as the single most important issue. Just how strongly it is playing with the electorate can be judged from the fact that so far, it has been the only "constant" in a series of otherwise volatile opinion polls. According to recent MORI/Observer poll, seven in 10 persons want either tougher immigration laws or immigration to be stopped altogether – way ahead of healthcare, terrorism and Iraq. Significantly, even among Labour supporters – regarded as traditionally more liberal – a surprising large number favour a more strict immigration regime with six out of 10 saying that rules need to be "tightened": a euphemism for pulling down the shutters.
- (A) Shortly before elections, immigration appears to be the key issue in Britain. A recent poll shows that 60% - 70% of the people – including supporters of the Labour party who are traditionally more liberal – want tougher laws on immigration.
- (B) Immigration, far more than healthcare, terrorism and Iraq, is the key issue in the elections in Britain. It is the only constant in opinion polls and even the Labour party wants tougher laws to reduce or stop immigration.
- (C) People in England want immigration laws to be 'tightened', that is, stopped altogether because it has become the key issue. According to one poll, seven out of ten people want immigration stopped.
- (D) Immigration has become a volatile issue in England with a majority wanting it to be stopped altogether. It is the only constant in opinion polls.
4. France has, for some time strongly advocated the creation of global taxes to finance the fight against poverty. This would not require the creation of any new international bureaucracy, and would be based on voluntary cooperation between sovereign states. Its main advantage would be to secure stable, immediately available financing for the Millennium Development Goals. Last year, in a joint endeavour between emerging and developed countries, Brazil, Chile, France and Spain looked at several options for global taxes. The report they co-authored concluded in favour of the economic feasibility of international taxes. Building on this emerging consensus, the President of France, in his recent, speech at Davos, in January, suggested a very small levy (about one ten thousandth) on international financial transaction and some taxes on air transport.
- (A) France believes that the fight against poverty can be won through international cooperation without the interference of bureaucracy. It would levy global taxes to raise funds to meet the Millennium Development Goals.
- (B) France aspires to meet the Millennium Development Goals through international taxes that has the support of Brazil, Chile and Spain. This is the only way to raise funds to fight poverty.
- (C) The report of the joint endeavour between developed and developing countries has suggested international tax to raise the funds for the fight against poverty and to meet the aspirations of the Millennium Development Goals which has the support of all nations.
- (D) France has suggested global taxes to raise money immediately to meet the Millennium Development Goals. The report of developed and developing countries envisaged a negligible levy on international transactions and air transport on the basis of voluntary cooperation.
5. Rajiv Gandhi was many things to many people but if there was one single aspect of his work and thoughts that strikes us most, it was his passion for modernization – modernization not just of industry and agriculture but more fundamentally, modernization of minds and attitudes. His was a mind that roamed across a wide canvas and that constantly questioned conventional wisdom. To many of the questions he raised, he himself found the answers. To many others, he moved in the direction of the answers. To yet others, it was left to us to find the answers. Some of the themes that were close to Rajiv Gandhi's heart represent the essence of his thinking and are in many ways, the challenges before Indian society.
- (A) The one aspect of Rajiv Gandhi's work that strikes us is his passion for modernization, not only of the different sectors but the minds and attitudes of people. He raised many questions and found answers and was passionate about the challenges facing Indian society.
- (B) The most striking aspect of Rajiv Gandhi was his passion for modernization of minds and attitudes more than things. He questioned conventional wisdom. Some of the things he cared for deeply are, in fact, the challenges facing Indian society.
- (C) People saw Rajiv Gandhi in different ways but his most striking aspect was his desire for modernizing the minds and attitudes of people. He questioned tradition and found the answer to many of his questions while he left the others to posterity.
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi was many things to many people but no one could ignore his ardour for modernity in the minds and attitudes of people. The challenges facing Indian society are what he cared for deeply and sought to find the answers to.
6. Mark Twain once observed that giving up smoking is easy. He knew, because he had done it hundreds of times himself. Giving up forever is a trifle more difficult, apparently, and it is well known that it is much more difficult for some people than for others. Why is this so? Few doctors believe any longer that it is simply a question of willpower. And for those people that continue to view addicts as merely 'weak', recent genetic research may force a rethink. Research suggests that an individual's degree of nicotine dependence, and even the number of cigarettes he smokes per day, are strongly genetically influenced. Finding genes responsible for nicotine dependence will make it possible to identify the causes of such dependence which will help to classify smokers better and thus enable quitting programmes to be customized.
- (A) Giving up smoking is more difficult for some people than for others. It is not just a question of willpower because recent research suggests that

- nicotine dependence is genetically influenced. Finding the gene responsible for this will help in designing customized 'quitting programmes'.
- (B) As Mark Twain humorously observed, quitting smoking is not easy. It is wrong to ascribe this to a lack of willpower because addicts are not weak people – it may be a question of genetic predisposition as suggested by recent research.
- (C) To desist from smoking is difficult because it is genetically determined and people who have inherited nicotine dependence cannot overcome it, as revealed by recent research. The result can be achieved by altering the gene.
- (D) Genetic predisposition determines whether a person can cease smoking or not. A person with weak willpower may find help in recent research that promises to alter the gene to stop nicotine dependence.
7. The heads of the Government of the European Union (EU) have decided to rewrite the framework directive to liberalize the internal market in services following mounting opposition, especially from France and Germany. The Bolkestein directive on services proved that in many cases – but not in the important areas of health, wages and environmental protection – firms operating anywhere in the EU would be allowed to observe the law of the country of their origin as distinct from that of the host nation. This understandably triggered fears that companies from less developed EU states, particularly the new members from Eastern Europe, would set up operations in advanced countries introducing the relatively lower labour and welfare standards in the country of their origin and undermine established standards in the developed parts of Europe. The decision to review the controversial services directive, coupled with the move to relax norms on containment of fiscal deficits under the Stability and Growth Pact, is seen as a major victory by the champions of the so-called social model against the neo-liberal and free market direction favoured by the non-elected European Commission (EC), and is in a way a miniature reflection of the complexities and contradictions witnessed everywhere in the larger area of globalization.
- (A) Opposition from France and Germany has led the heads of the Government of the European Union to rethink on the Bolkestein directives on services that allowed firms to follow the laws of the country of origin. This triggered a fear of lower labour and welfare standards.
- (B) The heads of the Government of the European Union have decided to change the directive on services. This together with the Stability and Growth Pact is a victory for the champions of the social model against free market directives.
- (C) The Bolkestein directive that allowed countries to follow the laws of the country of origin will be reviewed by the Government of the European Union. This is a victory for the champions of so called social model against free market direction. It is a reflection of the complexities and contradictions of globalization.
- (D) Under pressure from France and Germany the heads of the Government of the European Union have reviewed the Bolkestein directive on services. This permitted firms to follow the laws of their country and not of the country they were located in.
8. If you have a belief that is based entirely upon faith, I cannot examine your reasons. You retreat behind the private wall of faith where I cannot reach you. If your faith tells you that your quickest path to heaven is to murder a novelist and burn his books. I cannot dissuade you any more than I could argue the Yorkshire Ripper out of his faith that Jesus had 'called' him to cut up women. I can only start arguing with you if you abandon faith and listen to reason based upon evidence. This is what scientists professionally do. Science is a communal enterprise in which truths are established by appealing not to authority or private conviction but to public evidence and shared logic.
- (A) A person whose belief is based on faith commits heinous acts like murder because he is not open to reason. You cannot reach such a person. Science, on the other hand, is based on logic, reason and evidence that is accessible to all.
- (B) You cannot argue with a person whose belief is based on faith, as he/she is not open to reason based on evidence. In science truths are established by appealing not to authority or conviction but evidence and logic.
- (C) You can only argue with people who are open to reason and not blinded by faith. Your faith can lead you to commit heinous crimes as can be seen from the Yorkshire ripper.
- (D) Only a person whose belief is based on faith commits murder and destroys things, you can't reason with such a person. Science uses logic and evidence to build up its authority.
9. The art of claymation (clay animation) has been around for almost a century from the very beginning of motion picture. However, it did not come into worldwide prominence until a BBC children's series 'Wallace and Gromit' started to win several Oscar awards. Claymation had been rescued from the fringes of the animation world. With computer graphics playing a part in almost every major movie, the 'brick and mortar' feel of Claymation won it a large fan base. However, it was only six years ago that Claymation landed in India, so the work done here, despite winning plaudits for its quality, has some way to go before it can catch up. But while Claymation stars may not throw any tantrums, they lend themselves to rather slow work, as every single frame has to be shot individually.
- (A) The winning of Oscar by 'Wallace and Gromit' brought Claymation into prominence though it has been around since the beginning of motion pictures. It is only six years old in India and has a long way to go before it achieves quality.
- (B) Claymation has been around since the beginning of motion picture but the BBC children series brought it to prominence. Its concrete feel, as opposed to computer animation, has won it fans. It involves a lot of work as every frame has to be shot.
- (C) Unlike animation, Claymation involves a lot of work, as every frame has to be shot. But its brick and mortar feel has won it many fans. When the BBC series on Claymation won an Oscar, it zoomed into prominence and has a long way to go in India.
- (D) Though Claymation is almost a century old, it received prominence only after 'Wallace and Gromit' won Oscars. The appeal of Claymation lies in its brick and mortar feel. It is relatively new to India, involves a lot of work and has a long way to go.

