

Explanatory Notes

Exercise – 1

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 25:

1. Statement D is incorrect. When we use the word 'down' in the context of an illness, the correct usage is 'down with', which means 'to have or catch an illness'. Choice (D)
2. Statement C is incorrect. The correct usage is 'live with the problem', which means to get used to a condition or a situation which cannot be changed. Choice (C)
3. Statement D is incorrect. When we use the word 'matter' in a context of improving a situation, the correct phrasing is to improve 'matters'. Choice (D)
4. Statement C is incorrect. When we use the word 'view' in a context when an intention or hope of doing something is implied, the correct usage is 'with a view to'. Choice (C)
5. Statement B is incorrect. When the word 'vote' is used in the context of being chosen for a position or an award, the correct usage is 'was voted' the 'as' is not required. Choice (B)
6. Statement B is incorrect. When we use the word 'trim' to indicate the act of cutting away unnecessary parts from something the correct usage is "trim off/away", so the correct phrasing would be "trim two centimetres off the hem". Choice (B)
7. Statement D is incorrect. The correct usage, here, would be "His past caught up with him", which means one is forced to deal with something unpleasant that one has done in the past. Choice (D)
8. The incorrect statement is the first one. 'Caution in the sense of an official warning is used as "a caution", so, the correct phrasing would be "got off with a caution" which means the person was given a warning by the police for committing a crime that is not too serious. Choice (A)
9. Statement B is incorrect. The correct usage would be to 'keep an eye out for', because in the present context we are using the word 'eye' in the sense of 'to look for something [somebody] while you are doing other things'. Choice (B)
10. Statement D is incorrect. In the context of preparing food, the correct usage of 'fix' is 'fix' something for something 'or' 'fix somebody something'. So, the correct statement would be 'can I fix supper for you?' Choice (D)
11. Statement B is incorrect. Since in the given sentence, 'hard' is used to indicate a situation where somebody deliberately made a situation difficult and unpleasant for somebody. The correct phrasing would be "gave her a hard time". Choice (B)
12. Statement C is incorrect. The correct usage would be "My heart goes out to all those children...". The phrase "your heart goes out to somebody" is used to say that you feel a lot of sympathy for somebody. Choice (C)
13. Statement D is incorrect. When we talk about a tree losing its leaves naturally, we use 'shed its leaves', or other similar phrases. So, in the given statement we don't need the 'off'. Choice (D)
14. Statement B is incorrect. In this sentence, we are talking about the British stage as one single entity, to the whole of the British theatre. Therefore, we need the definite 'the' before English stage. Choice (B)
15. Statement B is incorrect. In this statement 'discharged' is used in the context of doing everything that is necessary to perform and complete a particular duty. The correct usage is to discharge a debt which means 'pay-off one's debts'. Therefore, we do not need the "off" after 'discharged'. Choice (B)
16. Statement C is incorrect. When a business 'expands', it means new branches have been opened, it is making more money etc. The correct usage would be "they have expanded the business...". The word 'over' is not required. Choice (C)
17. Statement C is incorrect. In medical parlance, a drip is a piece of equipment that passes liquid food very slowly through a tube into a patient's vein. The correct usage is 'put on a drip'. Choice (C)
18. Statement B is incorrect. The correct usage would be "gearing up for" which means 'to prepare yourself to do something'. Choice (B)
19. Statement D is incorrect. The correct usage is 'figured that' which means 'to think or decide that something will happen. Choice (D)
20. Statement B is incorrect. We use the phrase 'filled to capacity', not 'filled in to capacity' to indicate that a place is full. Choice (B)
21. Statement B is incorrect. The correct is 'a change of focus' which means to look at things in a different way. Choice (B)
22. Statement C is incorrect. The correct usage would be "an inspiration to all of us" which means 'somebody or something that makes you want to be better more successful etc, Choice (C)
23. Statement D is incorrect. The correct usage would be, she managed to keep herself from laughing at him'. To 'keep yourself from something' means to prevent yourself from doing something. Choice (D)
24. Statement D is incorrect. The correct statement would be 'you can become a good player if you set your mind to it'. The phrase 'set your mind to/on something' means to decide you want to achieve something and give this all your attention. Choice (D)
25. Statement D is incorrect. The correct sentence would be "The library has only a narrow range of books". Here, 'narrow' means 'limited in variety or numbers'. Choice (D)

Exercise – 2

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 25:

1. Options (B), (C) and (D) do not convey the contrast brought in by the word 'despite'. Unprecedented means unparalleled and wars are always destructive. Choice (A)
2. Scepticism about 'regular' dialogue is improper. 'Fear' and 'intending' does not provide sense to the sentence 'Wariness' means caution. 'Sustained' means maintained for a long time. Choice (D)
3. 'Exude' means display. It is used with emotions. Only options (B) and (D) offer words that denote emotion for the first blank. Gentility does not arouse passion. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Choice (B)
4. 'Stress' cannot be associated with 'excretive' or 'beneficial'. 'Immune system' cannot become 'injurious' but only 'impaired'. Choice (C)

5. Option (B) will be the answer. 'Satisfactory' does not go with the idea of playing field. Moreover, it discusses 'neither' and 'both'. Therefore, 'complementary' would be the appropriate word. It means something that completes. Choice (B)
6. The sentence provides a reason for America's excuse. The correct choice is (B) 'Demolish' means to destroy. To destroy the myths, it is 'critical' (or very important) to prove that America remains open to world economy. Choice (B)
7. "Concentration on the opinions of others gives the 'approbation' which means approval. Choice (C)
8. 'Adopted', 'suited' does not take the preposition 'to'. 'Abrupt' negligence is not a proper collocation. 'Abrupt' means sudden and unexpected. 'Conformed' means suitable. Choice (D)
9. Option (C) is the correct one. 'Feasible' means practicable. 'Took off' means to become popular. Choice (C)
10. We are discussing 'contradictory skills' like 'brood sweeps'. The contradiction to that will be attention to details. Usually broad sweeps cannot give attention to details and accessibility without any intrusion. Choice (A)
11. Artists are not 'averse' to the implications of culture. We cannot 'discover' the spirit of people. Option (C) is absurd. Option (D) is the perfect fit. Choice (D)
12. All the words for the first blank can be used. But only 'exposed' goes with 'unsupported'. Choice (C)
13. 'Demeaning' goes with the context of the first blank. And 'impaired' holds the clue for the "profound problems of the human mind". Choice (B)
14. If you are disenchanted you cannot respect, if you are happy you don't dislike, if you are disinterested. You do not adore. Therefore choice (C) is the correct answer. Choice (C)
15. The second blank should take a negative word. Options (A) and (B) are thus ruled out. Bust, which means bankruptcy, does not fit the larger context. Choice (D)
16. 'Buoyant' and 'Monopolistic' are inappropriate for the context of the first blank. An economy is not collocated with 'sagging'. 'Fiercely' indicates that the word should be 'competitive'. Choice (A)
17. 'Refuse' and 'hamper' don't fit the blank. 'Maiming' means to cut off therefore 'permanently' does not go with it. 'Anesthetize' is to render powerless. Choice (B)
18. The phrase "concept of liberty" points towards 'freedom' for the first blank. Transformation also fits the second blank. Choice (C)
19. 'Those arts and disciplines' refers to nothing but humanities which pertains to literature. 'Value' also suits the second blank. Choice (B)
20. If the performance is 'direct' then it will 'increase' in the response. Same with options (B) and (C) 'Tenuous' means slight and the fourth option provides the contrast. Choice (D)
21. Only 'difficult' and 'cumbersome' can be used in the first blank. But 'effects' cannot be 'excessive' but 'perplexing' because of the external effects. Choice (B)
22. The missile is 'hidden' so it can only be 'detected'. Exposure fits in the second blank too. Choice (D)
23. Only 'widespread' and 'obvious' can be used in the first blank. Since 'so' is used a negative idea should be discussed in the last part of the sentence. Therefore, 'scarcely' which means not at all. Choice (C)
24. If ethics and relationship between business and environment are discussed, it can only, be 'transcend' which means to go beyond. 'Domination' goes with the idea of 'get-ahead' mentality also. Choice (B)
25. You either 'transfuse' or 'infuse' blood. Since the result is negative, only 'disastrous' will fit the second blank. Choice (D)

Exercise – 3

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 40:

1. 'Punctilious' means 'meticulous'. 'Diligent' 'precise' and thorough are synonyms in the given context. 'Slapdash' on the other hand means careless. Choice (D)
2. Opprobrious means abusive. 'Vituperative', 'denigrating' and 'pejorative' are its synonyms. Sanguine means optimistic hence incorrect. Choice (C)
3. 'Intemperate' means immoderate. 'Uncurbed' 'unrestrained' and 'unbridled' also mean the same. 'Perspicuous' on the other hand means intelligible. Choice (A)
4. Fervent means heartfelt. 'Ardent', 'passionate' or emotional mean the same in the given context. 'Convivial', on the other hand, means friendly and lively. Choice (B)
5. 'Garbled' means mixed up. 'Distorted', 'muddled' and 'misconstrued' broadly mean the same and fit in the given context. 'Delayed' on the other hand is incorrect. Choice (D)
6. 'Baleful' means 'threatening'. 'Malevolent', 'Antagonistic' and 'malicious' are synonyms. 'Sad' is incorrect in the said context. Choice (C)
7. 'Abnegation' means rejection. 'Renunciation', 'repudiation' and abjuration are synonyms. 'Abuse' is incorrect here. Choice (C)
8. Truculent means to be defiant. 'Belligerent' 'antagonistic' and 'pugnacious' are all synonyms. 'Obstinate' means 'stubborn' and is the wrong word here. Choice (A)
9. 'Factitious' means bogus or fake. 'Specious', 'feigned' and 'contrived' are synonyms. 'Tumultuous', on the other hand, means uproarious. Choice (B)
10. 'Wizened' means 'creased' 'withered' and 'lined'. 'Enlightened', on the other hand, means informed or learned. Choice (D)
11. Subliminal means subconscious 'Hidden' and 'concealed' are synonyms. 'Consummate' means 'informed' or learned. Choice (C)
12. Indispensable means 'essential'. 'Vital', 'mandatory' and 'necessary' convey the same meaning. 'Pre-eminent' means 'greatest' or foremost. Choice (C)
13. Foibles means weaknesses. 'Flaws', 'shortcomings' and infirmities are synonyms. 'Mistake', on the other hand, means errors. Foibles are inherent whereas mistakes happen. Choice (B)
14. Connote means to imply. 'Signify' and 'suggest' mean the same. 'Support', on the other hand, does not fit the context. Choice (C)
15. 'Circumspect' means 'Cautious'. 'Wary', 'Discreet' and 'chary' broadly mean the same. Strong is the inappropriate word. Choice (A)
16. 'Protract' means long-drawn. 'Prolonged', interminable and 'extended' are synonyms 'strenuous', on the other hand, means 'arduous' or difficult. Choice (C)

17. 'Canker' means an evil. 'Scourge', 'pestilence' and 'blight' mean the same. 'Mystery', on the other hand, is inappropriate. Choice (B)
18. 'Turpitude' is synonymous with 'wickedness' 'depravity' and 'Vileness'. 'Deadlock' is not synonymous with turpitude. Choice (D)
19. 'Vindictive' means revengeful. 'Vengeful', 'rancorous' and malevolent are synonymous. 'Rambling' is not. Choice (B)
20. 'Raddled' means haggard. 'Pinched' 'Gaunt' and 'exhausted' are synonymous. 'Raffish' on the other hand means rakish. Choice (A)
21. Portents means 'omens' or 'signs'. 'Presage' 'prophecy' or 'prognostication' is broadly synonymous. 'Implications', on the other hand, is inappropriate. Choice (A)
22. 'Libel' means defamation 'Aspersions' and 'vilification' are synonymous. 'Oblation' means a religious offering. Choice (C)
23. Taciturn mean not talkative, 'reserved', 'introverted' and 'aloof' are synonyms. 'Vileness' means nasty or unpleasant. Choice (B)
24. 'Abeysance' means 'suspension'. 'Reserved' and 'deferred' are broadly synonymous. 'Detestation', on the other hand, means intense dislike. Choice (D)
25. Fillip means stimulus. 'Spur' and 'impetus' mean the same. 'Cushioning', on the other hand, mean to protect against shock. Choice (B)
26. Jeune means childish or 'naive'. 'Callow', 'immature' and infantile. 'Tremulous' means trembling or quivering. Choice (C)
27. Obdurate means stubborn. Unmalleable, intractable and intransigent are synonymous. Prejudiced, which means to be partial, is not a synonym. Choice (D)
28. Quail means to shy away. 'Cowered', 'cringed' and 'faltered' means the same. Protested means to object. Choice (A)
29. Ravenous means to be extremely hungry. 'Famished' and 'starving' are synonyms 'Unruly' means disorderly. Choice (A)
30. Investiture means inauguration. 'Installation', 'inception' and 'ordination' are synonyms. Coronation is a ceremony to crown a king. Choice (D)
31. 'Invidious' means unfair. Iniquitous and weighted are synonyms. 'Unassailable' means unable to be attacked or questioned. Choice (B)
32. Contentious means debatable, 'contested' or problematic. 'Impertinent' means 'rude' or insolent. Choice (C)
33. Unimpeachable means trustworthy. 'Impeccable' and 'irreproachable' mean the same. Ingenuous, on the other hand, means innocent. Choice (C)
34. Cloistered means 'sheltered'. 'Sequestered', reclusive and 'secluded' are broadly synonyms. Gregarious, on the other hand, means a fun-loving or happy disposition. Choice (B)
35. Imperative means something vitally important. 'Mandatory' 'exigent' and 'indispensable' are synonyms. 'Desperate' means reckless or outrageous. Choice (A)
36. 'Eschew' means to abstain from. 'Renounce', relinquish and disavow are synonyms. 'Augment', on the other hand, means to increase. Choice (D)