10. Is this the beginning of the end for the fast growing BPO sector? Sceptics have for sometime been pointing to the double whammy of sky rocketing attrition and absenteeism as a potential stumbling block. Add to this the increasing number of disillusioned MNCs gravitating towards the exit sign, and the dismal picture is complete. Consider: Not too long ago Wipro's BPO lost a part of the outbound voice work it would do for Capital One, then AXA Business Services lost a portion of the captive work it used to do from Bangalore. Now it is the turn of the Sykes – a Tampa based call center firm – to cut its workforce, according to a filing it has made with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. Sykes says it will move 'some' Indian work, with some reports pointing to half the \$4 million in revenues generated from this center being repatriated to other centers in the Asian Pacific (Philippines and China) and the work force in Bangalore being slashed by 50 percent.
- Attrition and absenteeism have always been hurdles for the BPO industry. Now an increasing number of MNCs like Wipro, Sykes Capital one etc are moving away as much as fifty percent of their work to other Asia Pacific regions signifying the end of the BPO sector.
 - Sceptics have always considered attrition and absenteeism as major obstacles in the growth of the BPO sector. Now their predictions are coming true with reputed MNCs cutting their workforce in India and shifting to other Asia Pacific regions.
 - The end of the BPO industry seems to be at hand. Apart from attrition and absenteeism that have plagued the industry, a number of MNCs, now seem to be disillusioned and moving their work from Bangalore to other Asia Pacific regions.
 - In recent times a number of call center works have not been assigned to India but to other Asia Pacific countries. Even reputed businesses like Wipro, Capital One, AXN Business Services and Sykes have lost contracts that they might have got. This portends the end of the BPO sector in India.
11. Human liver has sensors, that work with blood contents besides sugars, and these have the ability to affect hunger cues as well. There appear to be sensors that can detect the presence of specific amino acids. Many of these sensors, while shown to exist, have not been isolated. How those signals reach the brain and contribute to the cause of hunger is an even deeper mystery. The liver informs the brain of the body's nutritional status in many ways and this information somehow contributes to the feelings of hunger. It is physically separated from the brain by about thirty-eight centimeters or fifteen inches in most people, an infinite distance when viewed from the level of the molecule. To interact with the brain, the liver is forced to hurl its information via a system of interacting neurons. A nerve cell literally fires up a signal in response to a perceived metabolic stimulus, creating a chain of excitement that eventually reaches the brain.
- The sensors of the liver work with the blood contents to detect sugar and specific amino acids. They inform the brain through the nerve cells and nervous system of the nutritional status which contributes to the feeling of hunger.
 - It is a mystery how the liver which is separated from the brain by about fifteen inches communicates with it. It is presumed that signals of hunger are fired to the brain through the nerve cells.
- (C) The sensors of the liver, though not isolated, have been shown to have the ability to detect sugar and amino acids in the blood. How they communicate this information to the brain is not known as it is separated from the brain by about fifteen inches.
- (D) The liver communicates feelings of hunger to the brain though it is separated by about fifteen inches which is an infinite distance from the point of view of a molecule. It sends messages through nerve cells.
12. The Manas river, after which the tiger reserve and the park are named, is known as Dang-me-chu in Bhutan. After entering India at Mathanguri, it splits into two major channels - the Bispani-Hakuwa and the Manas/Beki. The bed of this beautiful river, covered with boulders, can be seen through the crystal clear water during the non-flood season. A study carried out by Gauhati University found as many as 106 species of fish in this river. Owing to heavy poaching for consumption, the number of large-sized fish is being depleted which in turn has adversely affected the predators dependent upon the river. However according to a recent survey, the fish population is recovering. The trail of footprints on the sands of the river bank at Mathanguri left by tigers, wild elephants, deer and wild buffaloes during their movement towards the river overnight, shows that the river system is the only source of water for all the major fauna. For tigers, elephants, deer of all species, bison, leopards and other cats, this is the only source of water during severe drought.
- The Manas or Dang-mi-chu enters India from Bhutan at Mathanguri. It splits into two-Bispani and Manas. The boulder covered bed can be seen through its crystal clear water which houses 106 varieties of fishes.
 - The Manas river after entering India at Mathanguri splits into two. It has crystal clear water and is the main source for the wildlife here as seen from the footprints of animals that come here at night.
 - The Manas or Dang-me-chu as it is known in Bhutan splits into two - Bispani and Manas - on entering India at Mathanguri. It has crystal clear water, a boulder covered bed and 106 varieties of fish which are being lost through poaching. It is also the main source of water for the wildlife around, which is proved by the footprints of the animals near the river.
 - The Manas river splits into two after entering India at Mathanguri. It has a variety of fish, which are getting depleted because of poaching. It is the source of water for the wildlife as seen from the footprints of animals.
13. It is no mean achievement to run India's largest profit making company. And even more impressive, if the entity also happens to be the country's largest in terms of market capitalization. Chairman Subir Raha has managed this double distinction for ONGC with elegant ease. Ever since he took over the reins in 2001. Raha has successfully steered this oil behemoth in the league of global petroleum companies by effectively exploring every opportunity arising out of progressive dismantling of controls and administered price mechanism in the country's

oil sector, Raha is keen on expanding the country's presence in the global energy business too. In the recent years, he has systematically enlarged ONGC's footprint by acquiring oil bearing properties in Vietnam, Russia, Sudan, Iraq, Iran and Myanmar through wholly owned subsidiary, ONGC Videsh, regarded as a stretch case not very long ago.

- (A) ONGC is India's largest profit making company and is also the largest in terms of market capitalization. Subir Raha, its chairman since 2001, has won the giant a place among the great oil companies of the world. He has done so by moving away from government control to a free operation of market forces.
 - (B) Subir Raha has been the chairman of ONGC, India's largest profit-making company and largest in terms of market capitalization, since 2001. He has steered the company into free market economy and acquired a presence in other countries through its subsidiary, ONGC Videsh.
 - (C) India's largest profit-making company, ONGC, is also the largest in terms of market capitalization. Subir Raha has been its chairman since 2001. He has tried to place the company among other oil giants of the world through the creation of a subsidiary, ONGC Videsh, which has acquired property in other countries.
 - (D) Subir Raha has tried to place ONGC among the oil behemoths of the world through dismantling administered price mechanism. Since 2001, he has been the chairman of the company that is largest in profit and in market capitalization.
14. Not too long ago, anyone suggesting a link between spirituality and good health would have been laughed out of the room. But thanks to efforts of doctors like Deepak Chopra, who popularized the concept of holistic healing, spirituality is no longer taboo in the world of science and medicine. A preliminary study by University of Chicago researchers contends that belief in God may improve a person's physical health. The study says strong spirituality, regardless of religion, results in improved physiological functioning, health and well-being. The University has received \$1.8 million to conduct a comprehensive study to examine the connection between religious belief and health. The fact that a major research University is exploring the link between religion and health is a big step in recognizing the importance of spirituality in our lives.
- (A) Spirituality is not a taboo to science and medical research shows that belief in God, irrespective of religion, results in better health. The growing importance of spirituality is borne out by the research work being carried out in major universities.
 - (B) It is not longer unfashionable to suggest a link between spirituality and health, ever since Deepak Chopra popularized the concept of holistic healing. Universities are prepared to conduct research to establish a link between religion, any religion for that matter, and good health, thereby accepting the importance of spirituality.
 - (C) Ever since Deepak Chopra popularized the concept of holistic healing, universities have been researching into the link between religion and health though it has been established that a belief in God leads to better health.

- (D) Pray to God for good health seems to be the latest trend since Deepak Chopra popularized the concept of holistic healing. Spirituality has come into its own as universities conduct research to establish a link between religious belief and good health.

15. Two of the world's fastest growing economies are beginning to outgrow decades of rivalry and mistrust and starting to think of themselves as partners. It is perhaps too shortsighted to see India and China only as competitors. Typically large neighbouring countries have huge bilateral trade. By that benchmark, India and China have a long way to go. It is not that the two countries should not or will not compete in the future. It is only that the scope of cooperation – so far unexplored and unrealized – is enormous. The scale of interaction among all large neighbours in the world, be it Mexico and the US or Germany and France or South Africa and its neighbours, is much larger than what exists between India and China. And this when the two are the world's most populous nations.
- (A) India and China are not merely competitors who mistrust each other but have realized the need to be partners. Large neighbouring countries like Mexico and US or Germany and France have huge bilateral trade but India and China will continue to compete.
 - (B) Two of the world's largest economies have realized atleast the need for cooperation for the progress of their countries. Like other large countries that are neighbours, India and China must increase trade as they also have a huge population.
 - (C) India and China, two of the world's fastest growing economies are beginning to cooperate. The world over, large neighbouring countries have huge bilateral trade. The scope for cooperation is especially high as the two are the world's most populous countries.
 - (D) India and China are the two most populous countries in the world. Further, they are also neighbours. As such, there is a lot of scope for cooperation as the world over, large neighbouring countries have a lot of trade and interaction.
16. In the past five years alone, several helicopters have crashed into mountains, fallen into fields and smashed into trees. Five crashes in the past four years have killed seven politicians, including four state ministers, a Lok Sabha speaker and two MLAs. Even these VIP deaths haven't goaded a change in safety standards. Consider this: The Director General of Civil Aviation has just one helicopter inspector for monitoring the air worthiness, safety and maintenance standards, of the 187 helicopters in the country when aviation experts say there should be atleast 10 inspectors. (The world over, the ratio of crashes in civil aviation to those in general aviation is a steep 1 : 20 or 20 crashes in general aviation for every crash in civil aviation. This is because general aviation aircraft operate out of remote areas and rough airfields with no access to technical facilities or even vital parameters like cloud base and weather report.)
- (A) Air crashes have been increasing in the past five years. Even though ministers and MLAs have met their end in air crashes, there has been no change in safety standards. Crashes in general aviation are several times those in civil aviation as they operate in difficult conditions.