37. Moribund means declining. Stagnating, warming or atrophying are synonyms. Teetering means to hesitate or be indecisive. Choice (A)
38. Laconic means brief. 'Terse', 'succinct' and 'concise' are synonyms. 'Dull' doesn't fit the context. Choice (B)
39. 'Draconian' means 'harsh'. 'Severe' and 'stringent' mean the same. 'Obsolescent', on the other hand, means dying out. Choice (D)
40. Boomerang means rebound. 'Ricochet' 'recoil' and 'backfire' mean the same but fail does not fit the context. Choice (C)

Exercise – 4

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

1. In 'He skipped the country....', skip means to leave suddenly and secretly. e matches d. We find this in (C) and (D). 'She skips a hundred times every morning.....' refers to the game/exercise of jumping over rope. f matches c. If you skip breakfast means not having breakfast. g matches b. '..... Skipped along the riverbank' means walk or run play fully – h, a. The correct matching is seen in option D. Choice (D)
2. In '..... sighted land', sight means to see something. e matches c. This is found in (A) and (D). When we refer to '..... grandmother's sight' we are referring to the ability to see. f matches a. The right answer is (D). To '..... earn a sight more' means a lot more. g matches d, 'at the sight of blood' means seeing something. h matches b. Therefore, option D is correct. Choice (D)
3. In 'Her happiness showed in her behaviour', show means displayed. e matches b. we find this in (B), (C) and (D). In '..... put up a good show' show refers to performance. f matches d. So the right answer is (C). The poll clearly shows means facts or information's that prove something. g matches a. TV show means a programme on TV. h matches c. Option C is correct. Choice (C)
4. In '.... if the outer seal is broken', seal refers to something with which the bottle or tin is closed to keep the content from coming out and anything from getting in. e matches d. This we find in (A) and (D). In 'the entrance was sealed', seal refers to closing the way. f matches c. The right answer is (D). '..... a programme on seals.....' refers to the sea animal. g matches a. '..... stamped with the Principal's seal' means special designs that shows the authority of the person. h matches b. The correct matching is seen in option D. Choice (D)
5. In the hook on the braces of her skirt.....', braces means the material that goes over the shoulder to hold the skirt in place. e matches c. We find it in (A) and (D). '.... a neck brace' means something used to strengthen, stiffen or support. f matches d. The right answer is (D). In 'I braced myself', brace means to prepare yourself. g matches a. Braces in connection with a dentist means wires over the teeth. h matches b. Choice (D)
6. In '..... left a void in his life', void refers to the feeling of emptiness (here sadness). e matches d. This is found in (A) and (D). '..... null and void' means not legal. f matches a. So (A) is the right answer. In 'looked into the void', void means an empty space. g matches c. 'void of expression' means lacking in expression. h matches b. Choice (A)
7. To bow out of politics means to come out of politics or stop being involved in politics. e matches d. This we find in (B) and (C). In '..... adjust the arrow in the bow....', bow refers to the weapon f matches c. Hence (C) is the right answer. In '.... a big bow in her hair....' bow means a knot of cloth used decoratively. g matches b. in '..... bowed to the queen', bow means to bend your body as a mark of respect. Choice (C)

8. In '.... on the dot of eight' dot means the exact time. e matches b. This we find in (A), (C) and (D). Dotting the 'i's and 't's refers to paying attention to details. f matches c. This is found in (A) and (D). '..... a dot on her forehead.....' refers to a mark or spot. g matches a. Our answer is (D). '..... dotted with ships' means full of. h matches d. Choice (D)
9. In '.....never did this by design', design means intention. e matches c. This is found in (C) and (D). '..... designed our house' means planned or made a drawing'. f matches d. So (D) is the right answer. '.... floral design refers to decorative pattern. g matches b. '..... this building's basic design' means how something is planned or made. h matches a. Choice (D)
10. '..... to study in depth' means to study closely looking at all details. e matches d. This is found in (A), (C) and (D). In planting seed at a depth of five inches, depth means the distance between the ground surface and the seeds. f matches a. The right answer is (A). '.... hidden depths....' means a part of the character that is not known. g matches c. '.... the depth of public feeling' means the strong emotions raised in people. h matches b. Choice (A)
11. In 'Snow had drifted....', drift means to be blown by the wind. e matches b. This is found only in (B). '.... drifting around the country means wandering along aimlessly f matches c. 'The drift of public opinion....' means the flow or change of general opinion. g matches with d. Finally, balloons drifting up into the sky refers to slow movement in air. h matches a. Choice (B)
12. When we call someone 'a dope', we imply that the person is stupid. e matches d. This is found only in (B). '.... All the dope....' means all the news or information. f matches c 'the tigers doped.....' means to be given drugs to make them sleep. In a, '....dope dealer' refers to a person who deals with drugs like marijuana. h matches a. Choice (B)
13. '.... clearly in distress' means in pain. e matches b. This is found in (B) and (D). '.... a distress signal' refers to message sent when in danger. f matches d. So, the answer is (B) or (D). '.... caused his family distress' refers to pain or anxiety. g matches a. The answer is (D). '..... financial distress....' refers to bad straits. h matches c. Choice (D)
14. '....dry and uninspiring' means boring. Hence, e matches c. This is found in (A), (B) and (D). '.... dry states....' refers to states where alcohol is prohibited. f matches d. The answer is (A) or (B). 'I feel dry....' means thirsty. g matches b. The answer is (A). '....to dry' means to be without water. h matches a. Choice (A)
15. When we say somebody's work lives we mean that it continues to influence people. e matches c. This is found in (C) and (D). To live with someone is to share their home. f matches d. So (C) is the right answer. '.... live animals means animals that are alive not dead. g matches a. '..... match shown like....' means to be broadcast as an event is taking place. h matches b. Choice (C)
16. When we say a road is long, we are referring to its length. e matches c. This is found only in (A). '.... waiting for long' means waiting for a considerable time. f matches a. '.... a long skirt' implies a skirt reaching to the ankles. g matches d. 'She longs' means want something very badly. h matches b. Choice (A)
17. To bring down a peg or two means to put down a person's vanity. e matches d. This is found in (A) and (B). In hanging the towels on a peg, peg means fixed on wall or door to hang things. f matches a. The answer is (A). In '.... one peg to drink....' peg is a measure of alcohol. g matches b. 'peg them out is to fasten with pegs. h matches c. Choice (A)
18. When you say you are poor at something it means you are not good at doing it. e matches d. This is found in (B), (C) and (D). When you call someone a poor kid, you are pitying them. f matches c. Hence (C) is the right answer. When you say somebody is 'so poor' you mean they have little money. g matches a. Finally 'poor quality means something of inferior quality. h matches b. Choice (C)
19. If the prisoners are lashed, it means they were hit with a whip, e matches c. This is found in (A) and (D). 'With a lash of its tail' means a sudden, violent movement. f matches d. So, the answer is (D). The boats were lashed to the wharf, means were tied. g matches a. '.... lash off the tongue' means harsh criticism. h matches b. Choice (D)
20. '.... point a finger at someone,' means to blame some one. e matches c. this is found in (A) and (D). 'The whole point ...' is the purpose or aim. f matches d. Hence (A) is the right answer. The power point refers to an electric socket. g matches a. 'The child pointed towards them....' means to show someone by holding up a finger. h matches b. Choice (A)

Exercise – 5

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

1. In the first sentence since we are talking about living things, it should be accompanied by (the preposition by and not with).
In the second sentence ability is a better choice as ability is the thing that can be acquired and not capacity.
In the third sentence adoptive is appropriate as it refers to people who have adopted someone. In this case Mr. and Mrs. Sharma are adoptive parents and Raju is the adopted child.
In the 4th sentence, effect is usually used as a noun and affect is generally used as a verb. Hence in this case, affect is a better fit.
In the 5th sentence, aggravated refers to a condition which is worsened further. Hence irritated is more suitable.
The correct order is abbbba. Choice (C)
2. In the first sentence, susceptible means someone who is prone to something. Suspected is a better fit.
In sentence two, the reference is to hints of connection and eluded does not fit in. Alluded is indirect hint and hence a better fit.
In sentence three, the emphasis is on being on the post of chairman and secretary, but not at the same time. So alternately is a better option.
In sentence 4, the reference is to a warfare technique, hence guerilla is a better fit. Gorilla refers to an animal.
Grille is used as a noun and grill is to be used as a verb. Hence grill is a better option.
The correct order is bbabb. Choice (B)
3. In the first sentence, it means stepped up so forward is more appropriate than foreword, which means a note written at the beginning of a book.
Fortuitous means happening by chance, whereas fortunate means lucky. Hence fortunate fits better.
Forceful is in loud voice or intensely. Forcible means using excessive force. Forcible is a better option.
To forbear is to shun or stop. Forebear refers to ancestors. Forbear is a better option.
Few is more appropriate for number than less.
Hence, 'a few would be a better fit. The correct order is babba. Choice (D)

4. Every day is used as an adjective. Every day is used as a noun. Hence in sentence 1, it should be every day.
Estimation should be used with rough calculation. For something other than that, opinion is more appropriate.
Era is a duration of time. Epoch is a point in time which brings about an era. Hence era is more appropriate.
Envelope is a noun and refers to the paper in which letters are put for posting. Envelop is a verb which means to surround. Hence it should be envelope.
Disregardless is not an appropriate choice here, regardless is apt.
The right order is baaaa. Choice (A)
5. Observance means to act in accordance with duty or custom. Observation is the equivalent of a viewing or perceiving something. Observation is a better fit.
Obviate means to lessen, obvious means something which is apparent. Obviate is the answer.
Optimistic refers to an attitude, whereas hopeful refers to a particular incident or instant. In this case hopeful is a better word.
Partook means to take a part and participate means to get involved. Participated is a better fit.
Perspective refers to a view point. Prospective refers to possible future. Prospective is a better fit.
The correct sequence is bbbab. Choice (D)
6. Preceding means immediately coming before. Previous means all existing prior to this. Previous is a better option.
Punctilious means being more focused on matters of etiquette and protocol, Punctual means someone who respects time and is always on time. Punctual is more apt.
Pupil can be used for students of a lower grade. Students is a more suitable word.
Quote should be used as a verb, and quotation to be used as a noun. Quotation is more appropriate.
Rare should be used when something is not found abundantly. Scarce is to be used when something becomes rare as a result of something and the situation is only for a short time.
The order is aabab. Choice (C)
7. An article is readable if the reader is interested in reading it. It is a measure of the author's ability to generate interest. Legible refers to whether the handwriting can be comprehended or not. Readable is a better choice of word.
Raise is used when an action is done on the object. In this case rise is a better option.
Resistor is a device which helps in the passage of electricity. Resister is someone who opposes an action. Resister is more apt.
Revue means a theatrical presentation and is always used as a noun. Review is more apt and it means checking.
Riffled means to browse through the pages of a book. Rifled means to ransack or plunder. Rifled is apt here.
The order is babaa. Choice (C)
8. Something is seasonable if it is appropriate to the season. Something that varies as per season is seasonal. Seasonal is more appropriate.
Shear means to cut. Sheer means very thin or transparent. Shear is more suitable.
Silicone refers to a compound derived from the element silicon and is used in many applications. Silicon is the appropriate word.
Straitjacket is a sort of bind to keep violent and unstable people in check. This is appropriate in the given context.
- Timbre refers to the quality of sound. Timber refers to wood. Timbers is more apt.
The order is ababa. Choice (D)
9. Tragedy refers to the downfall of the mighty. Tragic is something that is heart wrenching. Tragic is more appropriate.
Turgid means excessively complex or bombastic. Turbid refers to liquid and means muddy or murky. Turgid is more suitable.
Underwater is used as an adjective, and hence is more appropriate than under water.
Vacuous means stupid. Vacant means empty. Only the latter fits here.
A safe is a container, a vault is a room. Vault is a more suitable word here.
The order is bbabb. Choice (D)
10. A valetudinarian refers to a person who is anxious about his health, as he suffers from various medical conditions. Valedictorian is the class topper who is accorded the honor of giving the parting speech.
A verdict is given by jury. A judge either gives a judgement or a ruling.
'Via' is used to talk about the route and not the mode of transport. In is a more appropriate word.
Waver refers to the sideways movement either physically or mentally. Someone is wavering if he/she is unable to take a stand. waiver means to relinquish. Waver is the appropriate word to be used.
Xerox is a brand name. Photocopy is a more suitable word.
The order is bbbbb. Choice (B)
11. Culminates refers to reach a pinnacle. Sorting mail is not a precursor to reaching a pinnacle. Hence, end is a more apt choice.
Connotes is indirect reference. Denotes is a direct reference. Denotes is a better choice of word.
Contagious refers to disease which can be transferred through contact. Infectious refers to diseases transferred by a germ or parasite. Infectious is a better option.
On the horns of a dilemma is an idiom and hence a better fit, Discreet is to be prudent. Discrete is separate and countable. Discrete is apt.
The order is bbbab. Choice (A)
12. Eponymous is the name of the character referred in the title. Anonymous is unknown. Eponymous is more appropriate.
Curl means curve. Coiled is to make circles. Coiled is more suitable.
Recalled is to call someone back. Recoiled is to carry out Newton's second law of motion. Recoiled means to move backward. Recoiled is a better fit.
Adjure is to entreat. Abjure is to renounce. abjure is more apt.
Besides means in addition to, whereas beside means alongside. Besides is more appropriate.
The sequence is abbba. Choice (A)
13. Censor is to suppress; censure is to rebuke. Censured is apt.
Chaotic refers to disturbed. Inchoate refers to a nascent stage, or early stages. Inchoate is more appropriate.
Continually means intermittent, continuously means without interruptions. Continuously is more suitable.
Deduct means subtract, take away. Deduce is to conclude by reason. Deduce is a better way of saying it.