- (B) The large number of helicopter crashes in the past five years, including VIP deaths, has not changed safety standards. There is just one helicopter inspector for monitoring 187 helicopters. Internationally, crashes in general aviation are 20 times those in civil aviation as they operate in more difficult conditions.
- (C) There have been a number of air crashes in the past five years, some involving deaths of ministers, MLAs etc. But these have not changed safety for the better. The Director General of Civil Aviation has only one-tenth of the requisite manpower.
- (D) Internationally, the crashes in general aviation are twenty times those in civil aviation, as it has less facilities. That there is only 1 inspector to monitor the airworthiness, safety and maintenance of 187 helicopters, does not help matters. In the past five years there have been more than four crashes.
17. India's security policy has been going through a profound transformation wrought by fundamental changes in the internal and external environment. On the external front, assumptions that shaped the foreign and security policies for decades were shaken to the core at the turn of the 1990s. The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union - India's long standing strategic partner left New Delhi in a policy limbo that it had not faced since the mid-1960s. The unveiling of the American unipolar movement after the Gulf War, exposed India to unprecedented constraints and severely curtailed its room for manoeuvre in the new global order. The defining principle of India's foreign policy - non-alignment - came under critical questioning from within and without. The ability to cope with a radically altered external environment was significantly constrained by deep internal economic and political crises.
- (A) India's security policy has been shaken to the core by changes that question the assumptions on which the policy was based. India's policy of non-alignment became meaningless in the post-Cold War era in which America emerged as a unipolar power.
- (B) There has been a profound transformation in India's security policy as a result of changes that have taken place in 1990s. The collapse of Russia, India's long standing partner, was a severe shock as also the emergence of America as a unipolar power after the Gulf War. These gave no place for India in the new global order.
- (C) The profound transformation in India's security policy has been a response to changes in the environment - both internal and external. Internally, there were economic and political crises which questioned the fundamentals on which the policy was based.
- (D) India's security policy has changed in response to changes in the external and internal environment. Externally, the end of Cold War and the emergence of America as a unipolar power, questioned India's stand of non-alignment. Internally, the economic and political crises did not help matters.
18. The per-capita-related development of a country is directly linked to its level of literacy and if development is to be hastened, India has to motivate about 200 million adults to read. Southeast Asian countries like Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore, and even China, had the same literacy levels as India 25 years ago; today the figures have soared to 95, 96, 99 and 90 percent respectively. The per-capita related development in these countries has risen in tandem with their literacy level. In India, trends indicate, that despite the efforts of the State Literacy Missions and the National Literacy Missions, achieving total literacy is a distant dream that, like a mirage, lies at least 25-30 years away. It was the latest census figures highlighting the immensity of the problem that spurred F. C Kohli, former Deputy Chairman of Tata Consultancy Services, to do something about it. He masterminded a pedagogic revolution to scale up literacy mission's efforts through the use of information technology. The results of the computer-based functional literacy method they developed are encouraging.
- (A) Southeast Asian countries like Taiwan, Malaysia, Singapore, China which have achieved high literacy level show that development is linked directly to the level of literacy. In India, State Literacy Missions and National Literacy Missions have failed to make an impact. Hence, F. C Kohli, former Deputy Chairman of TCS, devised the computer-based functional literacy method.
- (B) India has 200 million illiterate adults. Since per-capita-related development is directly linked to the level of literacy, it is essential to tackle this. F. C. Kohli has devised the computer-based functional literacy method to overcome the shortcomings of the State and National Literacy Mission and the results are encouraging.
- (C) The per-capita-related development of a country is directly linked to its literacy level as borne out by the experiences of Southeast Asian countries. F. C Kohli has devised a computer based functional literacy method to tackle the problem of 200 million adult illiterates in India and the results are encouraging.
- (D) Southeast Asian countries, which had the same level of illiteracy as India, have successfully eradicated it and their development has been proportional. In India, however, there are 200 million adults who are illiterates and the efforts of the government have not borne fruit.
19. The industrial process, irrespective of the scale, contributes to environmental problems. Keeping that in mind and the fact that India is still way behind developed countries in formulating and implementing laws which ensure that industry takes measures to protect the environment, it is indeed laudable that companies based in India have decided to take matters into their own hands. A new consciousness has meant that companies today are not just interested in bottom lines but also the quality of air, water and the noise that they pass on to society. Take the Steel Authority of India Limited, for instance. The process of producing steel causes environmental problems at every stage, yet this steel giant decided in the 90s that the time had come for it to help conserve the environment and minimize damage in whatever way was possible. The company formally adopted an environmental policy in 1996.
- (A) Unlike developed countries, India does not have laws that restrict companies polluting the

environment. It is remarkable that companies have become conscious of their role in polluting the environment. Steel Authority of India, for instance, has made its own environmental policy in 1996.

- (B) Though India does not have comprehensive laws that hold industries accountable for the pollution they cause, companies in India have become conscious of their role and are taking necessary steps to conserve environment and minimize damages.
- (C) That companies like Steel Authority of India Limited have formulated their own environmental policy is to be appreciated, considering that unlike the West, India does not have laws that stop a company from damaging the environment.
- (D) Industries have always been the cause of environmental pollution. But now, industries have become conscious of their duty to society and adopted self-regulatory measures without bothering about their bottomline although India does not have laws to curtail the activities of companies.
20. How much should the government spend on education? According to the National Policy of Education, it is 6 percent of the GDP. India spends a little less than 4 percent, as did countries like South Korea and Japan that achieved high literacy post World War II. China spends only 2.6 percent. The quality of expenditure is more important than the quantity. The center spends ₹1,000 per year on a child while in cities like Mumbai, it's higher than ₹4,400.

Yet, independent studies have found that an average four years of schooling generates two years of learning levels across country. Most government spending is like water carried in a bucket with a hole – in primary education, salaries account for 97 percent of the budget. But the proponents of higher spending-for-more-education pin their hopes on some part of the increased spending finally reaching the beneficiary.

- (A) Where education is concerned, how well money is spent is more important than how much is spent, as seen from the progress made by some Asian countries. In India, much of the expenditure on education seems to be wasted without benefiting the intended beneficiary.
- (B) What percentage of GDP should be spent on education is open to question since some Asian countries that spend less or as much as India have achieved greater progress. Expenditure on education is like water leaking from a bucket – it is wasted.
- (C) India spends 4% of its GDP on education as against the 6% considered ideal by the National Education Policy. However, various Asian countries spending less have achieved greater progress than India, which makes us realise that much of the expenditure is wasted in India.
- (D) Though the government spends a sizeable amount per child on education, much of it seems to be going on overheads like salaries etc. As such, India has not progressed as much as other Asian countries.

Exercise – 9

Directions for questions 1 to 40: In the following questions, four sentences conveying the same idea are given. Select the one which expresses the idea in the most concise manner and indicate the letter corresponding with it as the answer. Please note that all of them may be grammatically correct and mean the same but you have to select the one that is concise without missing any point.

1. (A) Even though it was raining cats and dogs, the man who used to deliver my mail without a fault arrived in the nick of time to hand over my letters.
(B) Braving the rains the postman came as usual and gave me my letters.
(C) In spite of the heavy rain the postman came on time and as usual delivered my letters.
(D) The postman delivered my letters as usual.
2. (A) Though it was never anticipated even by die-hard optimists, the wonder-boys of Indian cricket marched towards an unprecedented victory target.
(B) Though it was not expected even by staunch optimists, the Indian cricketers achieved an unexpected victory target.
(C) Quite unexpectedly the Indian cricketers achieved a great victory.
(D) Indian cricketers achieved a great victory.
3. (A) Although religion does not inhibit the acquisition of wealth, although it does not hold up large fortunes as evil, the tenor of its teachings, by and large, is to induce an attitude of indifference to worldly things.
(B) Although religion does not stand against the amassing of wealth and other fortunes, the tenor of its teachings is indifference to worldly things.

- (C) Religion is not against wealth, and the tenor of its teachings is indifference to worldly things.
(D) Religion is not against wealth but the essence of its teachings is indifference towards it.

4. (A) Unquestionably, a literary life is for the most part an unhappy life because if you have genius you must suffer the penalty of genius and if you have only talent there are many cares and worries incidental to the circumstances of men of letters.
(B) Certainly a literary life is an unhappy life because if you have genius and talent there are many cares and worries usual to men of letters.
(C) A literary life is certainly an unhappy life because if you have genius and talent there are many difficulties usual to writers.
(D) Certainly a literary life is an unhappy life because it brings many difficulties to writers.
5. (A) Don't ever imagine that there is anything to be ashamed of, or anything undignified to grumble about in having to work hard for one's living.
(B) Don't ever imagine that there is anything undignified in having to work for a living.
(C) We need not let imagination think that working for a living is a shame.
(D) We need not imagine that there is anything to be ashamed of or anything undignified in having to work for our living.
6. (A) All the gospels of wealth are based on the fundamental concept that none can claim an absolute or inherent right to property, but everyone holds it in trust from God to promote the good of mankind.

- (B) All the opinions about wealth as per gospels are based on the basic concept that none can claim an absolute right to property and that it is held in trust from God.
- (C) All the gospels of wealth are based on the fundamental fact that we are holding our property as a trust from God.
- (D) It is said that none of us has any inherent right to property and that we hold it as a trust from God.
7. (A) The automobile was not dug out of the ground like a nugget of gold; first men dreamed the automobile and afterwards, long afterwards, the practical minded engineers caught up with what had been created by winging fantasy.
- (B) The automobile was imagined by people long ago and the practical-minded engineers realised that imagination.
- (C) The automobile was first imagined and long afterwards materialized.
- (D) The automobile was not a mineral like gold; on the other hand it was imagined long ago and materialized by practical-minded engineers long afterwards.
8. (A) An artist has no concern with conduct as such, as the moralist, for instance, has; it is not his function to exhort men to good work like a leader or to prove things like a scientist; but merely to exhibit them.
- (B) Unlike moralists, an artist does not deal with conduct, does not exhort people to do good work like a leader and does not prove things like a scientist: he only exhibits them.
- (C) An artist has no concern with conduct like a moralist, no interest to exhort people to do work, no chance to prove things like a scientist; but only exhibition.
- (D) An artist has no concern with good conduct like a moralist, no chance to exhort people like a leader, no interest to prove things like a scientist, he only exhibits them.
9. (A) Real bliss consisted not in riches or in anything else which the world regarded as prosperity or felicity but in the joy and happiness derived from being at peace with one's own fellow men through perfect love and fellowship and selfless service and sacrifice.
- (B) Real bliss consisted not in riches nor in prosperity but in the joy derived from being at peace with one's fellowmen through love, fellowship, selfless service and sacrifice.
- (C) Real bliss will consist not in riches nor in felicity but in the joy of living at peace with fellowmen through love, service and sacrifice.
- (D) Living at peace with our fellowmen through love, fellowship, selfless service and sacrifice is real bliss, not riches or felicity.
10. (A) It is easy to understand, therefore, why such thinkers fly to the solitude of their own thoughts or the silent companionship of the immortals, and if they care to present their views in prose or verse to the world, that these views take a sombre and melancholy setting from 'the pale cast of thought' in which they were engendered.
- (B) It is easy to understand why such thinkers fly to solitary thinking if they care to present to the world in writing from what melancholy setting their views originated.
- (C) It is easy to understand why such thinkers fly off to solitude and loneliness if they care to present to the world their views and from what melancholy setting their views originated.
- (D) We can understand easily why such thinkers fly back to their own companionless solitude if they care to present to the world in writing from what melancholy thought their views engendered.
11. (A) Economics is a purely technical subject in which not only the variables but also the parameters are dependent on each other and the subject allows for objective mathematical and statistical analysis.
- (B) Economics is a purely technical subject in which both the variables and parameters are interdependent, that allows for a mathematical and statistical analysis that is fair and unbiased.
- (C) Economics, is a technical subject of interdependent variables and parameters, that allows for objective mathematical and statistical analysis.
- (D) Economics is a technical subject of interdependent variables and parameters that allow for mathematical and statistical analysis which is fair and free of bias.
12. (A) Dutch doctors have confirmed that chocolate is good for health.
- (B) Many Dutch doctors did a lot of research work to prove that chocolate may be good for health.
- (C) After conducting extensive research Dutch doctors arrived at the conclusion that consuming chocolate is good for health'.
- (D) The discovery that chocolate is good for health is a result of a lot of research by some Dutch doctors.
13. (A) Just like any other culture which would be beset by prejudice and racial bias, the ancient cultures of Rome and Greek were beset by prejudice and racial bias.
- (B) The ancient Greeks and Romans were beset by prejudice and racial bias just like any other culture would be beset by prejudice and racial bias.
- (C) The ancient Greeks and Romans were as beset by prejudice and racial bias as any other culture would be.
- (D) The cultures of ancient Greek and Rome were as beset by prejudice and racial bias as any other culture.
14. (A) As the month of June arrives, one becomes conscious that the monsoons are here, and so are the festivals.
- (B) The month of June heralds the onset of the monsoon and of the festival season.
- (C) The monsoons set in only with the arrival of the month of June when the season of festival starts.
- (D) Along with the month of June, the monsoons and the season of festivals set in together.
15. (A) It is the computer industry that is growing at the fastest rate today.
- (B) In any case, the fastest growing industry is the computer industry as compared to other industries.
- (C) One cannot deny the fact that the computer industry is growing fast today.
- (D) The computer industry is the fastest growing industry today.

16. (A) Almost 80 per cent of India's population lives in rural areas and depends on agriculture for a livelihood.
 (B) The livelihood of 80 per cent of villagers is agriculture.
 (C) Living in rural areas, almost 80 per cent of the population of India depends on agriculture to earn a livelihood.
 (D) The rural areas cover almost 80 per cent of India's population that depends on agriculture.
17. (A) Singapore is generally considered by the average Indians to be a sophisticated shopping destination, but never a theatre for diplomatic exploits.
 (B) Almost every Indian thinks of Singapore as a place only for sophisticated shopping, but not a theatre for diplomatic exploits to be performed.
 (C) To the average Indian, Singapore is a sophisticated shopping destination, not a theatre for diplomatic exploits.
 (D) Singapore is, for almost all the Indians, a sophisticated shopping centre, but not a stage for diplomatic exploits to function.
18. (A) The teacher asked the students to find out where on the map Bangladesh is located.
 (B) The students were asked to study the map in order to be able to find Bangladesh in it.
 (C) None of the students were exempted from the task of locating Bangladesh on the map.
 (D) The teacher asked the students to locate Bangladesh on the map.
19. (A) A science competition named after Inter ISEF was held for a week a few days back.
 (B) The Inter ISEF science competition was held.
 (C) A week long science competition called the Inter ISEF science competition was held recently.
 (D) The science competition held recently was called the Inter ISEF science competition for a week.
20. (A) India is developing a ballistic missile which will be called the Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile and can travel more than 5000 km.
 (B) The missile that is being developed by India and that has a range of 5000 km, is called an Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile.
 (C) A ballistic missile, which is being developed by India and is an Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile, has a range of more than 5000 km.
 (D) India is developing an Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) with a range of more than 5000 km.
21. (A) A holiday, however brief it may be, and however close the destination may be, will surely bring a change of scenery and will be a welcome respite from the regimented routine of our daily lives.
 (B) A holiday, albeit brief and the destination may be close, will still bring a welcome respite from the regimented routine of our daily lives.
 (C) A holiday is sure to bring a welcome respite from our daily routine, even if it is brief and the destination is close.
 (D) A holiday, although it may be brief, and the destination closer, is sure to bring a respite from the regimented routine of our daily lives.
22. (A) Hospitality has been an indiscriminate part and parcel of the Indian tradition since a very long time.
 (B) Hospitality has been an indiscriminate part and parcel of the Indian tradition since time immemorial.
 (C) Hospitality has been a part of the Indian tradition from time immemorial.
 (D) Hospitality has been a part and parcel of the traditional concepts of India since time immemorial in Indian history.
23. (A) Without doubt, the most enjoyable part of a holiday is very often the travel which it carries with it.
 (B) Undoubtedly, the most enjoyable part of a holiday is very often the travel which cannot be avoided.
 (C) The travel which it entails, is undoubtedly the most enjoyable part of a holiday, very often.
 (D) Undoubtedly, the most enjoyable part of a holiday, is often the travel it entails.
24. (A) Sound is an important means of communication, but high levels of noise would result in causing damage to hearing, and cause deterioration in the capacity to concentrate on one's work.
 (B) Sound is a vital means of communication, but high levels of noise could damage hearing and impair the capacity to concentrate.
 (C) Sound is an important means of communication, but high levels of noise could damage the capacity of hearing, and cause deterioration to the capacity of concentrating on work.
 (D) Sound is an important means of communication, but high levels of noise could damage hearing, and cause deterioration to one's capacity of concentrating on work.
25. (A) Scientists have reason to believe that air pollution, due to carbon particles or soot and carbon dioxide would adversely affect the weather.
 (B) Scientists have every reason to believe that air pollution both due to carbon particles or soot and carbon dioxide would have an adverse effect on the weather around us.
 (C) Scientists have every reason to believe that air pollution, both due to carbon particles or soot and carbon dioxide would have adversely affected the weather since a long time.
 (D) Scientists have reason to believe that air pollution both due to carbon particles or soot and carbon dioxide would affect the weather very adversely in the near future.
26. (A) As caffeine acts as a stimulant, beverages which contain caffeine should be avoided by those people who are prone to severe anxiety or attacks caused by panic.
 (B) As caffeine acts as a stimulant, beverages which contain caffeine should be avoided by those who are prone to anxiety or attacks caused by panic.
 (C) As caffeine acts as a stimulant, caffeine-containing beverages should be avoided by those prone to anxiety or panic attacks
 (D) As caffeine acts as a stimulant, caffeine- containing beverages should be avoided by those who are prone to severe anxiety or attacks caused by panic.
27. (A) The pollution of air, water and soil, which has risen to dangerous levels has been induced by human beings in their short-sightedness.
 (B) The rising of air, water and soil pollution to dangerous levels has been induced by the activities of man.
 (C) The pollution of air, water and soil which has risen to dangerous levels, has been induced by man in his ignorance.
 (D) The dangerous levels of pollution in air, water and soil have been induced by man.

28. (A) Nutritionists and physicians all over the world have learnt that plant-based products are good sources of protein, iron, calcium and vitamins because they can be easily absorbed by the body.
 (B) Nutritionists and physicians the world over have learnt that plant-based products are good sources of nutrients because they can be easily absorbed by the body.
 (C) Nutritionists and physicians all over the world have come to a conclusion that plant-based products are good sources of nutrients as they can be easily absorbed by the body.
 (D) Nutritionists and physicians all over the world have to come a conclusion that plant products are good sources of proteins, iron, calcium and vitamins because they can be easily absorbed by the body.
29. (A) From the time Indian markets faced competition through a policy of liberalisation, openings in all industries has become very competitive.
 (B) Ever since Indian markets were opened up through a policy of liberalisation, competition in all industries has intensified.
 (C) Ever since the time Indian markets have been opened up through a policy of liberalisation, competition in all industries from foreign companies has intensified.
 (D) Ever since Indian markets have opened up through a policy of liberalisation, competition in all industries has become the order of the day for Indian entrepreneurs.
30. (A) With news channels vying with one other to give breaking news ahead of others, TV journalists are growing in popularity.
 (B) With more and more news channels vying with each other to give news ahead of others, people involved in covering news and events are growing in popularity.
 (C) People involved in covering news and events are growing in popularity with more and more news channels vying with each other to give breaking news ahead of others.
 (D) TV journalists are becoming popular increasingly because more and more news channels are competing with each other to be the first to give the breaking news of the day.
31. (A) Some companies are involved in direct marketing which is one of the avenues employed by them to sell their products better.
 (B) Direct marketing is one of the avenues employed by some companies to sell their products in a better way.
 (C) Some companies market their products directly, which is one of the avenues employed by them to sell their products better.
 (D) Direct marketing is one of the avenues employed by some companies to augment sales.
32. (A) There is a growing demand for professionals involved in efficient hospital management in which administration, planning and housekeeping are the main functions.
 (B) There is a demand for professionals involved in efficient hospital management – administration, planning and housekeeping being the main functions.
 (C) There is a demand for professionals for efficient hospital management –administration, planning and housekeeping being the main functions.
 (D) There is a growing demand for professionals capable of administration, planning and housekeeping for effective hospital management.
33. (A) As the pressure involved in a job and the stress are constantly increasing for workers, the employers are on the look out for providing more facilities in terms of relaxation and fitness clubs.
 (B) With increasing job pressure and stress on the workers, employers are looking to provide facilities in terms of relaxation and fitness clubs.
 (C) Employers are on the look out for providing facilities like relaxation and fitness clubs to their workers due to their own increasing job pressure and stress.
 (D) With increasing pressure of the job and stress, employers are on the look out for providing facilities in terms of relaxation and fitness clubs.
34. (A) Awareness of healthcare in the country is growing with Indians becoming conscious of their health.
 (B) There is a growing awareness of healthcare among Indians who are becoming more health conscious.
 (C) There is a growing awareness of healthcare in India by Indians who are becoming more health conscious.
 (D) Awareness of healthcare is growing among Indians who are becoming more health conclusion.
35. (A) Service has become a high point in the present day's hospitals as there is a growing competition and levels of awareness.
 (B) Service has become a high point in today's hospitals as there is growing competition and levels of awareness.
 (C) Service has become a high point in today's hospitals with growing competition and awareness levels.
 (D) Service has become a high point in the hospitals of the present day with growing competition and levels of awareness.
36. (A) Moved by the miserable plight of the orphans, the rich businessman offered all possible help.
 (B) As he was moved by the miserable plight of the orphans, the rich businessman offered them every possible help.
 (C) The rich businessman was so moved by the miserable plight of the orphans that he offered them all possible help.
 (D) The rich businessman, moved by the miserable plight of the orphans, offered to help them in every possible way.
37. (A) She is so fascinated with gold that she spent a major part of her earnings in buying gold jewellery for herself.
 (B) As she is extremely fascinated with gold she has spent a major part of her earnings in buying gold jewellery for herself
 (C) Being extremely fascinated with gold, she spends a major part of her earnings in buying gold jewellery for herself.
 (D) Being extremely fascinated with gold, she spends a major part of her earnings in buying gold jewellery.
38. (A) While I was going to my office, he gave me an envelope and asked me to hand it over to his brother who resides in Castle Hills.
 (B) While I was on my way to office, he asked me to hand over an envelope to his brother residing in Castle Hills.