A definite statement is precise and specific, but a definitive statement is final and conclusive on the subject. Definitive is a better fit.

The sequence is aaaba. Choice (D)

14. Disinterested refers to a person who does not have a selfish motive to get involved. Uninterested refers to a lack of interest. Uninterested is a better word in the context. Equable means steady, uniform, even-tempered. Equitable means fair division. Equable is more appropriate.

Esoteric means something that is difficult to understand. Exoteric means easy to understand. Esoteric is more suitable.

Flaunt is to show off. Flout is to break the rule. Flouted is a better word.

Inflammable means something that can be set on fire. Inflammatory is something that rouses strong emotions. Inflammatory is a better word.

The sequence is abbaa. Choice (C)

15. Militate means to fight against. Mitigate means to lessen. Mitigate is a better word

Proscribed means to prohibit. Prescribed means to order. Prescribed is a better word in the context.

Torturous is something which causes pain or agony. Tortuous is winding. Tortuous is a better word.

Venal refers to corrupt. Venial is something that is trivial. Venial is a better word.

Carat is used to denote purity of gold or diamond. Caret is an inverted 'V' used in proof reading. Carat is apt.

The sequence is babab. Choice (B)

16. Illicit is illegal. Elicit is to get information or reaction. Elicit is apt.

Indicting is to make formal accusation against someone. To indite is to compose or write. Inditing is more apt.

Interpolated means to call for a statement or explanation from the member of the Parliament. Interpolate is to insert a remark, or throw something into. Interpolated is a better fit.

Irrevocable is something that cannot be changed. Irrecoverable is that which cannot be recovered. Irrecoverable is apt.

Ultimatum is a final warning. Ultimate is something happening at the end of a long process.

The order is babba. Choice (D)

17. Effluents refer to chemical waste. Affluent are rich people. Effluents is appropriate.

Exceptionable means disagreement and dispute. Exceptional means extraordinary. Exceptional is appropriate in the context.

Further is used in cases of nonphysical dimensions. Farther is used for distances. Farther is apt.

Feted means honored. Fetid means decayed and stinking. Feted is more apt.

Phenomenal means incredible. Phenomenon means a fact or event which is not fully understood.

The order is aabba. Choice (A)

18. Former means before or prior. Formal means that which requires some rules or etiquettes to be followed. Formal is apt.

Hail means to call or wave. Hale and hearty is a phrase often used for health. Hence hale is appropriate.

Hoard means to collect something and keep it safe for difficult times. Horde means a large group of people. Horde is more appropriate in the context.

Impassible means incapable of emotions or suffering. Impassable means a road or path that cannot be travelled on because of bad conditions or because it is blocked. Impassable is more appropriate.

Inequity means unfairness or favoritism. Iniquity is gross wickedness. Iniquity is more suitable.

The correct order is bbaaa. Choice (D)

19. Knots is a unit of speed. Knots per hour does not make sense. Knots is appropriate.

In the present context let is more apt than leave.

Libel is a piece of writing which contains bad and false things about a person Liable means having responsibility for something or someone. Liable is more suitable in the context.

Loathe means to hate someone or something. Loath means to be unwilling to do something. Loath is more appropriate.

Meantime is always used with 'in', whereas meanwhile can be used without 'in'. Hence meanwhile is more apt.

The correct order should be babba. Choice (D)

20. Minimal means bare minimum. Minimize is to reduce something to the least possible level. Minimize fits more appropriately.

Minyan means a minimum of 10 men which was a prerequisite for Jewish public worship. Minion is a follower or underling. Minion is more appropriate.

Nauseous means the cause which is causing the condition. Nauseated means the condition in which the person is about to vomit. Nauseated is appropriate.

Oppress is to inflict hardships on others or on a group. The word can be applied only to human beings. Repress is denying one's own feelings or impulses. Repress is more apt.

Pancreas refers to a gland that produces insulin. Panacea is something that is a cure for all ills. Panacea is more suitable.

The correct order is bbaba. Choice (C)

Exercise – 6

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 40:

- Innuendo is a remark which makes an indirect reference to something. Double meaning is a synonym. Choice (D)
- Sacrosanct is something extremely valuable. Human life is also sacred. Choice (A)
- Hotchpotch means a confused mixture. Jumble is the correct word. Choice (C)
- Parochialism means to have a narrow outlook or range. Choice (D)
- Capricious means prone to sudden changes of moods or behaviour. Unpredictable means the same. Choice (C)
- Fractional means difficult to control. Unruly is the correct choice. Choice (B)
- Penury means extreme poverty. Impoverishment is the closest synonym. Choice (A)
- Flout means not following rules etc.; disobey. Spurn means to reject and (D) is not a synonym of flout. Choice (B)
- Deprecated means to express disapproval. Reprove also means to disapprove. Choice (A)
- Presumptuous means behaving with disrespectful boldness. Overbearingly confident also means the same. Choice (D)

11. Euphoria is a feeling of great happiness. Elation also means the same. Choice (C)
12. Augur means a likely outcome. Portends is the correct choice. Choice (A)
13. Beleaguered means troubled. Harassed is the appropriate word. Choice (B)
14. Billeted means accommodated. Housed also means the same. Choice (C)
15. Deleterious means causing harm or damage. Harmful is the appropriate word. Choice (D)
16. Fatuous means silly and pointless. Idiotically means the same. Choice (B)
17. Esoteric means something which is understood by a few. Mysterious is the appropriate choice. Choice (D)
18. Succumb means to give into. Surrendered nearly means the same. Choice (A)
19. Revanchism means a revengeful desire to re-acquire something lost. The closest synonym is retaliatory. Choice (C)
20. Wanton means deliberate and unprovoked. Choice (A)
21. Reticence means not revealing one's thoughts and feelings. Diffidence means the same. Choice (D)
22. Bedevil means to cause continuous trouble. Torment is the synonym here. Choice (A)
23. Imprecation means spoken curses. Choice (C)
24. Camouflage means hide. Masked is another word for hide. Choice (D)
25. Rabbleroising means to stir up popular opinion for political reasons. Demagoguery is the synonym. Choice (D)
26. Jingoism means excessive support for one's own country. Blustering patriotism means the same. Choice (C)
27. Confiscate means to seize property. Impound means the same. Choice (A)
28. Salutory means something advantageous. Beneficial is the synonym. Choice (C)
29. Apologist is a person who argues in defence of something controversial. Supporter, in this context, is the appropriate word. Choice (B)
30. Averment means a positive statement. Affirmations means the same. Choice (A)
31. Taboo means what is not accepted. Prohibited is similar in meaning. Choice (D)
32. Peripatetic means nomadic. Itinerant means the same. Choice (A)
33. Consecrate, in this context, means to make or declare that something is sacred. Sanctifying is the appropriate word. Choice (D)
34. Stymie means to prevent or slow down the progress of something or in other words impede. The closest word here is thwarted. Choice (C)
35. Garner means to gather. Choice (B)
36. Stigmatize means to condemn or label. Brands is the correct synonym. Choice (C)
37. Debunk means reveal something which is false. Expose gives the same meaning. Choice (C)
38. Countenance in this context means Appearance, usually of the face.. Choice (B)
39. Intractable means difficult to deal with Recalcitrant, meaning stubborn, is the appropriate substitute of the word intractable. Choice (C)
40. Obliterate means to destroy completely. So the correct choice is wipe out. Choice (D)

Exercise – 7

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 50:

1. The events mentioned are economic slowdowns, technological bust and natural catastrophe. What have the companies done in relation to them? They have weathered (come safely through) not willed (caused by will power), whittled (reduce something by degrees) or wended (go slowly or by an indirect route). Choice (C)
2. The companies have faced many obstacles but what has happened to their vision? They have not been deterred (discouraged) in their vision. They have not been determined (firm) would suggest that the companies were weak which is not suggested here. Divested (destroyed or ruined.), devalued (reduce the worth) are not suitable here. Choice (B)
3. What has liberalization of the economy presented to these companies, from which they have reaped a rich harvest? Liberalization gives greater opportunities (favourable circumstances far doing something), it does not present opposition (resistance), oppression (hardships) or output (the number of things produced). Choice (D)
4. The U.S. forces have swept into Baghdad with tremendous aggression (hostile, violent behaviour or attacking without provocation). What will be the reaction to it? Naturally there has been widespread criticism (indicate the faults of in a disapproving way) not approval (accept as satisfactory) or consolation (comfort received after a loss or disappointment) or credibility (being believable). Choice (C)
5. Disapproval of the tactics — how were the tactics? They were ruthless (having or showing no compassion). They cannot be rustic (characteristic of life in villages), or sagacious (having good judgment – since there is disapproval thus can't be sagacious) or run-of-the-mill (ordinary). Choice (A)
6. The way the U.S. forces behaved has been in contrast to the behaviour of the British. The latter have used patient and subtle strategy (plan), not scheme (though scheme can also mean plan, strategy is the word used in military context), schedule (timetable) or proposal (suggestion). Choice (B)
7. The U.S. wants to bring the battle to a quick end. This has been their consideration. What kind of consideration? Overweening (showing excessive confidence or pride) and not outrageous (shockingly bad) or outstanding (exceptionally good) or original (existing form the beginning). Choice (C)
8. We are talking of truck demand and economic health. The demand for truck indicates the health of the economy, hence it is an indicator (a thing that shows, points out). Truck demand cannot be an incarnation (a living embodiment of a deity, spirit or abstract quality) or incorporator (embodies or takes in as part of a whole) or incinerator (an apparatus for destroying by burning) of economic health. Choice (D)

9. We have seen that truck demand is an indicator of economic health. Last fiscal, the truck demand has been high (top gear) although the economy has not been robust. So, both analysts and industry watchers are surprised (baffled). The commercial vehicle front has baffled them and not bothered (worried), bamboozled (mystified) or bailed (released). Choice (A)
10. Since the demand for trucks is directly proportional to the health of the economy, at the height of recession (economic decline), we would expect truck demand to be low. Hence the growth is stymied (prevent or hinder the progress of) and not stubbed (accidentally strike against something or extinguish by pressing the lighted end against something) or stunted (retard the growth or frustrate) or stunned (astonished, shocked). Choice (B)
11. For years, the truck demand did not increase. Truck makers blamed overloading of trucks as the reason. Transporters blamed clients who paid measly rates so that operators could not — their fleet. What would truck operators want to do to their fleet? They would want to revamp (give new and improved form, structure or appearance to) their fleet. They would not want to revalue (value again) or reshuffle (interchange the positions of) or reorient (change the focus or direction of). Choice (C)
12. It is now agreed that overloading and poor maintenance cut down the life of the fleet. So, what happens to replacement? It has to increase, or it is fuelled (sustained or inflamed) and not fulfilled (achieved or realized something desired, promised or predicted) or frustrated (prevented from progressing) or funded (a sum of money made available). Choice (A)
13. The clue lies in the word terror (extreme fear) bonhomie (good-natured friendliness), benevolence (well-meaning; kindly) are both positive words, bondage, though a negative word does not fit here (Americans are not making the Iraq's slaves) so the word is bombardment (attack continuously with bombs). Choice (D)
14. The word that follows the blank – humanitarian mission is the key. So, it cannot be entrenchment (establish in trenches) or enslavement (make a slave – which is negative) or escape (the people of Iraq do not want to leave their country). It is liberation (set free). Choice (C)
15. The liberation of Iraq's is the humanitarian mission of this war. Is it really so? There is doubt. Hence, it is purported (appear to be so, especially falsely). It is not obvious (clear, easily perceived – people are not sure), prudent (showing care and thought for the future – we are talking of the present), or potential (having the capacity to develop into something in future – again it is the present we are concerned with). Choice (B)
16. In the war against terrorism, what does the U.S want from Musharraf and Pakistani armed forces? It wants their support or cooperation (work jointly, assist someone) and not contribution (give in order to achieve) or conversion (the process of change) or convention (socially acceptable behaviour). Choice (A)
17. How is the hostility of the Pakistani armed forces towards India? It is compulsive (resulting from or acting on an irresistible urge) and not confused (bewildered) or feigned (pretended) or compromising (an agreement reached by each side making concessions). Choice (C)
18. How are the links of the Pakistani army with forces extremism? It is enduring (remain in existence) and not engrossing (absorbing), endearing (inspiring love) or tenuous (weak). Choice (B)
19. What kind of an ally is Pakistan? According to Washington, Pakistan is a strong ally. Pakistan is not seen as stoic (enduring pain and hardship) or stolid (calm, dependable) or static (lacking movement). Choice (D)
20. The Taliban and Al Qaeda are regrouping inside the Pakistan territory. This can happen only with the connivance (tacit approval, secretly allow) of at least a section of the Pakistan establishment. There is no connection (link or relationship) or consideration (careful thought) or consensus (general agreement). Choice (D)
21. America has entered the paradise of power. So how is its military reach? It defies (challenges) description. It does not delight (please greatly) or delude (impose a misleading belief upon) or delete (remove or erase). Choice (B)
22. The clue here is what happened to Iraq. So, America can pulverize (defeat utterly) any place. It cannot purchase (buy) or purloin (steal) or purge (rid of an unwanted feeling or condition). Choice (C)
23. The clue, here is the previous line. America has reached the limits of its power. So, the seeds that have been sown are the seeds of resistance (opposition) and not resignation (acceptance of something undesirable but inevitable) or repugnance (intense disgust) or reservation. Choice (A)
24. 'Overcome' suggests that what is referred to are problems. So, the word is glitches (sudden, usually temporary malfunction) and not glitz (extravagant but superficial display) or gimmick (a trick or device intended to attract attention rather than fulfil a useful purpose) or gibberish (unintelligible or meaningless). Choice (B)
25. 'Designing and fabricating its own satellites' suggests that the word is indigenously (native, occurring naturally in a particular place) and not indiscriminately (without careful judgment) or inadvertently (not achieved through deliberate planning) or indiscreetly (revealing what should remain a secret). Choice (D)
26. Since the previous launch had failed, it becomes absolutely imperative (of vital importance) that the launch is perfect this time. It cannot be impersonal (not influenced by personal feelings), impercipient (failing to perceive something) or inexorable (impossible to stop or prevent). Choice (A)
27. The word in the blank stands for 'the company Arian space', which word can stand for it? The company can be called a consortium (an association of several companies) but not a conservancy (body concerned with the preservation of natural resources) or conservatory (a room with glass roof and walls used as a sun lounge or for growing plants) or consulate (the place where consuls work). Choice (C)
28. The clue lies in the opening phrase _____. The fall of Baghdad. It signifies (indicates) something. It does not exhibit (show, or publicly display) or betray "act treacherously) or expound (present and explain systematically). Choice (C)
29. The weapons of mass destruction – were they really present in Iraq? They were presumed (suppose that something is the case on the basis of probability, take for granted) to be present. They were not presupposed (assumed beforehand or pretended (asserted falsely) or privatised (make private). Though presupposed and pretended can fit in the context, presumed is the best. Choice (B)
30. We are talking of countries that supported Washington. They may be called its cohorts (supporters – used derogatorily) and not colleagues (persons with whom one works) or entourage (a group of people attending or surrounding an important person) or collocutors (persons who take part in a conversation). Since cohorts has a derogatory meaning it fits in with the tone of the passage. Choice (D)
31. The search has to be credible (convincing, able to be believed) not creditable (deserving praise) or critical (expressing adverse comments) or feasible (possible). Choice (A)