- (C) While I was on my way to my office, he asked me to hand over an envelope to his brother who resides in Castle Hills.
- (D) When I was on my way to my office, he gave me an envelope and asked me to hand over the envelope to his brother who resides in Castle Hills.
39. (A) It is not correct to judge a person by his physical appearance because mere appearances most often are deceptive.
- (B) It is incorrect to judge a person by looking at his physical appearance because appearances most of them tend to be deceptive.
- (C) It is not correct to judge a person by his physical appearance alone because appearances alone most often tend to be deceptive.
- (D) It is not correct to judge a person by his physical appearance alone because appearances are mostly deceptive.
40. (A) The traffic cop allowed her to go when she pleaded about her ignorance of the rules.
- (B) The traffic policeman allowed her to go when she pleaded ignorance about the rules.
- (C) The traffic cop allowed her to go when she pleaded that she was unaware of the rules of the road.
- (D) The traffic cop allowed her to go when she pleaded with him that she was ignorant about the rules.

Exercise – 10

Directions for questions 1 to 40: Each question below has a sentence. From the choices provided, identify the choice which best restates the given sentence and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

- No form of vice, not worldliness, not greed of gold, not drunkenness itself does more to un-christianise society than evil temper.
 - Forms of vice, worldliness, greed of gold or drunkenness un-christianises society more than evil temper.
 - Evil temper un-christianises society more than any form of vice, worldliness, greed of gold or even drunkenness.
 - No form of vice or worldliness, or greed of gold or drunkenness christianises society as much as evil temper.
 - More than evil temper nothing like worldliness greed of gold, drunkenness or any form of vice un-christianises society.
- That would have turned life into a terrible ordeal and it would have been heartless to exhort the poor to believe that money was not necessary for one's existence or the joys and blessings of life.
 - That would have turned life into a terrible ordeal for the poor if they were heartlessly asked to believe that money was not necessary for happiness.
 - It would have been a terrible ordeal for the poor if they were heartlessly asked to believe that money was not necessary for existence or for the joys and blessings of life.
 - It would have turned life into a terrible ordeal for the poor if they were exhorted to believe that money was necessary for existence or for happiness.
 - Money is very necessary for existence and for joy and it would have been heartless cruelty to believe that money was not necessary for existence or happiness.
- That the achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity to the greater triumphs of achievement that awaits us, must be always remembered.
 - It must be always remembered that we are celebrating an opening of opportunity to the greater triumphs of achievement.
 - It must not be forgotten that an opening of opportunity to greater triumph is the stepping stone of achievement.
 - It must not be forgotten that today's achievement is only a stepping stone to the opening of an opportunity to the greater achievement which awaits us.
 - The achievement we celebrate today must be always remembered as a step, an opening to the greater triumph of tomorrow.
- To protect the targets of militants, a well-trained anti-militant force must be kept ready for instant action.
 - A well-trained anti-militant force must be kept ready for action in order to protect militant's target.
 - In order to protect, a well-organised anti-militant force targets must be kept ready for immediate action.
 - It is necessary to keep a well-organised anti-militant force ready for action in order to protect the militant targets.
 - In order to protect the militant targets, a well-organised anti-militant force must be kept ready for immediate action.
- A well-organised training program on the part of the management will ensure that risk factors are much reduced.
 - A well organised training program is a prerequisite for the elimination of risk factors.
 - It is necessary for the management to arrange a well-organised training program in order to reduce risk factors.
 - The management must organise a training program for risk factors.
 - A reduction of risk factors can be achieved to some extent if the management organises a well-trained program.
- It should be known to those who pursue agriculture that the rules regarding the use of chemicals must be strictly observed.
 - Those who pursue agriculture should know that the rules regarding the use of chemicals should be strictly followed.
 - The rules regarding the use of chemicals should be known to those who pursue agriculture and they should know that the rules should be strictly observed.
 - The rules regarding the use of chemicals are to strictly observe those who pursue agriculture.
 - Those who pursue agriculture know that the rules regarding the use of chemicals may be observed.

7. Don't allow unwanted hesitation to mar the expected commitments.
 (A) We should not allow hesitation marring the expected commitments.
 (B) We should not allow unnecessary hesitation to mar expected commitments.
 (C) Our hesitation should not be allowed to mar the much wanted commitments.
 (D) Our unwanted hesitation should not mar the much wanted commitments.
8. Our insatiable thirst for knowledge should compel us to do more and more research.
 (A) Our never ending desire for knowledge compels us to do researching.
 (B) Our great desire for knowledge will lead us deeper into the field of research.
 (C) It is our desire for knowledge that compels us to do more and more research.
 (D) Our desire for knowledge cannot be satiated by more and more research.
9. 'Support the destitute' is to be the sole goal of our party – and this should not be misunderstood.
 (A) The only aim of our party is to support the destitute – and this should be misunderstood.
 (B) It should not be understood that the sole aim of our party is to support the destitute.
 (C) It should not be misunderstood that the only aim of our party is to support the poor.
 (D) It should be known by all that the sole goal of our party is to look after the support of the destitute.
10. Take into your head – undaunted courage and accurate planning are the need of the hour.
 (A) Please understand that undaunted courage and accurate planning is the need of the hour.
 (B) One must understand that the needs are for accurate planning and great courage.
 (C) It should be understood by you that the need of the hour is accurate planning and undaunted courage.
 (D) Accurate planning and dauntless courage being the needs of the hour, should be clear to you.
11. Sensible and wise politicians should always keep their options open.
 (A) It is wise not to rule out anything in politics.
 (B) Anything and everything is important in politics.
 (C) Politicians should not ignore anything that comes their way.
 (D) One should be choosy enough to decide on right things in politics.
12. Laboratories all over India are trying to make sense of a government order that will drastically curtail the use of animals for experiments.
 (A) A government order that bans the use of animals for biological experiments has set Indian laboratories in panic.
 (B) Curtailing the use of animals for experimental purpose is what the government has ordered for, which has upset the laboratories in India.
 (C) Laboratories in India are trying to understand the government's order to minimize experimenting on animals.
 (D) Experiments on animals will be minimized by law imposed by the government on Indian laboratories.
13. Regardless of whether people believe that "everything happens for a reason" or that they believe in a higher plan, and regardless of how resilient or vulnerable they are, most are able to derive some meaning in the face of adversity if some good comes from their suffering and misfortune, for themselves or for others.
 (A) Most people are well-equipped to face adversities in life because they are convinced that some good comes from their suffering and misfortune.
 (B) Not only the resilient but also the vulnerable don't mind braving an adversity because they strongly believe that there is light at the end of the tunnel.
 (C) Most people are not overwhelmed by adversity if they are able to derive something good either for themselves or for others.
 (D) A majority of people are convinced that there is a higher plan behind every adversity that humans have to endure.
14. Conversational English could also be taught with the help of games.
 (A) Effective teaching of conversational English uses games as its methods.
 (B) Games can be of much help for English teachers.
 (C) A playful manner is the best way to teach conversational English.
 (D) Games can be used to teach conversational English.
15. The IIM, Ahmedabad, runs a Centre for Management in Agriculture.
 (A) The IIM is also a part of the Centre for Management in Agriculture.
 (B) In Ahmedabad, the IIM and the Centre for Management in Agriculture function simultaneously.
 (C) The Centre for Management in Agriculture in Ahmedabad is run by the IIM there.
 (D) All the functions of the Centre for Management in Agriculture is manipulated by the IIM, Ahmedabad.
16. Nearly 200 teachers utilized the training opportunity presented by the National Children's Science Congress (NCSC).
 (A) More than 200 teachers underwent the training offered by the NCSC.
 (B) About 200 teachers came to understand the significance of the training programme offered by NCSC.
 (C) The NCSC's training programme had enough provisions for about 200 teachers.
 (D) About 200 teachers benefited from the NCSC's training programme.
17. The dictionary defines bonus as something given or paid over and above what is due.
 (A) As defined in the dictionary, bonus is an overdue payment.
 (B) Bonus should not be tied up with the annual production, but stand out of it, says the dictionary.
 (C) According to the dictionary, bonus is a payment, given in addition to the salary.
 (D) The word 'bonus' stands for additional payment, as per the dictionary.
18. I asked my friend to post the letter yesterday.
 (A) My friend was asked to post letters yesterday.
 (B) Yesterday I gave the letter to my friend and asked him to post it today.
 (C) I gave the letter to my friend and asked him to post it yesterday.
 (D) My friend was supposed to post the letter yesterday.