32. If the weapons of mass destruction are not found, it will be interpreted (understood as having a particular meaning) not interrupted (break the continuity of) or interrogated (questioned closed, aggressively or formally) or interspersed (scattered among other things). Choice (B)
33. This war is about seizing Iraq's oil – this is the way it is widely acknowledged (accepted or admit the truth of). No one has announced (make a public declaration about a fact) or acquiesced (accept or consent to something without protest) or conceded (finally admit or agree that something is true). Choice (A)
34. We are talking about America's objective (goal or aim) not aspiration (hope or ambition), or occasion (event) or opportunity (favourable time). Choice (C)
35. America's aim is not merely oil but it wants to expand its global hegemony (leadership or dominances). Control – though possible as far as meaning is concerned – does not seem an apt word in the context of the passage. Supervision (observe and direct the execution) and regulation (rule or directive made and maintained by an authority) do not fit well. Choice (B)
36. 'On the brink of' (in imminent danger of) suggests that the devastating crisis is yet to come. So, it is potentially (having the capacity to develop into something in the future) not positively (certainly) or predictably (occurring in the way expected) or perennially (for ever) devastating crisis. Choice (D)
37. What kind of a disease are we talking about? The clue is in the names of the diseases – plagues, polio and pneumonia. These are not decadent (moral and cultural decline), or infectious (polio is not infectious) or deformational (only polio is deforming). So, these are debilitating (making weak and infirm) diseases. Choice (D)
38. These diseases were eliminated (completely removed) and not merely controlled. Diseases cannot be emancipated (set free) or emasculated (made weak or less effective). Choice (A)
39. The modern-day disease not only underlines diverse conditions such as heart disease but is also a major contributor (one who gives in order to help achieve something) to other disturbances. It is not a controller (having the power to influence behaviour or the course of events) or contradiction (ideas which are mutually opposed) or convolution (a coil or twist). Choice (C)
40. What does the disease do to creativity? It inhibits (hinders, prevents) creativity. It does not infuse (pervade, fill) or injects (introduces) or inhabits (live in or occupy) creativity. Choice (B)
41. General dissatisfaction is obvious (easily understood, clear) in our day to day life. It is not obtrusive (noticeable in an unwelcome way), offensive (causing hurt), or obstructive (block, hinder). Choice (D)
42. The Bush administration has decided to pour scorn over the U.N. What will be the consequences (result or effect)? So we have the consequences of not consolidation (make stranger) or consonance (agreement) or consolation (comfort). Choice (B)
43. America has disabled itself by doing something to the international system. By what? By repudiating (refusing to accept) not renouncing (abandoning or giving up) or abandoning or deserting. Choice (C)
44. By repudiating the international system, it has disabled itself and become isolated (lonely). It has not become involved (participate in an activity) or intimate (familiar) or invasive (tending to intrude). Choice (A)
45. The contrast is between the food grain stocks we have and the occurrence of starvation deaths. The food grain stock is more than four times the optimal (best or most favourable) level. The level of food grain stock cannot be optional (to be chosen but not obligatory) or actual (existing in fact, current – how can it be four times the current level?) or agreed (have the same opinion, reach agreement). Choice (B)
46. The opposition M.P is criticizing the ruling party, and says the women's reservation bill is somewhere in the far off future, so it is a mirage (what seems to be but is not there in reality, illusory). It is not a possibility (a thing that is possible) or probability (likely to happen), or potential (having the capacity to develop into something). Choice (C)
47. We are talking of a standard to which the government's performance can be compared. Hence, the word is benchmark (a standard or point of reference against which things may be compared). It is not evaluation (assessment), or assessment (estimation), or beneficiary (a person who gains benefit). Choice (D)
48. The opposition claims that every single achievement of the government advertised in the newspaper is false. How is it false? It is demonstrably (clearly apparent or capable of being logically proved) false. It is not decisively (acting to settle an issue quickly and effectively), or deceptively (hidden/untrue), or defectively (imperfectly). Choice (A)
49. There was an intelligence failure but what kind of failure? It was monumental (great in importance). It was not magnanimous (generous), or mortal (liable to die or cause death – the failure was not mortal, fatal), or multi-lateral (participated in by three or more parties). Choice (D)
50. According to the opposition, the government is not taking any action but merely indulging in anti-war rhetoric (the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing). It is not eloquence (though eloquence also means fluent or persuasive speaking or writing, in the context rhetoric is the word normally used), or prolixity (tediously lengthy) or revolution (forcible overthrow of a government or social order). Choice (B)

Exercise – 8

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 25:

- Choice (A): Correct. This serves as the appropriate replacement for the given blank.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because the use of 'that' (after ethical code) is wrong.
Choice (C): This is incorrect because the preposition 'in' should be replaced by 'by' in order to make the statement grammatically correct.
Choice (D): This option is incorrect because the preposition 'in' is incorrect, it should be substituted by 'to'. Choice (A)
- Choice (A): This option is incorrect because the preposition 'at', should be replaced by 'on'.
Choice (B): This option is wrong because 'reducing' does not require any preposition after it.
Choice (C): This option can be eliminated for the same reason given for option B.
Choice (D): This option makes the sentence grammatically and structurally correct. Choice (D)
- Choice (A): This option is incorrect because 'have' does not agree with the subject 'summit'.
Choice (B): CORRECT. This option makes the sentence grammatically and structurally correct.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because they are victims 'of' not 'to'.
Choice (D): This is incorrect because the words 'Indian Ocean' should be preceded by the article 'the'. Choice (B)

4. Choice (A): Correct. This is the most suitable option to fill the blank.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because the verb 'prohibit' does not agree with the subject 'legislation'.
Choice (C): A union of states should be preceded by the article 'the', this option is incorrect because of the absence of the article 'the' before the words 'European Union'.
Choice (D) is incorrect because it should be subject 'to' not 'with'.
Choice (A)
5. The prepositions 'to', 'upon' 'and' 'on' after the word integrated in choices (A), (C) and (D) respectively are incorrect. The word 'integrated' should be followed by 'with' as in choice (B).
Choice (B)
6. Choice (A): The use of 'whom' and 'who' with reference to coastal zone management is incorrect.
Choice (B): The use of 'who' with reference to coastal zone management is incorrect. Hence choices (A) and (B) are incorrect.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the use of 'to' with the verb + ing form is incorrect (transform + ing).
Choice (D): Correct. This option is most suitable in the given blank.
Choice (D)
7. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because the verb 'drive' should be in the past participle (driven) form.
Choice (B): Correct. This option is most appropriate in the given blank.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the preposition should be 'by', not 'with'.
Choice (D): This option is incorrect because it should be seem not 'seems'.
Choice (B)
8. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because the word 'most' should be preceded by the definite article 'the'.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because the verb 'have' is in the plural form. The word 'water' is a singular uncountable noun therefore it should be followed by the singular verb 'has'.
Choice (C): Correct. This is the correct option to fill the blank.
Choice (D): This option can be eliminated for the same reason given for option B.
Choice (C)
9. Choice (A): Correct. This option makes the sentence grammatically and structurally correct.
Choice (B): This is incorrect because the comparison is made between two countries and hence the preposition 'between' is appropriate.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the preposition 'from' should be replaced by 'since' because a point of time is being referred to.
Choice (D): This option is incorrect because the verb 'surround', should be in the 'ing' form.
Choice (A)
10. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because it should be encompasses.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because 'so as' should be replaced by the conjunction 'such – as'.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the word 'who' should be replaced by 'which'.
Choice (D): Correct. This option is apt to fill the blank.
Choice (D)
11. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because the use of the 'that' after the word 'show' is incorrect.
Choice (B): Correct. This is the correct option to fill the blank.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the use of the article 'the', before the word 'little' is wrong.
Choice (D): This option is erroneous because the preposition should be 'in' not 'on'.
Choice (B)
12. Choice (A): Correct. This is the most suitable option to fill the blank.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because 'Jordan river' should be preceded by the article 'the'.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the use of the article 'the', before the proper noun Jericho is incorrect.
Choice (D): This option is incorrect because the verb should be 'has' not 'have'.
Choice (A)
13. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because the use of the to infinitive along with the 'ing' form is erroneous.
Choice (B): Correct. This option fits perfectly in the given blank.
Choice (C): The preposition 'in' with violence is incorrect. The appropriate preposition to be used is 'against'.
Choice (D): The preposition 'at', with violence is incorrect.
Choice (B)
14. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because the use of 'on' after introspection is incorrect.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because the use of 'for' after introspection is incorrect.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the preposition should be 'over' not 'upon' sharing power.
Choice (D): Correct. This option makes the sentence grammatically and structurally correct.
Choice (D)
15. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because 'east coast' should be preceded by the article 'the'.
Choice (B): Correct. This option makes the sentence grammatically and structurally correct.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the verb have does not agree with the subject (the tsunami onslaught).
Choice (D): This option is incorrect because the industry is 'in' A.P not 'to' A.P.
Choice (B)
16. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because the word 'under developed', should be preceded by 'an'.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because the word 'seem' does not agree with the subject 'image makeover'.
Choice (C): Correct. This is the appropriate option to fill the blank.
Choice (D): This option is incorrect because 'to having' is wrong.
Choice (C)
17. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because the word descended should be followed by the preposition 'from'.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because proper nouns, Mauritius here, should not be preceded by 'the'.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the use of the preposition 'to', after the word tracing', is wrong.
Choice (D): This is the correct option to fill the blank.
Choice (D)
18. Choice (A): Correct. This option is grammatically and structurally correct.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because the word 'dozen' should be preceded by the article 'a'.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the word Indian Ocean, should be preceded by the article 'the'.
Choice (D): This option is incorrect because the use of the preposition 'during' is incorrect. It should be by 'since'.
Choice (A)
19. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because the word 'hundred', should be preceded by the article 'a'.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because the word long should be preceded by the article 'a'.
Choice (C): This option is most appropriate in the given blank.
Choice (D): This option is erroneous because the verb 'have' does not agree with the subject 'nation' which is singular.
Choice (C)
20. Choice (A): This option cannot be the right answer because the word suffering should be followed by 'from not 'with'.
Choice (B): Correct. This option is grammatically and structurally correct.
Choices (C) and (D) are incorrect because it is availability 'to' not 'for'. The word 'what' in choice (C) should be replaced by 'which' and in choice (D) the word 'most' should be preceded by the article 'the'.
Choice (B)