19. An important concern among banking industry watchers is whether the old private sector banks would be able to hold their own against the onslaught of competition from new private banks.
 - (A) Those who observe the banking industry have been worried about the ability of the old private sector banks to compete with the new ones.
 - (B) The competition offered by the new private banks to the old ones has been worrying the banking industry.
 - (C) Old private sector banks may fail to compete with the newer ones, and banking industry watchers are certain about this.
 - (D) Newer private sector banks are more powerful than the old ones.
20. The growth of population has seriously affected the treasure of natural resources.
 - (A) Utilisation of available resources is directly related to the growth of population.
 - (B) The treasure of natural resources is threatened by the population growth.
 - (C) Natural resources depend on the growth of population.
 - (D) The growth of population is responsible for whatever happens to the natural resources.
21. Although he is wrong, he is so egoistic that he will never admit his mistake.
 - (A) Although he is egoistic, he will never admit that he is wrong.
 - (B) He will never admit that he is egoistic although he is mistaken.
 - (C) He is so mistaken that he will never admit that he is wrong, as he is egoistic.
 - (D) Though he is wrong, he is too egoistic to admit his mistake.
22. The guest of honour congratulated the artists for having performed splendidly.
 - (A) The guest of honour congratulated the artists for having their performance splendidly.
 - (B) As the artists were splendid the guest of honour congratulated them on their performance.
 - (C) The guest of honour congratulated the artists for their splendid performance.
 - (D) Their performance having been splendid the artists were to be congratulated by the guest of honour.
23. In spite of being warned several times, she failed to correct her errant behaviour.
 - (A) Despite repeated warnings, she failed to correct her errant behaviour.
 - (B) Her errant behaviour was failed to be corrected, despite of being warned.
 - (C) Although she was being warned, she failed to correct her behaviour which was errant.
 - (D) She was being warned repeatedly but her behaviour failed errantly.
24. The doctors tried their best, yet they could not save him.
 - (A) The doctors tried their best although they could not be saved.
 - (B) Although they tried their best he could not be saved by the best doctors.
 - (C) The doctors tried their best but they could not save him.
 - (D) Though they could save him the doctors did not try their best.
25. Being diligent always pays rich dividends.
 - (A) Rich dividends are to be paid by diligence.
 - (B) Diligence always pays rich dividends.
 - (C) Being rich pays dividends that are diligent.
 - (D) Being rich always pays diligent dividends.
26. They fought most courageously but they were defeated.
 - (A) Having fought most courageously, they were defeated.
 - (B) Having fought most courageously yet they were defeated.
 - (C) They were defeated but they fought most courageously.
 - (D) Though they fought most courageously, they were defeated.
27. My lawyer is confident that we will certainly win the case.
 - (A) My lawyer is certainly confident about the case being won by us.
 - (B) My lawyer is confident of winning our case.
 - (C) My lawyer is confident about winning the case by us certainly.
 - (D) My lawyer is confidently certain about the case winning by us.
28. He was negligent, so the company suffered heavy losses.
 - (A) The company suffered heavy losses for being negligent by him.
 - (B) He was negligent as the company suffered heavy losses.
 - (C) On account of his negligence, the company suffered heavy losses.
 - (D) Heavy losses were suffered by the company on the account of his being negligent.
29. He had to pay a heavy price for being indolent.
 - (A) He had to pay a heavy price for his indolence.
 - (B) His being indolent had paid him a heavy price.
 - (C) A heavy price was paid to him for his indolence.
 - (D) He was paid a heavy price for being indolent.
30. The nurse was asked to keep a watch over the patient.
 - (A) The patient was asked to watch the nurse.
 - (B) A watch was asked to be kept over the patient by the nurse.
 - (C) The nurse was to keep over the patient a watch.
 - (D) The nurse was asked to watch over the patient.
31. The house was burgled when the inmates were away.
 - (A) The inmates being away, the house was burgled.
 - (B) The inmates were away because the house was burgled.
 - (C) The inmates were away in the burgled house.
 - (D) In the burgled house, the inmates were away.
32. He was so obstinate that he refused to listen to his father's advice.
 - (A) He refused to listen to his father's advice although he was obstinate.
 - (B) He was obstinate yet he refused to listen to his father's advice.
 - (C) He refused to listen to his father's advice because he was obstinate.
 - (D) Though obstinate, he refused to listen to his father's advice.
33. His application was rejected because he was not qualified for the post.
 - (A) As his application was rejected, he was not qualified for the post.
 - (B) His application was rejected hence he was not qualified for the post.

- (C) His post was not qualified because his application was rejected.
 (D) Being unqualified for the post, his application was rejected.
34. Mussorie is one of the most fascinating hill stations that I have ever seen.
 (A) The most fascinating hill station that I have ever seen is Mussorie.
 (B) Of the fascinating hill stations that I have ever seen, Mussorie is the best.
 (C) Few hill stations that I have ever seen are as fascinating as Mussorie.
 (D) I haven't seen any hill station as fascinating as Mussorie.
35. The earthquake was so severe that thousands perished.
 (A) Thousands perished in the severe earthquake.
 (B) In the severing earthquake, thousands were perishing.
 (C) The severe earthquake perished thousands.
 (D) Thousands were perishing in the severe earthquake.
36. Although the task was challenging, he went ahead undauntedly.
 (A) He was undaunted in completing his challenging task.
 (B) Although he went ahead undauntedly, the task was challenging.
 (C) Despite the task being challenging, he went ahead undauntedly.
 (D) In spite of the task being challenged, he went ahead undauntedly.
37. He said that he would call on us this weekend in case he was not busy.
 (A) In case he is busy, he will not call on us this weekend.
 (B) He said that he would call on us this weekend provided he was not busy.
 (C) In case he is too busy this weekend, he may call on us.
 (D) He said he is too busy to call on us this weekend.
38. The doctor asked him to refrain from smoking lest it should ruin his health.
 (A) He was asked to refrain from smoking by the doctor because it would ruin his health.
 (B) The doctor told him that it would ruin his health if he refrained from smoking.
 (C) If he refrained from smoking, he should ruin his health, the doctor told him.
 (D) The doctor said to him he should not ruin his health lest he smoked.
39. The audience gave him a standing ovation for his spectacular performance.
 (A) A spectacular performance by him received a standing ovation from the audience.
 (B) He received a standing ovation from the audience for his spectacular performance.
 (C) The spectacular performance gave him a standing ovation from the audience.
 (D) His spectacular performance gave him a standing ovation for the guests.
40. Had the weather been fine, we would have gone for a picnic.
 (A) Had it been a fine weather, we can have gone on for a picnic.
 (B) If the weather were fine, we could have gone for a picnic.
 (C) Had we gone for a picnic, the weather would be fine.
 (D) If we had gone for the picnic, the weather would be fine.

Exercise – 11

Directions for questions 1 to 20: Each of the passages given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position and mark the number corresponding with it in the box provided below the question.

1. Kant's identification with the Universal is not the identification with an all-encompassing substance or material form of 'humanity', but the identification with a universal ethico-political principle accessible to everyone. This is what Kant, in the famous passage of "What Is Enlightenment?", means by "public" as opposed to "private": "Private" is not individual as opposed to communal ties, but the very communal-institutional order of one's particular identification; while "public" is the transnational universality of the exercise of one's Reason. The resultant paradox is that one participates in the universal dimension of the "public" sphere precisely as a singular individual extracted from one's substantial communal identification—one is truly universal only as radically singular, in the interstices of communal identities.
- (1) The notion of universality of Reason in humans, stemming from Kant's philosophy, is dependent on a widely differential identification with one's singularity pertaining to the lived situation.
 (2) The compositions of "public and "private" in Kant's philosophy are identified not as exclusive

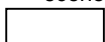
modes of existence, but as association with the universal rational principles and one's communal situation respectively.

- (3) The Universal, according to Kant, is located in the faculty of Reason, which is available to all human beings provided they identify it, as opposed to the empirical projects that are understood to be 'human'.
 (4) The interstices of communal identities are chaos-ridden as the dualities of 'universal' and 'singular' are rejected.

2. Starting end-October, beginning-November, smog covers Delhi and the entire national capital region. The remedy to the problem can be formulated by identifying the major pollutants, which are often left with a free pass due to government's heavy investments in those sectors. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)'s report isolates the factors that contribute to pollution, providing the government necessary data to alleviate the problem. TERI's study shows that vehicle pollution is the cause of 28 per cent of PM2.5. Stubble burning by farmers in Haryana, Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh, which has been hogging all the limelight in the debate on pollution, contributes only 4 per cent to the pollution levels during the winter season. According to TERI's Sumit Sharma, who works on environment and pollution issues,

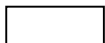
36 per cent of the pollution has its source in Delhi itself, 34 per cent in National Capital Region while 30 per cent comes from across international borders. Industries within the city contribute 30 per cent to PM2.5 levels.

- (1) The report by The Energy and Resources Institute was released so that the government can work on the identified causes of pollution regardless of the investments involved.
- (2) The causes of pollution in Delhi can be mainly attributed to internal factors, rather than blaming the phenomenon on the stubble burning by farmers of neighboring states.
- (3) The vehicles and industries in and around the National capital region are the chief contributors to the pollution levels in the area.
- (4) The industrialized and urbanized centers in and around Delhi are found to be the major sources of pollution that go unchecked due to the economic interests of the government.



3. Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with justified belief — with how we come to know things and what it means to know something. The epistemic crisis, in brief, is that the US conservative movement has almost entirely divorced itself from mainstream institutions, norms, and standards, developing its own media, think tanks, and historians — a hermetically sealed ecosystem of information in which nonsense and conspiracy theories flourish. This is a descent into “tribal” epistemology, wherein the distinction between what is good for the tribe and what is true collapses entirely — in which “true” simply comes to mean “our narrative.” They do not defer to any transpartisan standards of evidence or reasoning; they do not believe any such standards exist. Therefore, we do not live in the same worlds as each other anymore.

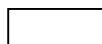
- (1) There exists two worlds comprising two sets of hermetically closed systems that are subscribed to by the non-conservatives and the conservatives in the USA.
- (2) The epistemic crisis has resulted from the fact that no objective standards are being used to engage with news, law, or any kind of knowledge by the conservative faction in the US.
- (3) The division in political thought of the U.S. is indicative of epistemic crisis as the narratives of the conservative movement represent the interests of the group alone and do not allow any external intervention.
- (4) The conservative factions of the U.S. have closed themselves to the objective and non-partisan standards as they have recruited their own team of intellectuals to dispense their own version of news, facts, and historical events.



4. In 1968, petroleum had just been discovered in Ecuador's Amazon region, a place then bereft of the benefits of modernity. In 2017, oil accounts for nearly half the country's exports. I, along with an army of trans-national dealers known as the Economic Hitmen (EHM), helped constructing a new \$1.3 billion, three hundred-mile pipeline to make Ecuador one of the world's top ten suppliers of oil to the United States. Now, the oil fields in the country depends on the labor of the natives, who receive compensation for their daily work. It is safe to say that people like me are responsible

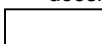
for altering the economic dispensations of several countries like Ecuador, and our actions stand as an example of the active benevolence of the modern Empire. The facts point out to the drastic transformations following from this patronage. Since the 1970s, known euphemistically as the Oil Boom, the official poverty level in Ecuador grew from 50 to 70 percent, under- or unemployment increased from 15 to 70 percent, and public debt increased from \$240 million to \$16 billion.

- (1) The Economic Hitmen introduced modernity to the backward regions of the world and transformed their economies in a fair exchange of resources, but the system did more harm to these countries than good.
- (2) The modern Empire tried to spread the benefits of modernity to the remote corners of the world like Ecuador's Amazon region with the help of agents known as the Economic Hitmen, but the system wasn't enough to accommodate the entire native population of these regions.
- (3) The Economic Hitmen acted as handmaidens of the modern empire, understood as benevolent and giving, in transforming the economic landscapes of countries that are rich in crude oil, leading to destructive consequences for the host countries.
- (4) Countries like Ecuador have to pay a great price for the benefits of modernity that was introduced by the Empire as their lands and resources were taken away to power other countries, resulting in their economic countries.