21. Choice (A): Correct. This option is appropriate in the given blank.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because of the use of the present continuous tense (is having).
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the word 'eminent' should be preceded by the article 'an'.
Choice (D): This option can be eliminated for the same reason given for C. Choice (A)
22. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because the word premised which precedes the blank should be followed by the preposition 'on'.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because US should be preceded by the article 'the'.
Choice (C): Correct. This option is appropriate in the given blank.
Choice (D): This option can be eliminated for the same reason given for A. Choice (C)
23. Choice (A): This option is incorrect because oceans should be followed by 'have'.
Choice (B): Correct. This option makes the sentence grammatically and structurally correct.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the word major should be preceded by the article 'a'.
Choice (D): This option is incorrect because 'source' should be followed by the preposition 'of'. Choice (B)
24. Choice (A): Correct. This option makes the sentence correct in terms of grammar and usage.
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because the use of the word 'affect' is incorrect.
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because 'his' should be replaced by 'one's' since the sentence has 'ones' fat's.
Choice (D): This option is erroneous because the verb 'was' does not agree with the subjects 'gemstones', which is plural. Choice (A)
25. Choice (A): This option is erroneous because the 'to' infinitive, cannot be followed by the 'ing' form (to strengthening).
Choice (B): This option is incorrect because we are accountable 'to' god not 'for' god. The change in preposition changes the meaning (eg. We are accountable to the organisation but we are accountable for our mistakes).
Choice (C): This option is incorrect because the verb 'generate' is wrong.
Choice (D): Correct. This option makes the sentence grammatically and structurally correct. Choice (D)
4. Choice (A): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (B): The usage of 'is increasingly' is incorrect as the subject is in plural i.e., applications, therefore 'are' should be used.
Choice (C): The usage of 'but' is incorrect as 'but' always shows contradiction between statements.
Choice (D): This option which contains errors seen in both (C) and (D) is incorrect. Choice (A)
5. In choice (A) and (B) the usage of the preposition 'on the international market' is incorrect and should be 'in the international market'. Further, 'will be vetting' is incorrect in (A). In (D), the verb 'been' without the verb has is incorrect. Hence choice (C) is correct. Choice (C)
6. Choice (A): The definite article 'the' is used before names of things unique of their kind. 'The' is to be used before army, police and paramilitary essentially. Hence, option A is incorrect.
Choice (B): The word 'police' should be preceded by the definite article.
Choice (C): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (D): This option is incorrect because the comma before 'since' changes the meaning of the sentence and also 'at their' will is not correct. Choice (C)
7. Choice (A): The absence of comma after today and no one makes the sentence incorrect.
Choice (B): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (C): The expression 'comes' through a 'price' is incorrect.
Choice (D): The expression 'come at a prize' is incorrect. Choice (B)
8. Choice (A): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (B): The starter in B 'whereas' suggests that there is a comparison, which is incorrect.
Choice (C): In C, 'while in India suggests that only while living in India. Further, the usage of 'involving' suggests that the multi-disciplinary approach is for the psychologists etc.
Choice (D): "That is involving" should be replaced by "which involves". Choice (A)
9. Choice (A): The usage of preposition 'with' regarding visas is incorrect.
Choice (B): Similarly, 'by visas' in (B) is incorrect. In (C) the structure 'say sometimes' is not correct, also with reference to 'countries' the relative pronoun should be 'who' and not 'which' because countries is personified here.
Choice (D): Correct. This option is grammatically correct. Choice (D)

Exercise – 9

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

1. Choice (A): The inference one draws from the sentence 'the crowd included..... marching from' is that only those people were marching which is incorrect.
Choice (B): The usage of 'had marched' and 'when' can't be used because of different time frames.
Choice (C): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (D): The words 'having dressed' are incorrect. Choice (C)
2. Choice (A): The conjunction 'but' is incorrect as both the ideas expressed are the same 'and' is the correct conjunction.
Choice (B): This option begins with 'having renewed' which is the incorrect verb form.
Choice (C): This option begins with 'renewing' which is incorrect.
Choice (D): Correct. This option is grammatically correct. Choice (D)
3. Choice (A): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (B): The phrase 'in better using their skill' is incorrect.
Choice (C): The phrase 'in better usage in their skills' is incorrect.
Choice (D): The implication is that 'their skills are used to harness their intellectual capital' is not correct. Hence choice (A). Choice (A)
10. Choice (A): 'Politics' as mentioned in the sentences should be followed by 'has' and not 'have'.
Choice (B): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (C): Besides containing the error mentioned in A, 'inflicted with' is incorrect.
Choice (D): The expression 'independence upon' is incorrect. Choice (B)
11. Choice (A): The relative pronoun 'who' is incorrect with regard to countries.
Choice (B): 'India is only Russia's partner' suggests that India has no other partner so (B) is incorrect.
Choice (C): 'India is the only Russia's partner' suggests one and only Russia which is understood and doesn't make good sense.
Choice (D): Correct. This option is grammatically correct. Choice (D)
12. Choice (A): Stylistically an event comes first and time frame later, hence (A) is incorrect.
Choice (B): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (C): 'Majority of communication' takes the verb 'is' since it is an uncountable noun. Hence 'are' is incorrect in (C) and (D).
Choice (D): Further, 'communications' in (D) is not correct. Choice (B)

13. Choice (A): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (B): The time frame 'no longer' or 'any longer' usually should be placed at the beginning of an idea or at the end of an idea. With this in new we can rule out (B) and (D). Further in 'B' the conjunction 'neither' should be followed by 'nor'.
Choice (C): 'The rest of the word' is considered an uncountable whole noun and hence only 'much' can be used here, 'more' is incorrect.
Choice (D): Besides containing the error mentioned in B, this option is incorrect because the word "elite" should be preceded by "an" and not "a" Choice (A)
14. Choice (A): The ordering of the words is incorrect, 'any longer' has to come after the complete idea expressed.
Choice (B): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (C): 'Those' is missing before who and so is not correct.
Choice (D): The ordering of words in (D) is totally incorrect Choice (B)
15. Choice (A): The word 'harmonisation' takes the preposition with and not 'to'. Further, the relative pronoun 'that' is incorrect.
Choice (B): The use of the relative pronoun "that" is incorrect.
Choice (C): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (D): The word 'harmonisation' takes the preposition with and not 'to'. Choice (C)
16. Choice (A): The preposition 'to' between the words considering and passing is incorrect.
Choice (B): 'Corporation in' is incorrect, it should be 'corporations form'.
Choice (C): Correct. This option is grammatically correct.
Choice (D): The preposition 'in' between the words considering and passing is incorrect. Choice (C)
17. Choice (A): The verb 'exists' is incorrect as the 'Vedas' are plural and hence should be 'exist'.
Choice (B): The same error features in (B) which says 'is not written down' but should be 'are not written down'.
Choice (C): 'Between' suggests something between two. But 'holy edicts' are many and hence (C) is incorrect.
Choice (D): Correct. This option is grammatically correct. Choice (D)
18. Usually the word 'attempt' takes the preposition 'to' hence choice (D) is incorrect. But in choice (A) the 'ing' form of the verb after 'to' is incorrect. For people the relative pronoun to be used is 'who' and not 'that' so 'human beings' takes the pronoun 'who' hence choice (B) is incorrect (C) is the correct choice. Choice (C)
19. Rapid deforestation etc will 'result in' radiation hazards and global warming. The words 'concluding in' 'resulting to' and 'resulting from' in choice (A), (C) and (D) are incorrect. Choice (B)
20. In (B) the relative pronoun 'who' is incorrect as the subject previously is governance. Further, the usage of 'will' speaks of something definite but in this case nothing definite can be predicted with regard to the result of proactive governance. In which case (B), (C) and (D) are incorrect. In (A) 'that can' points out to a possibility which is correct. Choice (A)
2. The error lies in statements b and c. In b the adverb 'thoroughly' should come at the end – pampered him thoroughly'. In c the preposition 'for' is wrongly used. It should be replaced by the preposition 'to'. Choice (D)
3. Statements b and c are erroneous. The preposition 'in' should be replaced by 'on' in statement b. Statement c is erroneous because the preposition 'among' should be replaced by 'between' because the issue is related to two persons. Choice (C)
4. Statement c is erroneous because the preposition 'of' should be replaced by 'for'. Choice (D)
5. Statements b and c are erroneous. In statement b the word 'would' should be replaced by the word 'should'. In statement c the preposition 'in' should be replaced by 'with' (jumped with joy). Choice (D)
6. Statements a and c are erroneous. In statement a the preposition 'for' should be replaced by 'to'. In statement c the preposition 'to' is incorrect in the second place. It should be deleted – 'to make yourself look good'. Choice (D)
7. The error lies in statement d. The preposition 'at' is incorrect it should be replaced by 'through'. Choice (D)
8. The error lies in statements b and c. In statement b the article 'a' should be replaced by 'an'. In statement c the preposition 'in' should be replaced by 'to'. Choice (D)
9. Statements a and b are erroneous. In statement a, the article 'a' is incorrect, it should be replaced by 'an'. In statement b, the error lies in the apostrophe which should be deleted. Choice (C)
10. The error lies in statement b. The use of the word 'who' is incorrect in Choice (B), it should be replaced by 'which' because it refers to English which is inanimate. Choice (A)
11. Statements b and d are erroneous. In statement b the 'to' infinitive along with the ing form (going) is incorrect. Hence the to infinitive should be deleted. In statement d the preposition 'of' should be replaced by 'from'. Choice (C)
12. The errors lie in statements a, b and c. In statement a, 'of' should be replaced by 'off'. In statement b the word 'so' after the word 'tired' is incorrect. The correction should be 'so tired that'. In statement c the proposition 'from' should be replaced by the preposition 'by'. Choice (B)
13. Statements b and c are erroneous. In statement b the preposition 'at' should be replaced by 'into'. In statement c the preposition 'in', is incorrect, it should be replaced by 'on'. Choice (D)
14. The mistakes are in statements b and c. Statement b is wrong because the word 'lot' should be preceded by the article 'a'. Statement c becomes grammatically correct when 'of' is deleted. Choice (A)
15. Statements a, b and c are incorrect. Statement a is incorrect because of the preposition 'with' should be replaced by 'to'. Statement b is incorrect because 'since' should be replaced by 'for', because a period of time is being referred to. Choice (D)
16. Statements b and d are erroneous. In statement b the preposition 'on' should be replaced by 'in'. In statement d, the usage of 'much' is incorrect, it should be replaced by 'many' or 'most'. Choice (D)
17. Statement b is incorrect because the preposition 'for' should be replaced by 'to'. Statement d is incorrect because of the absence of the article 'a'.
The word 'complaint' should be preceded by the article 'a'. Choice (C)

Exercise – 10

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 25:

1. The errors lie in statements a, c and d. a is wrong because of the absence of the article 'the' before the word 'key'. Statement d is erroneous because of the word 'including', in this context the verb 'include' should be used without the 'ing' form. In c, the future tense 'will' experience is erroneous. Choice (C)

18. Statement b is incorrect because the word 'with' should be replaced by the preposition 'in'. Statement d is incorrect because the word 'more' should be replaced by 'most' or 'much'. Choice (A)
19. Statements c and d are erroneous. Statement c is incorrect because the word 'boost' should be in the plural form (boosts) because the verb should agree with the subject (systematic approach). In statement d the preposition 'at' should be replaced by 'in', in order to make the sentence grammatically correct. Choice (D)
20. The error lies in statement d. where the future tense (will) is wrong. The tense (simple present) should remain consistent that leads to over eating. Choice (C)
21. Statement c is incorrect because of the wrong tense. The word 'is' should be replaced by 'has'. Statement d becomes grammatically correct if the preposition 'in' is replaced by 'at'. Choice (C)
22. Statements c and d are erroneous. In statement c, 'flourishes' (not flourish) would agree with 'creativity'. Statement d is incorrect because the verb 'includes' does not agree with the subject 'conditions', hence the verb should be 'include'. Choice (B)
23. Statements a and c are erroneous. Statement a is erroneous because of the absence of the definite article 'the' before 'Ganga'. Statement c is incorrect because the word 'city' should be replaced by 'cities'. Choice (A)
24. The error lies in statement b. in which 'about' should be replaced by 'for'. Choice (C)
25. Statement a and d are erroneous. Statement a should be 'Mini and I....'. Statement c is erroneous. The past perfect tense 'had reached' is incorrect. The past tense 'reached' is adequate. Statement d becomes grammatically correct if the word 'cold' is preceded by the article 'a'. Choice (D)
7. In statement b, 'aspect in his life' is faulty, it should be 'aspect of his life'. In statement c the indefinite article 'an' is missing before atheist. In statement d it should be 'references to' not 'of'. In statement e scattered should be followed by 'across' not 'along'. Hence only statement a is correct. Choice (D)
8. Statement a is faulty as 'so' should be replaced by 'as'. 'So' should be followed by 'that'. In statement e the conjunction 'but' should replace 'and' since the ideas are contrasting. Choice (A)
9. In statement b, 'beginning' should be spelt correctly. In statement e noticeably is spelt erroneously. It should be notably. Choice (B)
10. In statement d, 'could' is in the past form. Since the sentence is in the present, it should be 'can'. In e, atoms is a countable noun hence 'Few atoms'. Choice (D)
11. In statement b, 'as' is missing, hence, faulty. The construction is 'as.....as'. In statement d 'phenomenon' is singular whereas there a plural 'phenomena' is required. Hence a, c and e are correct. Choice (C)
12. In statement b, it should be extra skills. In statement e "branch out into other areas is correct. "Hence a, c and d are correct sentences. Choice (D)
13. In statement a, 'barely' is misplaced. 'Barely a glance' is correct. In statement e 'a' before strong arts culture is missing. Hence only b, c and d are correct sentences. Choice (B)
14. In statement a, a comma after here is required In statement c instead of 'much' – 'more' should be used, i.e. more freedom. In statement d instead of exploring, the infinitive 'to explore' should be used. Hence b and e are correct. Choice (C)
15. In statement a, instead of farm it should be farming – which is the industry. In statement c instead of the simple past tense, present perfect tense should be used ie. 'has delivered'. In e 'now have access' is correct. 'Have' should not be used in the progressive tense. Choice (A)
16. In statement a ,since the sentence refers to a period of time ' present perfect tense' should be used.'I have seen 'is correct. In statement d 'could' should be replaced by 'can'. Hence b, c and e are correct. Choice (D)
17. In statement b, 'mathematic' should be mathematical as it is an adjective modifying fluency. In statement c 'an' before 'essential' is missing. In statement e 'as well as ' should be replaced by and. "Both and" are a pair of co-ordinating conjunctions, one must follow the other. Choice (C)
18. In statements a and d 'capacity of ' is incorrect. it should be 'capacity for'. In statement c it should be 'sets us' instead of 'set us'. In statement b conscious is spelt incorrectly. Only statement e is correct. Choice (B)
19. In statement a, the adverb 'absolutely' is required, not 'absolute'. In statement d the past form of will i.e. would is appropriate. In statement e 'carry the day' is the correct phrase not lift the day. Hence only b and c are correct. Choice (D)
20. In statements a and c the apostrophe, which denotes possession, is not required. Only s without apostrophe is added. In statement d the spelling of 'microorganisms' is in correct. Hence only b and e are correct. Choice (D)
21. In statement a, after 'are' a comma is missing. In statement d since it is a positive sentence 'some' should be used instead of 'any'. In statement e 'in the structure ' is correct. The preposition into denotes motion. Choice (C)

Exercise – 11

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 25:

1. In statement b, the verb is faulty , since its subject is 'AlQaeda and its philosophy' the verb should be plural ie 'are'. In statement d there is no aspostrophe for organisations. Since it refers to belonging 's is to be inserted . Moreover 'large-scale' is used as an adjective, hence it should be hyphenated. In statement e to maintain parallelism in the structure 'small' should be in the comparative form i.e. smaller. Hence only statements a and c are correct. Choice (C)
2. In statement c, 'effort' must be plural 'efforts' is correct as it involves most governments. In statement e 'has is faulty, it should be 'have' because we are talking of busting, tracking and hunting activities. Choice (D)
3. In statement a, since the adverb 'predictably' modifies the whole sentence it should be placed right in the beginning. In statement e "was evaporating" is faulty as the sentence has to be in the simple past "evaporated" is correct. Choice (D)
4. In statement c, the preposition 'in' should be replaced by 'at'. In statement d 'long-term' should be hyphenated as it is used as an adjective. In statement e 'to wean' should be followed by a reflexive pronoun 'itself' Choice (A)
5. In statement a, the comparative of 'easy' 'easier' should be used, since it involves a comparison. In statement d 'only ' should be palced in the beginning of the sentence. Hence only b, c and e are correct. Choice (B)
6. Statement a is faulty as 'one of the many' renders 'facet ' erroneous. It should be facets. Statement d is faulty as 'one' in the previous part of the sentence, should be followed by ' one' not 'you'. Hence only b, c and e are correct. Choice (C)

22. In statement a, 'wheeled robots' is correct. To maintain parallelism in the sentence 'defusing' should be used to go with 'checking'. Hence statement c is faulty. Hence only b, d and e are correct. Choice (A)
23. In statement a, 'Times' need not have an apostrophe. In statement e 'apparents' is wrongly spelt. Hence b, c and d are correct sentences. Choice (B)
24. In statement a, 'generally' an adverb should be placed before the verb 'thought' as it modifies it. In statement c the indefinite article 'a' is missing before 'bubble'. In statement d 'exponential' is wrongly spelt. Hence b and e are correct sentences. Choice (D)
25. In statement a, the coordinating conjunction 'not only' is misplaced. It should be placed after determined. In statement e 'patterns' is correct. Hence only b, c and d are correct sentences. Choice (C)

Exercise – 12

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 15:

- Statement 1 says children and adolescents at all levels should be made to learn critical health and skills. b is the most appropriate statement to follow 1. The words 'the set of skills' in b is a continuation of the idea expressed in 1. It also defines 'life skills' expressed in 1. Choices (A) and (B) begin with b. Now we have to decide between c and a to follow b. Statement b defines what constitutes life skills. Statement c says no text book can solve these issues. Here the word 'issues' refers to the difficulties related to psychological competence. The difficulties are mentioned in statement c, which should precede statement a. Hence 'bca' is a better combination. Hence choice (B) can be ruled out. If we look at choices (A) and (C) bc and ad go together. Now we have to decide between bc and cb. c states the difficulties encountered by students and b defines the life skills. Thus b should precede c. Hence choice (C) is also ruled out. Thus statement c gives the reason for the death of children as stated in 1. If we look at choices (B) and (C) ca and cb are combinations. Now we must decide between a and b to follow c. Statement a gives the names of the diseases mentioned in c. If we look at statement b it gives the statistical information related to premature deaths, which is more, appropriately the concluding statement. Hence ca is the better choice to follow 1 and b a concluding statement. Choice (A)
- Statement 1 says that the common house sparrow has now become scarce. Statement c is the most appropriate choice to follow 1. c says miners carried Canaries into mines. [canary: a bright yellow finch with a melodious song, popular as a cage bird]. Further in statement d it is said that if canaries are distressed, it is understood that there are poisonous gases. Thus d is the appropriate statement to follow c. Statements cd stand as examples to the problem expressed in statement 1. The combination cd is found in (A), (B) and (D). If we look at choice (A) statement d may precede 6. d says if canaries show signs of distress, it indicates that there are poisonous gases. 6 says the number of bird species help in estimating the quality of the environment. Thus d is not logically related to 6. Thus choice (A) is ruled out. If we look at the statements, A is the most appropriate statement to precede 6. a says declining bird population indicates increase in air pollution. Further in 6, it is said in countries like Britain, quality of environment is calculated based on the number of bird species. Since c is the most appropriate statement to follow 1 and a is the most appropriate concluding statement. Choice (B)
- Statement 1 says Bethnal Green Museum is a tribute to children. If we look at the statements, a is the most appropriate statement to follow 1. a tells us about how the museum began with works of art and about its location. If we look at the choices (B) and (C), a is followed by c or a is followed by b. Now we have to decide between b and c to follow a. b says that it was officially recognised in 1947. c gives the information when it actually began to focus on children and ceased to be a general one. Hence statement c is a continuation of the idea expressed in a. Thus a followed by c is the most appropriate combination. Further c is followed by b in which we find a reference to when it was officially recognised. i.e. acb is the logical order of the statements which is found in (B). Choice (B)
- Statement 1 says ancient remedies for physical and mental well-being are once again being accepted. In statement c we find a mention of the age-old remedies for a number of problems. Thus c is the most appropriate statement to follow 1. Choices (C) and (D) begin with c. Now we have to decide between d or a to follow c. Statement d says, still human beings are not able to overcome some illness. Statement a says apart from concentrating on the ancient methods of remedy science has been taking strides in all areas. Thus, a can be a better choice to precede d. Thus, ca is a better combination which is further followed by d. The combination cad is found in (D). Choice (D)
- Statement 1 says to carry out our day to day activities minimum amount of endurance and flexibility in our bodies is needed. If we look at the statements, d is the most appropriate one to follow 1. d emphasizes on the fact that our physical activities are adversely affected, which is a continuation of the idea expressed in 1. Choices (A) and (D) begin with d. Now we have to decide, if d followed by c is a better choice or d followed by a. Statement a says there are some unforeseen emergencies in store for all of us. It has no logical relation with d. Hence it cannot follow. d. The words "the realization of this" refers to the reason for our abilities to be adversely affected. Hence c is the better statement to follow d. Further in b we find emphasis on the current ways of life. Thus, dcb is the logical order which is further followed by a. Thus (A) is the answer choice. Choice (A)
- Statement 1 states that revenge is nothing but paying back. i.e. it defines the term revenge. If we look at the statements, we find cb go together and 'ad' go together. These combinations are found in choices (A) and (B). Now we have to decide between a and c to follow statement 1. Statement a says that revenge assumes many forms. If we look at statement c it is understood that the word 'it' refers to revenge. The idea expressed in statement 1 finds a continuation in statement c. Thus c is the more appropriate statement to follow 1. Choice (A) can be ruled out. Choices (B) and (D) have c as the beginning statement. Now we have to decide between b and a to follow c. Statement c says the form of revenge depends on who takes it. Statement a says since human nature varies, revenge also takes many forms. If statement a follows c immediately, the idea is not completely expressed. Thus choice (D) can be ruled out. If we look at b, it says the form of revenge reflects the personality of the person. Statement b is a continuation of the idea expressed in c. Hence cb is a better combination. Further a says revenge too assumes many forms depending on human nature the words "the personality of the person" in b find a relation with the words "human nature" in a. Further statement d is the most appropriate statement to precede 6. Statement d says very few of them create an impact. Statement 6 says they remain inactive and lack creativity. Thus statements d should precede 6. Hence the most appropriate choice is (B) Choice (B)
- Statement 1 says ocean is the area that still remains unexplored. If we look at the choices a, c or d may be the appropriate statements to follow 1. Statement a says India has a vast coastline. It has no relation with the idea expressed in 1. Hence 1 can be ruled out. Statement c says only a small fraction of the large resources have been tapped in our country. It has no relation with the idea

expressed in 1. Hence choice (B) can be ruled out. Now we have to decide between da and db. Statement d says oceans are virgin territories whose energies are yet to be tapped. It finds a continuation of the idea expressed in 1. Further if we look at statement a it emphasizes on the vast coast line of India. There is no direct relation between the ideas expressed in d and a. Hence choice (C) can be ruled out. Statement b says the oceans of the world if exploited have a wealth of energy. This is a continuation of the idea expressed in d. Hence db is the better combination. Further b is followed by ac. a is the example to the generalized idea expressed in b. It states about vast Indian coastline and c says that only a fraction of the oceans have been tapped in our country. Thus ac are interrelated. Choice (D)

8. Statement 1 says people can set goals, but many people get deviated from their goals. If we look at the choices b, c or d may be the appropriate statements to follow 1. Statement c says top achievers do not get deviated. Statement c cannot follow 1 immediately because without discussing the reason for getting side tracked we cannot use the term 'top achievers'. Statements b and d state why people get side tracked and what are the things that side track people. Hence statements b and d should precede c. Thus choice (C) is ruled out. Now we have to decide between b and d to follow 1. b tells about why one is side tracked. d says what type of things generally side track people which is an extension of the idea expressed in b. Thus b followed by d is the better choice. Hence choice (D) is ruled out. The choices (A) and (B) have bd combination. Now we must decide between dc and da [in choices (A) and (B)]. d says that the things that side track people are good things but not the best. Further if we look at statement a the word "They" does not give us clarity about whom it refers to. Thus da is not the appropriate combination. If we look at statement c we find a continuation of the idea expressed in d. Hence from the explanation we understand that bdc is the logical relation which is found in choice (A). Choice (A)
9. Statement 1 says unbridled anger among Indians has become a world phenomenon. From the choices we understand that statements b, c, d or a may follow statement 1. Statement d says "It gives rise to". It does not give a clear idea of what does "It" mean. Hence d cannot follow 1. Statement b does not give a clear idea of what is being emphasized. Statement c states a study made by WHO It is more appropriately a concluding statement. It gives a conclusion to the topic. Hence it can precede statement 6. Statement a gives the reasons for the behavioural problems mentioned in 1. Hence statement a follows statement 1. Further it is followed by 'b' which suggests the easiest to overcome those problems, Statement d says that the social changes in society give rise to many problems. It is a continuation of the ideas expressed in a and b which precede it. Further c is the concluding statement. Choice (A)
10. The key word in statement 1 is 'drought'. If we look at the choices either a, b or d may follow statement 1. If we look at statement a the words "This is" do not give clear expression of the idea expressed in 1. Hence a cannot follow statement 1. Thus choice (B) can be ruled out. If we look at statement d it states the effects of drought even before defining it. Thus choice (C) can also be ruled out. Now from choices (A) and (B) we understand that b follows statement 1. b defines 'drought' and describes the situation. Thus it explains the idea expressed in 1. Now we have to decide between a and d to follow b. bd is the most appropriate combination because the words "to sell their only means of survival....." in d refer to the words 'crippling and dehumanising' in b. The combination bd is found in choice (A). Choice (A)
11. Statement 1 is about "global warming" which is the key word. If we look at the statements, b is the most appropriate statement to follow 1. The word "global

warming" in b is a continuation of the idea expressed in 1. If we look at choices (C) and (D) we have to decide between b followed by d or b followed by a. b says what is global warming. d states about earth's geological history but in a it is said about the origin of the earth. Thus statement a should precede statement d. Thus ba go together and further d follows. This combination is found in choice (D). Choice (D)

12. Statement 1 defines summer in the past. If we look at the choices b, c or d may follow statement 1. If we look at statement c the words "Even others ..." do not find any relevance with the idea expressed in 1. Hence choice (C) can be ruled out. Statement 1 emphasizes on the past. If we take statement b it states about something in the present. It cannot follow statement 1 immediately. Thus choice (C) is ruled out. Now between choices (A) and (B) we must decide the appropriate choice. In both the choices we find that db go together. We have to decide between bc and ba. b is about people in teaching profession. a says summer is a preparation period. These two statements do not have a logical relevance. c is about people in other professions i.e. it says those people of other professions also spend a bit of their time with children. Hence c is a continuation of the idea expressed in b. From the explanation it is understood that dbc are in logical order which is found in (A). Choice (A)
13. Statement 1 states the Indian mythological idea on the moon. From the choices it is understood that b, d or c may follow statement 1. If we take statement c it says the moon is a fascination for all the people in the world. But the idea of "Indian mythology" in 1 and of "fascination" in c are not related. Hence choice (A) can be ruled out. If we look at statement d we find that the moon is personified. It cannot follow 1 immediately. The words "appealing" and "cooling" used in 1 find a continuation in b. The words 'pearls' and 'white lilies' in b describe the idea expressed in 1. Hence statement b is more appropriate to follow 1. If we look at choices (B) and (C) we must decide between ba or bd. If we look at the statements b and d we find that they go together. In both the statements the moon is personified and a romantic description is presented. Thus choice (C) can be ruled out. bd is further followed by a which says why the moon is called Chandamama and then by c which says that the moon is a fascination to the people all over the world. Hence appropriate choice is (B). Choice (B)
14. Statement 1 states about the serious threat to ecosystem. From the choices it is understood that b, d or a may follow statement 1. If we look at statement d it says that radioactive elements cause damage to both environment and humans. It cannot follow 1 immediately because the word 'radioactive' has no direct relation with statement 1. Hence choice (B) can be ruled out. If we look at statement A the words "These sources....." do not give a clear idea of the sources. Hence choice (D) can be ruled out. Between choices (A) and (C) we have to decide between ba and bd. b states about the sources of energy. a states about the harmful effects of these sources. Thus ba is a better combination. It is found in choice (A). The idea expressed in b is a continuation of the idea expressed in 1 and further a explains the idea expressed in b. This combination is found only in choice (A). Choice (A)
15. Statement 1 says that youngsters seem to get excited to work. If we look at the statements, a is the most appropriate statement to follow 1. The words "The thrill of working" in a are a continuation of the idea expressed in 1. Further the words "This is a syndrome" in c explains the idea expressed in a. Further d says why many of the students go for a part time job. Thus acd are logically related statements. This option is found only in choice (D). Choice (D)