5. People belonging to the era when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was negotiating the integration of princely states into the Indian union do not like the use of the phrase ‘Iron Man’ for him, suggesting that he was rigid and unshakeable in his views. They argue that if one reads the various proceedings from the Congress Working Committee meetings, one can see what a moderate role he played in pre-independence and Nehruvian times, bridging the gap between the overarching modernity of Nehru and the rather obstinate attitude of Gandhi. Considering the principles of that era, it is embarrassing that the Indian state should erect a monolith. The statue becomes that of a giant made of steel and bronze, dominating fields and people in a manner no Gandhian would support. For people of the same generation as Patel, it is difficult to see the statue being celebrated for being the tallest in the world.

- (1) The title ‘The Iron Man’ assigned to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel goes against the Gandhian ideals of his time.
- (2) Patel played a moderating role in pre and post-Independence Indian politics, as evident by the records of the Congress Working Committee meetings; therefore, constructing a popular imagination of him as a man of steel and bronze is both injustice and disrespect to his character.
- (3) The erection of the statue of Patel by the present Indian state translates into an act of solidification and popularization of his image to be that of an authoritarian, which goes against the ideals espoused by the man and his age.
- (4) The celebration that the statue of Sardar Patel is the largest in the world is embarrassing as it reduces the man to a domineering giant who doesn't represent Gandhian ideals any more.



6. Are we products of our environments or the embodiment of our genes? There has been no end of disagreement about which is the dominant influence. And it's a disagreement that has been made yet more fraught by the political concerns. Traditionally, those on the left have tended to see the environment as the critical factor because it ties in with notions of egalitarianism. Similarly, those on the right have leaned towards a more Darwinian conception, in which different social outcomes are accounted for by differences of suitability to the environment. In turn, such an understanding has in the past led to the promotion of eugenics (both on the left and right) – through selective breeding, sterilisation and, in the case of the Nazis, wholesale murder.

- (1) Whether we are the products of our environments or our genes is a political concern today. The left parties believe we are the products of the environment and the right parties question this saying that according to Darwin, we are the product of our genes. Such a dispute led to social conflicts in the past.
- (2) What makes us who we are is a contested issue which has attained political relevance. The left explains inequality by social conditions while the right by individual traits. Such perceptions have even resulted in selective human breeding in the past.
- (3) The inequality existing in society is a contentious issue; it cannot be attributed entirely to either one's environment or genes.
- (4) Though people generally agree that both our environment and our genes shape our personality, politicians have created a controversy by taking stands in this issue to disseminate their ideology. Such attempts have, in the past, produced abhorrent practices like eugenics.

7. It's bad enough that in this transactional world order, the mores of diplomacy are hinged on defence deals. Worse still, we have to wait with bated breath for Donald Trump to make up his mind. "India is going to find out, aren't they?" Trump indicated ominously, "Sooner than you think." The wait won't be too long! India would know soon whether the S-400 Triumph advanced air defence missile deal it signed with Russia would attract sanctions under CAATSA—a US federal law which expands as Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act. It seeks to impose sanctions on anyone trying to do business with North Korea, Iran and Russia. In Russia's case, it's not just oil and gas but also defence deals. That's "intended to wean countries off Russian equipment", a White House spokesperson explained helpfully.

- (1) India has invited Trump's ire by signing a defence agreement with Russia as America wants to put an end to the use of Russian equipment by countries.
- (2) It is unfortunate that in today's world, diplomacy and defence deals are linked. America's intention of weaning countries off Russian equipment may prompt Russian sanction against India.
- (3) Trump has indicated that India has to face sanctions soon following its signing of a missile deal with Russia; in today's world of business, diplomacy is dependent on defence deals, and Trump wants to keep the world free of Russian equipment.

(4) After India signed a missile deal with Russia, Trump has made a threatening comment that India is going to find out. This is a clear indication that under CAATSA law America would impose sanctions against India as it does with any country doing business with North Korea, Iran and Russia. Besides, America wants to wean countries off Russian equipment.

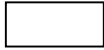
8. The walls are crumbling fast. Last month, tech billionaire Marc Benioff and Lynn Benioff, his wife, purchased Time, the 95-year-old storied newsmagazine, for a pittance: \$190 million. The Benioffs are following in the footsteps of Amazon's Jeff Bezos, who bought the 140-year-old Washington Post in 2013 for just \$250 million. In the West, print is dying slowly, asphyxiated by a combination of factors: millennials read the news on smartphones, not newspapers; advertisers prefer online sites to print; social media reports news virtually as soon as it happens; and few wait till the next morning for newspapers.

- (1) Following internet penetration into print media, many big print-media houses in the West have resorted to panic selling.
- (2) Digital media is more user-friendly than print media, so the youth are migrating from print to digital media.
- (3) A digital storm is blowing in the West, and tech billionaires are trying to capitalize on the popularity of digital media among the youth by buying big print businesses.
- (4) A print-to-digital migration is happening in the West due to millennials' inclination to reading news on smartphones, advertisers' preference for online sites and the speed of social media in reporting news.

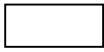
9. Oil prices have let off a bit of steam over the past week. But there is no room for complacency. Trying to forecast the movement of oil is a mug's game, with multiple global factors at play. Few anticipated the fuel's crash from triple digits in 2014 to less than \$30 a barrel in 2016. Fewer anticipated the more-than-doubling since then to more than \$80 a barrel now. While nothing can be ruled out, oil at \$100 a barrel, predicted by some analysts, seems unlikely even after the US sanctions on Iran come into force. Other OPEC nations, primarily Saudi Arabia, are expected to step up oil output to compensate for the shortfall arising from the sanctions.

- (1) The prediction by some analysts that oil will hit the \$100 a barrel mark appears preposterous when the nature of oil price movement is taken into account.
- (2) Since most of the OPEC nations, primarily Saudi Arabia, are expected to step up oil output, the sanctions proposed on Iran are likely to have little effect on oil price; it will not cross the \$100 a barrel mark.
- (3) The movement of oil being quite fickle, it is futile to forecast its future price; yet it can be said that it may not hit the \$100 a barrel mark in the near future even if the US sanctions on Iran are enforced because of the likely higher production by OPEC nations.

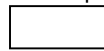
- (4) High oil prices following US sanctions on Iran are unlikely to happen in the wake of timely intervention by OPEC nations.



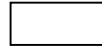
10. Recently, a little war of words has broken out in the media and Twitter verse about the extent of inequality in India and whether it is growing. The catalyst was the publication of James Crabtree's book *The Billionaire Raj*. The same thing happened last year when Luke Chancel and Thomas Piketty published their paper '*Indian Income Inequality, 1922-2015: From British Raj to Billionaire Raj?*'. Both are solid contributions that agree on one thing — economic inequality in India is very high and increasing because of the rise of a super-wealthy class. As a result, inequality of income in India is the highest it has been in the modern period. Roughly the same conclusions can be drawn from the regular reports on wealth that income out of Credit Suisse and Oxfam.
- (1) The rise of a super-wealthy class has exacerbated inequality in India, as recent books and periodical documents affirm; and every time this is brought to light we react by engaging in a cursory debate on it.
 - (2) James Crabtree's recent book, *The Billionaire Raj* has prompted a debate on the growing inequality in India.
 - (3) James Crabtree's recent book, *The Billionaire Raj* and Luke Chancel and Thomas Piketty's paper '*Indian Income Inequality, 1922-2015: From British Raj to Billionaire Raj*', besides numerous reports on wealth, point to the growing inequality in India.
 - (4) The publication of any book or report on the growing inequality in India is usually followed by a brief and acrimonious debate.



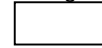
11. For a single man, it takes one hour to retrieve 10 coconuts. When a second person, identical to the first in all the abilities, joins him, both of them together can gather 30 coconuts in an hour. If they split the yield evenly, each man enjoys 15 coconuts per hour, which is a 50% increase. In this example, neither is exploiting the other; since they are identical workers, they share the total output evenly. Yet, the first man benefits greatly from the existence of the other and vice versa. More generally, the productivity of labor increases with specialization. As the population grows, people can focus on more narrowly defined tasks. Even though each person might 'take out' from total output exactly what he or she 'put in', the rest of the society can still benefit.
- (1) When people with different abilities in doing a task join hands, both of them benefit at least to some extent, but there exists a possibility of exploitation.
 - (2) Equal distribution of wealth is mandatory in an economy, because lack of such institutional mechanism leads to unrest and ultimately anarchy in a society.
 - (3) Capitalism, an economic system which is criticized to be exploiting, is in fact a system that most benefits the human being individually and the society in general.
 - (4) When a new worker enters the economy, the rest of us can benefit *not* because we skim some off the top of what he adds, but because his or her cooperation makes us more productive.



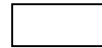
12. Some sociologists write about informal authority to praise it, while others write to condemn it. For conservative sociologists, such as Max Weber, informal authority enables large-scale social cooperation and provides the basis for civilization. For radical sociologists, including Karl Marx, informal authority divides humanity into the dominant and the dominated, and the social scientists' intellectual duty is to expose the oppressive character of the informal authority so that people will rebel against it.
- (1) The concept of informal authority is perceived variously by sociologists of various schools.
 - (2) The existence of informal authority is essential as a cohesive force for the formation of the society.
 - (3) The extreme form of informal authority is never good for the welfare of the society.
 - (4) Consolidation of informal authority becomes divisive, resulting in disruptive forces.



13. The literature of ethics and political philosophy presents an ideal human nature, notably free of conflicts. In this literature, basic rights are 'natural'. There is no reason why anyone should accept this supposition about the basic character of men, and therefore no reason why rights would present themselves and function without purposeful human intervention. The stylized moral content of 'natural rights' is life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The individual whose moral content is in the search for happiness is not alone; he is in the vicinity of other individuals with the same moral content, and the two cannot fail to contradict or compete with each other.
- (1) Given the existence of human individuality, natural rights need human intervention to be enforced.
 - (2) The literature of ethics and that of political philosophy are at direct variance because of the difference in their focus.
 - (3) Moral standards mandated by ethics and those by political philosophy are in conflict with each other in relation to natural rights.
 - (4) People are in constant conflict with each other in all cases barring those related to natural rights, which are essential for survival.