Explanatory notes for questions 16 to 30:

16. Statement A says the earliest reasons to travel is to develop trade and commerce. The words "Another strong impulse ..." in 2 state that it is a continuation of the idea expressed in A. A says in the olden days people travelled to develop trade and commerce. 2 says another reason is to take a pilgrimage to holy places. Thus 2 follows A. Further, in 4 the words "such a visit" emphasizes the idea expressed in 2. Thus 2 and 4 go together. Further 3 says that our epics emphasize on people's longing to visit temples. This is an extension of the idea expressed in 4. Hence 2431 is the logical order. Ans: (2431)
17. Statement A says history is a collection of myths and magics. If we look at statement 1 "Some of them" refer to collection of myths and magics stated in A. Hence 1 follows A. We have to decide between 1 followed by 3 or 1 followed by 4. Statement 4 gives an example of the idea expressed in 1. Hence 1 followed by 4 is a better option. If we look at statement 3 it does not logically follow 1. 1 and 4 go together. Hence 1432 is the logical order of sentences A and E. Ans: (1432)
18. Statement A states about the percentage growth in Indian economy. Statement 1 says "India did it" Which does not explain the idea mentioned in A. Hence 1 cannot follow A. In statement 2 the words "...You can do it" do not give us a clear idea of what is being emphasized in the statement. Hence 2 cannot follow statement A. Statement 3 says "India has to do more ..." which is a comparative statement i.e. some other statement should have preceded it. Statement 4 says this resurgence "which refers to the percentage growth in Indian economy as mentioned in A. Thus 4 is the most appropriate statement to follow A. Further, in 2 it is mentioned how such a resurgence was possible. Followed by statement 1 which says that India has proved it. Statement 1 is a continuation of the idea expressed in A. Further it is followed by 3. Hence 4213 is the appropriate sequence. Ans: (4213)
19. Statement A says genetically modified products are viewed with great hostility. If we look at the choices, statement 1 cannot follow A because it says GM products have undergone intensive field trials. It does not follow the idea expressed in A. 2 cannot follow A because the words "tried out here" do not give a perfect idea of what is being said. 3 is more appropriately a concluding statement in which the condition of India is compared with that of China. Hence it cannot follow A. 4 is the most appropriate statement to follow A. 4 says in a poor country like ours, technology could make a difference between life and death. It is a continuation of the idea mentioned in A. The words "conspiracy to undermine us" find a continuation in statement 4. 2 carries forward what is stated in 4. 'Here' in 2 links with 'country' in 4. 1 which begins with 'but' contrasts with what is stated in 2. 3 elaborates on what is stated in 1. Hence 4213 is the correct sequence. Ans: (4213)
20. Statement A says wildlife has been hunted for a very long period when forests covered vast areas of land. If we look at the choices, the statements 1, 2 or 4 may follow statement A. 1 cannot follow statement A because the words "myth, legend and religious beliefs" do not find any reference in statement A. Statement 2 says hunting was for commercial interest. It cannot directly follow statement A. It does not emphasize the idea expressed in A. Statement 4 says social taboos and religious sentiments and hunting ethics also controlled the wildlife. This is 1 continuation of the idea expressed in A. Hence 4 follows A. 4 and 2 is a better combination because the words "hunting ethics" find a continuation in 2 which says hunting was for living and not for commercial purpose. Statement 3 is an appropriate statement to precede E. Ans: (4213)
21. Statement A says migration of birds has been an astonishing phenomenon. Statement 3 is the most appropriate to follow A because the words "where to go" refer to migration mentioned in A. Further if we look at statement 2 it says how do birds go to various places which is an answer to statement 3. 4 says birds have extraordinary powers to know their geographic position and this idea finds a continuation in E. Hence 4 should precede E. Hence 3214 is the most appropriate answer. Ans: (3214)
22. A states about the cooling powers of water and statement 3 gives an example of the idea expressed in A. It is a striking example because where there are deserts the cooling powers of water make the area around the river the centre of life. Now we have to decide between 3 and 4 and 3 and 1. If 3 is immediately followed by 4 we do not find any coherence between the statements. But statement 1 says the calendars of Egyptians were based on the flooding of the Nile. Hence 3 and 1 is the better option. 4 contains what is stated in 1. 2 is the appropriate statement to precede A. Hence 3142. Ans: (3142)
23. Statement A says Indian culture is unique. Statement 3 says that in no other part of the world such cultural plurality co-existed other than in India. Hence 3 is the appropriate statement to follow A. Either 1 or 4 can follow statement 3, but 1 followed by 2 is a better choice than 4 followed by 2. 1 says shias and Sunnis do not kill each other just as their counterparts in our neighbourhood. 2 emphasizes on the synergy of Hinduism and Islam which is a continuation of the idea impressed in 1. If we take the combination 2 and 4, 4 says Indian Christianity remained free from confessional conflicts. 2 refers to the synergy of Hinduism and Islam. Thus statements 4 and 2 are not logically related. Hence 1 followed by 2 is a better choice 3412 is the appropriate sequence. Ans: (3412)
24. Statement A says time is the factor which governs our lives to a great extent. 2 is an emphasis of what is stated in A. If we look at the statements, 1 and 4 go together. 4 says time is a matter of great importance. 1 says the almanac is central to the planning of most events and festivals. Thus, the almanac states the importance given to time. Further the idea expressed in 1 finds a continuation in 3. The word 'it' in 3 refers to 'the almanac' stated in 1. Statement 3 finds a continuation in E. The word 'it' in E is a continuation of the idea expressed in 3. Hence 3 precedes E. Thus, the correct sequence 2413. Ans: (2413)
25. 2 is the most appropriate statement to follow statement A because in 2 it is said that agricultural production has become static after the green revolution, which is the reason for the desperation for a good monsoon. 2 followed by 4 is a better choice. These statements convey that in spite of the fact that agricultural productivity has been static, 25 percent of India's GDP (Gross Domestic Product) comes from farm sectors. If we look at statement 3 we find a reference made to the people below the poverty line and in E it is said that they are the ones whom politicians count during elections. Thus 3 is the most appropriate statement to precede E. The logical sequence 2413. Ans: (2413)
26. 3 is the better choice to follow A because in A it is stated that plants and trees do not just stand doing nothing, rather (as given in 3) they absorb the soil moisture through their roots which is unseen to the naked eyes. 3 followed by 1 is a better choice because, the process stated in 3 is named in 1. If we look at statement 2 we find a reference to "convictional rainfall" which is again found in E. Hence 2 is a better statement to precede E. 3142 is the logical sequence of sentences to come between A and E. Ans: (3142)
27. 3 is the better choice to follow A because in A it is stated that the government of India urged the Royal Bhutan Government to clamp down the militant camps" and in 3 the words "the issue" refer to the strict action to be taken against the militant camps. 4 elaborates on. Further statement 3 should be followed by 1 and 2 is a continuation of 4. Ans: (3142)

28. 2 is the appropriate statement to follow A because in A it is stated that the topic "Reservation" evokes strong feelings and in 2 the words "so acrimonious" tell us about the intensity of the strong feelings. Further, 4 is the better choice to follow 2 because in 3 it is stated that the debate on "the policy" generates animosity and in 4 it is stated that it is a proper debate on the policy. Further, it is followed by 1 and 3.
Ans: (2413)

29. 4 is the most appropriate choice to follow statement A, because it begins with a reference to the civilized world. In 4, the reference is to the caveman i.e. a comparison is made between the lifestyle of civilized people and the uncivilized. 1 cannot follow A because the pronoun 'he' does not give us a clarity of the topic. For the same reason 2 also cannot follow A. best choice is 4. Now we have to In 4 it is stated that "the cave man lived by instincts", which if followed by 3 seems to be incoherent, because in 3 it is stated how his reflexes work without giving an introduction to the term reflexes. Hence 4 followed by 1 is a better choice.
Ans: (4123)

30. 1 is the appropriate choice to follow statement A because in A it is said that in the present society, education and degrees have acquired more symbolic meaning that they deserve. In 1 the words "status conscious society" reflect the meaning expressed in A. Further statement 1 is followed by 4 in which the words "rank and reputation" give meaning to the phrase "status conscious society" used in 1. 3 and 2 go together in which it is stated that the competitive spirit exists not only among students but also among parents. Thus 2 is a better statement to precede E.
Ans: (1432)

Exercise – 13

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 15:

- The focus of the passage is 'diamonds' which have been immortalised in Indian mythology'. The words 'whether or not it' in b, 'so brilliant' in c, 'tales like this' in d clearly tell us that they are not independent sentences and have a reference.
Statement a: This statement begins the paragraph explaining how diamonds have a brilliance that fires the imagination of the soul.
Statement c: This statement is a continuation of a as the word 'brilliant' can be linked to 'brilliance' in a.
Statement e: This statement corroborates c explaining how diamonds came to be associated with the mystical and magical
Statement d: This statement follows e, linked by the word 'tales'.
Statement b: This statement is conclusive in nature. Hence the sequence is acedb as in choice (B). Choice (B)
- Statements d cannot start the para because it begins with "but" e cannot start the para, because the word "the prey" indicates that the word has already been mentioned in a previous statement.
Statement b: This statement begins the para giving an introduction to what follows in the subsequent statements.
Statement e: This statement follows by bringing out the similarities in the behavioural patterns of human and animals.
Statement d: This statement carries the idea forward by presenting a contrast.
Statement a : 'This factor' refers to the factor- that predator and prey are of the same species in the case of human beings.
Statement c: This statement, which begins with 'thus' is conclusive in tone.
Hence, bedac is the corrects sequence. Choice (A)
- Statement d: Though the statements bcde stand a chance for the opening sentence at first glance, it can be clearly d only that is suitable as it introduces the topic 'communication'.
Statement e: This follows a stating that there are different types of modes of communication
Statement a: The various modes of communication are explained in a
Statement c: Whether it is bodily expressions or speech that comes first in contributing to the communication system as discussed in c.
Statement b: This concludes the passage focussing the significance of gestures. Choice (D)
- Statement b: This statement begins the para by opening the topic individual perception'.
Statement e: 'This is what makes perception' in e can refer to no other statement in the passage than b. Statement c : This statement carries the paragraph forward.
Statement a: This statement is a continuation of c.
Statement d: We cannot take 'd' excepting as a concluding sentence. Choice (B)
- Statement d: It is evident that d only proposes the general topic – 'gender roles, rules and expectations'.
Statement b: This statement is a corroboration of d.
Statement e: This carries forward what is stated in b.
Statement a: This is a continuation of e.
Statement c: "Different hats" is a continuation of the "many faces and abilities" mentioned in a.
Hence, dbeac. Choice (C)
- Statement e: This is the opening statement. 'The quintessence of life is 'stated in a single word in the statement 'e'.
Statement b: The statement explains how that 'harmony', the essence of life is thoroughly disturbed.
Statement a: This statement follows b stating that the pressures of modern existence are faced by the younger generation as well.
Statement d: This statement concludes the passage on a sad note that even the carefree life associated with the youth is just a thing of past only. Choice (A)
- Statement c: This statement proposes the discussion on 'Nepal's breath taking beauty' along with its 'corrupt politicians'. The rest of the sentences explain how the people of Nepal are suffering from a 'farical democracy'.
Statement e: This statement follows c explaining how Nepal is cursed.
Statement a: This is a substantiation of what is stated in c and e.
Statement d: This statement follows a explaining the reason why the money does not reach the grassroots.
Statement b 1: This statement concludes the paragraph. Choice (B)
- Statement c: This statement , which speaks which speaks of the importance of the financial markets which are occupying the centre stage, is the opening statement.
Statement a: The opening words of a 'the reason is obvious – these markets' can refer to no other statement than c
Statement e: This statement carries the paragraph forward stating that a career in finance is no longer perceived as a record keeping job.
Statement d: This is a continuation of e.
Statement b: This statement concludes the discussion by focusing on the significance of a career in finance. Choice (B)
- The opening and closing pronouns 'it' and 'that' in a and c respectively reject the sentences to be the openers. The conjunctions 'and' and 'but' in d and e must be nothing but the continuation of the previous sentences.
Statement b: This is the obvious statement that can begin the passage.
Statement a: The pronoun 'it' in a clearly refers to 'an advertisement' of b.
Statement c: This statement carries the idea forward.
Statement e: This is a logical continuation of c.
Statement d: This statement follows e linked by the word 'message'.
Hence, baced is the correct sequence. Choice (C)