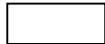
14. Moore's Law, which states that the number of transistors squeezed onto integrated circuits doubles every year, is optimistic; the Gray 1 supercomputer used at NASA in the early 1980s cost an inflation-adjusted \$28 million. Today's iPhone 7, at a cost of \$650, is equal to 2,000 Gray 1 supercomputers. Per dollar, the iPhone 7 performs 90 million times as many calculations as the Gray 1. And for that price, you get a phone too.
- (1) A technology advances at exponential rate when it follows certain laws.
 - (2) The supercomputers used in the past and modern gadgets may serve similar purpose.
 - (3) Technology is bound to expand, encompassing fields as diverse as space research and gaming.
 - (4) As technology advances, it becomes more affordable and more powerful as well.



15. Cognitive diversity is fragile and can easily be crushed (by essentially ignoring it or rejecting different ideas and approaches) by casual, poor leadership or even by diligent leadership. Therefore, organizational leadership must commit to leveraging cognitive diversity — and that

is extremely difficult. It means that leaders at every level also embrace the associated abrasion that will exist within work groups or teams. If everyone gets along just famously, you are not leveraging cognitive diversity! In fact, you are setting yourself up for group think failures. Bringing together a group that possesses cognitive diversity does not mean that you will garner the benefits of cognitive diversity any more than assembling the flour, milk, eggs, vanilla, chocolate and sugar on a table will cause them to spontaneously 'cake-ice'. You must work at it – all the time.

- (1) Cognitive diversity is quite divisive and can thus work to the detriment of the organization.
- (2) Cognitive diversity, while causing friction in the short run, works well to benefit an organization, if it is managed properly.
- (3) Effective leadership is the hallmark of successful organizations, which at times faces the abrasion associated with cognitive diversity.
- (4) Physical attributes of cognitive diversity is not akin to the synergistic combination of physical attributes of a recipe.



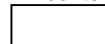
16. As we domesticate the world, we tame ourselves and exclude wildness from our lives. Even when we seek out experience of the wild, we still remain safely anchored within the boundaries of our *individual identities*. But what if we went deeper? What if we sought the sort of wildness that asks us to let go of our very selves? What if we were willing to be terrified, to be alone, to be awed, and humbled by the wild around us?

- (1) In the process of advancement of our culture, we have lost our true selves.
- (2) Domestication is the process that has led to human advancement.
- (3) People need to be wild even when being cultured is to be preferred.
- (4) When we experience the wild, we miss the flavor of advancement.



17. In 1900, the Austrian art historian Alois Riegl introduced the idea, later called the 'beholder's share', that a viewer brings personal meanings to a work, and this interplay makes all art a collaboration between artist and audience. Today, neuro-science shows how our experiences actually shape our perceptions, as the brain uses the past to make sense of the outside world.

- (1) Artistic interpretations gains sense when objectivity is achieved on the part of the beholder.
- (2) Neuro-science attributes the success of an artist to the unique characteristics of that artist.
- (3) The historian's view about appreciation of art has been refuted by recent findings of neuro-science.
- (4) Past experience shapes our enjoyment of – contempt for, or boredom with – a work of art.



18. Psychological medications such as Xanax, Ritalin and aspirin help to modify undesirable behaviors, thought patterns and the perception of pain. They purport to treat the underlying chemical cause rather than the social, interpersonal or psycho-dynamic causes of pathology. Self-knowledge gained by introspection and dialogue are no longer our primary means for modifying psychological states. By prescribing such medication, physicians are implicitly admitting that cognitive and behavioral training is insufficient and impractical, and

that 'the brain', of which nonspecialists have little explicit understanding, is in fact the level where errors occur.

- (1) Psychological medications offer a temporary suppression of the root cause for the psychological problems we encounter.
- (2) Behavioral training offers the best solution for undesirable behaviors, which is caused by lack of introspection.
- (3) Psychological medication offers a false sense of well-being at the expense of understanding the root cause of the problem.
- (4) Cognitive training might act against behavioral training, making psychological medications ineffective.



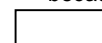
19. Our visits were never long enough for me – the library was so bountiful. I loved wandering around the shelves, scanning the spines of the books until something happened to catch my eye. Those trips were dreamy, frictionless interludes that promised I would leave richer than I arrived. It wasn't like going to a store with my mom, which guaranteed a tug-of-war between what I desired and what she was willing to buy me; in the library, I could have anything I wanted. On the way home, I loved having the books stacked on my lap, pressing me under their solid, warm weight, they Mylar covers sticking to my thighs. It was such a thrill leaving a place with things you hadn't paid for; such a thrill anticipating the new books we would read.

- (1) The intellectual enrichment offered to the author by the library is unsurpassed till now.
- (2) The visits to the library have presented the author the pleasurable intellectual freedom.
- (3) The library presents a variety, which is to be enjoyed for its intellectual freshness.
- (4) The charm of libraries is being superseded by the lure of modern sources of knowledge.



20. Everybody knows that translation is fraught with difficulties. Languages are not identical, so rendering a text written in one language into another seems impossible to do, at least with complete accuracy. Translations of literary texts compound this basic problem, since literature takes language beyond its usual communicative or referential functions. How can we hope to translate something into a foreign language that already requires translation into its own? At the same time, because language and meaning are public and shared, the claim that translation is impossible seems like a mystification. The mere fact of a word's having a meaning implies that it can be put into other words. And if something can be put into other words, it certainly can be translated.

- (1) The paradox of accurate translation is that it can be possible or impossible, basing on the stance we take.
- (2) The difficulties of accurate translation can be overcome by developing a perspective entertained by the original author.
- (3) Accurate translation requires strict adherence to the finer nuances implied by the original writer.
- (4) Some view accurate translation is possible, while other feel it is impossible, a contradiction because of the difficulty of interpretation.



Key

Exercise – 1

1. 2413	9. 1432	17. 1234	25. D	33. C
2. 3142	10. 4123	18. 3214	26. A	34. D
3. 3214	11. 1432	19. 2143	27. A	35. A
4. 1432	12. 2143	20. 1342	28. A	36. C
5. 4231	13. 3124	21. D	29. D	37. A
6. 1342	14. 3412	22. C	30. A	38. C
7. 3241	15. 4213	23. C	31. C	39. C
8. 3241	16. 1324	24. B	32. D	40. D

Exercise – 2

1. 31452	9. 53124	17. 43152	25. A	33. A
2. 25143	10. 32145	18. 42153	26. C	34. B
3. 24315	11. 24513	19. 15342	27. D	35. A
4. 54132	12. 14253	20. 41532	28. C	36. B
5. 53241	13. 42351	21. D	29. C	37. C
6. 41352	14. 25134	22. B	30. D	38. A
7. 25431	15. 31425	23. B	31. B	39. B
8. 32451	16. 43152	24. A	32. C	40. C

Exercise – 3

1. AECBD	9. ACBED	17. ACDBE	25. D	33. C
2. ECDB	10. AEDCB	18. AEBDC	26. A	34. B
3. ACEBD	11. ACEBD	19. AEBDC	27. B	35. C
4. ACEDB	12. AEBDC	20. AEDCB	28. D	36. D
5. CEBD	13. AECDB	21. A	29. D	37. C
6. ACEDB	14. AECBD	22. B	30. C	38. A
7. ADCEB	15. ACEDB	23. D	31. B	39. B
8. ADBEC	16. AECBD	24. B	32. B	40. D

Exercise – 4

1. A	9. A	17. A	25. CDBA	33. DBAC
2. C	10. B	18. C	26. CBAD	34. DCBA
3. D	11. A	19. B	27. BCAD	35. ABCD
4. A	12. B	20. D	28. ACBD	36. CADB
5. D	13. B	21. BDAC	29. DBAC	37. DCAB
6. D	14. C	22. BDAC	30. DBAC	38. ACBD
7. B	15. D	23. ACDB	31. BCAD	39. CBDA
8. C	16. D	24. CADB	32. CDAB	40. ACBD

Exercise – 5

1. B	9. C	17. A	25. D	33. 32451
2. D	10. D	18. A	26. 31425	34. 24315
3. C	11. C	19. D	27. 24135	35. 21354
4. D	12. C	20. B	28. 15243	36. 53214
5. C	13. D	21. D	29. 42531	37. 41325
6. A	14. B	22. D	30. 35142	38. 21435
7. A	15. D	23. A	31. 54123	39. 35142
8. B	16. C	24. B	32. 24135	40. 42531

Exercise – 6

1. B	9. A	17. B	25. D	33. C
2. C	10. D	18. C	26. B	34. D
3. D	11. A	19. D	27. A	35. D
4. A	12. B	20. A	28. C	36. B
5. B	13. D	21. A	29. B	37. A
6. C	14. B	22. A	30. D	38. C
7. D	15. C	23. B	31. C	39. B
8. A	16. A	24. D	32. A	40. D

Exercise – 7

1. C	9. A	17. C	25. 5	33. 4
2. C	10. D	18. A	26. 1	34. 4
3. A	11. B	19. C	27. 2	35. 1
4. B	12. D	20. C	28. 5	36. 3
5. B	13. C	21. 3	29. 4	37. 1
6. D	14. B	22. 4	30. 2	38. 4
7. B	15. C	23. 4	31. 4	39. 2
8. B	16. A	24. 3	32. 4	40. 4

Exercise – 8

1. B	5. B	9. D	13. B	17. D
2. C	6. A	10. C	14. A	18. C
3. A	7. C	11. A	15. C	19. B
4. D	8. B	12. D	16. B	20. A

Exercise – 9

1. B	9. D	17. C	25. A	33. B
2. C	10. B	18. D	26. C	34. D
3. D	11. C	19. C	27. D	35. C
4. C	12. A	20. D	28. B	36. A
5. B	13. D	21. C	29. B	37. D
6. D	14. B	22. C	30. A	38. B
7. B	15. D	23. D	31. D	39. D
8. B	16. A	24. B	32. D	40. B

Exercise – 10

1. B	9. C	17. C	25. B	33. D
2. B	10. C	18. C	26. D	34. C
3. C	11. A	19. A	27. B	35. A
4. A	12. C	20. B	28. C	36. C
5. B	13. C	21. D	29. A	37. B
6. A	14. D	22. C	30. D	38. A
7. B	15. C	23. A	31. A	39. B
8. B	16. D	24. C	32. C	40. B

Exercise – 11

1. 1	5. 3	9. 3	13. 1	17. 4
2. 4	6. 2	10. 1	14. 4	18. 3
3. 3	7. 3	11. 4	15. 2	19. 2
4. 3	8. 4	12. 1	16. 1	20. 1