10. The pronoun 'they' in the statements b and e and the adjective the latter in c do indicate us that they are in continuation of a previous statement.
Statement d: This statement, which proposes a historical fact related to the implements being used by the human beings during the course of evolution, is the opening statement.
Statement a: This is just a statement of fact mentioned in relation to d.
Statement c: 'The latter, here, refers to the 'handy sharpened stone' in a.
Statement e: This statement is a continuation of c.
Statement b: This statement concludes the para explaining how the pictures evolved into systematized symbols.
Hence statements daceb form a sequence. Choice (A)
11. The opening words 'but', 'for this', 'we must use this', 'these are' in the statements a, b, c, and d respectively declare that these sentences are just the explanations of the previous sentences.
Statement e: This is clearly the opening statement.
Statement c: 'This drought' refers to 'the drought' mentioned in e.
Statement b: This is a logical continuation of c.
Statement a: This is a continuation of b.
Statement d: This statement concludes the paragraph stating that the droughts are 'government-made disasters'.
Choice (B)
12. The opening conjunction 'yet' and the pronoun 'this' in a and b respectively and the words 'complaints against the above' in e state that they refer to some statement and hence they are not independent.
Statement c: This statement begins the para by mentioning an observation.
Statement d: The example that is quoted in d refers to the statement c.
Statement a: This statement follows d mentioning that the practice of dowry has flourished despite the amendment of the Anti Dowry Act.
Statement e: This is a continuation of a.
Statement b: This statement concludes the paragraph stating that the scenario holds good for every punitive law in the country.
Choice (A)
13. Statement d :The beginning words 'they', 'so' 'they', 'there' in the statements abc and e respectively proclaim that they are not independent sentences. Hence the clear choice is – d.
Statement c: 'They' refers to the corrupt in d.
Statement e: This mentions why they should protect each other. Hence, it follows c.
Statement a: This is a continuation of e.
Statement b: This is conclusive in tone.
Hence, the sequence is dceab. Choice (A)
14. Statement c: This statement begins the paragraph by putting forward an observation.
Statement e: 'They', here, refers to the Indians in c.
Statement a: This follows e by presenting a contrast.
Statement d: 'This' , here refers to the changed scenario mentioned in a.
Statement b: This statement concludes the paragraph by suggesting a solution.
Choice (C)
15. Statement 'd': This statement highlights the 'era of genetic nutrition' in relation to the publication of a 'human genome'.
Statement b: This carries the paragraph forward.
Statement e: This statement follows b linked by the word genetic makeup.
Statement c: This is a substantiation of what is stated in e.
Statement a: This statement concludes the paragraph talking about nutrigenomics which looks at the effect of nutrition at the molecular and genetic level.
Choice (D)

Explanatory notes for questions 16 to 30:

16. Statement 3: This statement alone proposes the topic 'headache' and the rest of the sentences explain the 'types of headache' and the percentage of people suffering from it.
Statement 1: This supports the idea expressed in 3.
Statement 4: This statement corroborates what is stated in 3 and 1.
Statement 2: This is a continuation of 4.
Statement 5: This statement closes the passage predicting the grave impending danger ahead for mankind as far as this problem – 'headache' is concerned. Ans: (31425)
17. Statement 4: This statement introduces the topic 'writing instrument' and the role of the quill pen that was introduced 700 years ago only.
Statement 1: This statement follows 4 by describing the quills
Statement 2: This is a continuation of 1.
Statement 5: This is a continuation of 2.
Statement 3: This statement follows 5. .
Hence 41253. Ans: (41253)
18. The words – "while" and "this" which open the sentences 2 and 5 convey that they are in continuation of the previous statements. The word 'this migration' in 1 doesn't refer to the preceding statement 3. Hence 3 cannot be the opening sentence though it may appear so.
Statement 4: This is clearly the opening statement.
Statement 1: This statement follows 4 by supporting the idea of 'unprecedented migration in 4 with the 'rise in the number of slums'.
Statements 5 and 3 continue what is stated in 4 and 1.
Statement 2: This statement is conclusive in nature.
Hence 41532 Ans: (41532)
19. 'But' and 'all this' used as the opening words in the statements 3 and 5 tell us that they are dependent statements. Though 1 also seems to be the beginning sentence of the passage, the words – 'in other countries' in 4 fail to refer to 1 as they refer to 2 alone which proposes discussion on 'health care delivery system in India' in relation to other countries.
Statement 2: This conveys the main idea o the passage.
Statement 1: This follows 2 by stating how the health care delivery system in other countries is different from that in India.
Statement 3: This carries followed what is stated in 4.
Statement 1: This is a continuation of 3.
Statement 5: This is the concluding statement
Ans: (24315)
20. Statement 4: Only 4 is the appropriate choice to begin the paragraph as it gives an introduction to the subsequent sentences.
Statement 3: This follows 4 by stating that there are advantages and disadvantages of conducting telephonic interviews.
Statements 1 and 5, in that order, follow 3 by elaborating on the advantages and disadvantages of telephonic interviews.
Statement 2: This is the concluding statement of the paragraph. Hence 43152 is the correct sequence.
Ans: (43152)
21. Either 1 or 4 should begin the paragraph. Statement 1 cannot open the paragraph because the words "the project" do not give a clear idea of what is being said.
Statement 4: This is ideally the opening sentence. Now we have to check for the appropriate statement to follow 4. 4 says the idea for linking the major rivers is to form a network.
Statement 2: 2 is the most appropriate statement to follow 4. The words "that should not only solve the problem" in 2 refer to the idea expressed in 4. Hence 4 and 2 is the better combination.
Statement 3: This statement follows 2 by mentioning the impediment to execute the project i.e. the lack of funds.
Statement 1: This is a continuation of 3.
Statement 5: This statement is conclusive in tone.
Ans: (42315)

22. Statement 2: This is the most appropriate statement to begin the paragraph.
Statement 5: Those Satanic Mills' refers to the cotton mills mentioned in 2.
Statement 4: 'His', here, 4 refers to 'Gandhi' in 5. Hence 4 follows 5.
Statement 1: This is an extension of what is stated in 4.
Statement 3: This statement is conclusive in nature. Hence 25413 is the logical sequence. Ans: (25413)
23. Statement 3: This statement, which gives an introduction to what follows can open the paragraph. 3 says in Gujarat every house is said to be a shop or workshop.
Statement 5: The word "its" refers to Gujarat stated in 3. Hence 3 and 5 is a better combination.
Statement 1: 'They' in 1 refers to the people in 5.
Statement 4: This statement logically follows 1.
Statement 2: This statement is a continuation of 1. Hence 35142. Ans: (35142)
24. In statement 1 the word "this" does not give a clear idea of the topic. Hence it cannot open the paragraph. Statement 5 cannot open the paragraph because the word 'he' does not give a clear idea of whom the topic is all about.
Statement 2: This is clearly the opening sentence. We have to decide between 4 and 5 to follow 2.
Statement 5: 2 says John Montagu did not like to be disturbed while he was at the gambling table. 5 is a continuation of 2.
Statement 3: This statement follows 5 by explaining how he solved 'the problem'.
Statement 1: 'This mundane arrangement refers to the creation of the sandwich.
Statement 4: This statement winds up the paragraph. Hence 25314 is the sequence. Ans: (25314)
25. Statement 4: This statement introduces the name Bankadagah and tells us about its location.
Statement 1: This follows 4 by further elaborating on Bankadagah.
Statement 3: This statement contrasts with 1 by stating that the place which was once the pulsating capital of the Sailodbhavas is now desolate and ruined.
Statement 5: This statement carries forward what is stated in the preceding statements.
Statement 2: This statement is conclusive in nature. Hence 41352 is the appropriate sequence. Ans: (41352)
26. Statement 1 cannot begin the paragraph because it is a continuation of some other statement. Statement 3 begins with a connective hence it cannot open the paragraph.
Statement 2: Only 2 has to open the paragraph.
Statement 4: This statement follows 2 talking about excessive patriotism.
Statement 3: This says that if patriotism becomes blind it leads to fanaticism and sectional clashes i.e. the idea expressed in 4 finds a continuation in 3. Hence 4 and 3 is the appropriate combination.
Statements 5 and 1 carry forward what is stated in the preceding statements. Ans: (24351)
27. Statement 5: This is the most appropriate statement to start the paragraph. because it says that the scientists must be allowed to experiment on animals.
Statement 1: This statement follows 5 experimenting on laboratory animals forms an appropriate linking statement. Statement 1 says cure for any ailment has been discovered after experimenting on laboratory animals.
Statements 2 and 3 give examples of the ideas expressed in.
Statement 4: This statement is conclusive in tone. Hence 51234. Ans: (51234)
28. Statement 3: This statement begins the paragraph by giving an introduction to what follows in the subsequent sentences.
Statement 1: This further elaborates on what is stated in 3.
Statement 5: This statement follows 3 by carrying the idea forward.

Statement 2: 'This' in 2 refers to the idea expressed in 5.
Statement 4: This is the appropriate conclusion for the paragraph. Hence 31524 is the correct order of sentences. Ans: (31524)

29. Statement 1 cannot start the paragraph because the words "the white Elephant has a very exalted position" tell that the word "the white elephant" has already been introduced earlier. Statement 3 cannot open the paragraph because the words "Among them" do not give a clarity of the idea expressed.
Statement 2: This is the most appropriate statement to open the paragraph.
Statement 1: In 2, the key word is the "lore of white elephant" further followed by 1 which has the reference of "The white elephant".
Statement 4: This explains what is stated in 1.
Statement 3: "Them", here, refers to the exotic beings in 4.
Statement 5: This statement concludes the para stating that the white elephant has always been considered pious. Hence 21435. Ans: (21435)
30. Statement 3: This statement, which states that the story of Krishna attracts the attention of most people, is the opening sentence of the paragraph.
Statement 1: This statement, which talks about the childhood adventures of Lord Krishna, is a continuation of 3.
Statement 4: This follows 1 by mentioning about one way of interpreting Lord Krishna's adventures.
Statement 5: This statement carries forward the paragraph by mentioning about another way of interpreting the adventures.
Statement 2: This statement concludes the paragraph by mentioning what the adventures signify at a deeper level. The logical sequence, therefore, is 31452. Ans: (31452)

Exercise – 14

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 15:

1. Statement a: This statement begins the para by stating what the death of a language means.
Statement d: This supports a by speaking about the importance of language by quoting Ludwig Wittgenstein who said that the limits of one's language were the limit of one's world.
Statement b: This statement corroborates what is stated in a and d by citing the example of the death of Bo – one of the ten languages spoken by the Great Andaman tribes.
Statement e: This statement, which carries forward what is stated in b is a continuation of b.
Statement c: This statement is conclusive in nature. dbec is the correct sequence. Choice (B)
2. Statement a states that the big powers are contemptuous about the global ban on cluster bombs.
Statement d: This statement carries forward the idea expressed in a by speaking about the arms manufacturing countries' refusal to accede to the pact, thus isolating themselves from promoting international peace and multilateralism.
Statement b: This statement, which speaks about the extent of damage cluster bombs can cause and how cluster bombs are capable of killing thousands of innocent civilians, is a continuation of d.
Statement e: This statement talks about the success recorded in the abolition of landmines which have a similarity with cluster bombs and the countries which used these landmines. Hence e follows d.
Statement c: This statement concludes the para by saying that the apology offered by the nations for the violations of the terms of engagement is very perfunctory. Hence dbec is the correct sequence. Choice (A)
3. Statement c: This statement is a continuation of a. a states that many emerging economies are having inflows at such a high level as to pose a challenge to their macroeconomic management. c supports a by stating how the inflows have been possible.

- Statement e: This statement carries forward the idea and is, hence, a continuation of c.
Statement b: This statement is a continuation of e.
Statement d: This statement corroborates what is stated in e and b by citing the example of India.
Hence cedb. Choice (C)
4. Statement a speaks about the scientists' response to the media criticism and how they have adopted a defensive attitude so far. Statement e: This statement follows a by stating that the scientists are no longer able to defend themselves. The volume of criticism and the depth of doubt refer to the criticism levelled against the scientists, stated in a. Statement c: This statement, which says that the scientists are now beginning to admit mistakes, is a continuation of e. Statement b: This statement, which mentions what prompted the scientists to reshape the way they conduct their work is a continuation of c.
Statement d: This statement is conclusive in nature.
Hence ecdb. Choice (D)
5. Statement a states that mobile phones have brought voice and data access to countless people.
Statement d: This complements a by providing figures to support what is stated in a.
Statement b: This statement, which states how the mobile phones have been beneficial is a continuation of d.
Statement e: This statement follows b by saying that because the mobile phones have been beneficial India should pay more attention to this sector.
Statement c: This statement concludes the paragraph by citing examples as to how mobile phones can open up new possibilities.
Hence dbec is the correct sequence of sentences.
Choice (B)
6. Statement a states that the second goal of economic planning i.e. the equitable sharing of the fruits of development has remained elusive.
Statement d: This statement supports a by saying that three quarters of the population are mired in poverty.
Statement c: This statement follows d by saying that the world financial crisis offers an opportunity to make growth more inclusive.
Statement e: This statement cites the example of the Keynesian model in order to explain how it helped in fighting the world financial crisis.
Statement b: This statement concludes the para by saying that the Indian government has already initiated action in the right direction but more needs to be done. Hence dceb is the correct order.
Choice (A)
7. Statement a talks about the Vikings' penchant for building new ships that helped them conquer new lands.
Statement c: This statement, which says that the Royal Caribbean International has Viking blood flowing through its veins is a continuation of a.
Statement e: This statement which elaborates on the Royal Caribbean International is a continuation of c.
Statement b: This is a continuation of e.
Statement d: This statement concludes the para by describing the Oasis of the Seas, the largest cruise ship built by the Royal Caribbean.
Choice (D)
8. Statement a says that livestock rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for small farmers.
Statement c: This statement supports a by mentioning the statistics to prove that livestock is all set to be the engine for growth for Indian agriculture. Statement e: This statement is a continuation of c.
Statement b: This statement follows e by saying that although livestock is seen as a provider of essential food products, employment, household income etc., livestock wealth is more equitably distributed when compared to wealth, associated with land.
Statement d: This statement, which says that livestock rearing must be at the centre of stage in poverty alleviation programmes, forms an ideal conclusion for the paragraph.
Hence cedb is the correct sequence. Choice (B)
9. Statements c and e which carry forward the idea expressed in a are a continuation of a.
Statement b: This statement, which speaks about the person who was responsible for Sauri's prosperity and the initiative taken by him in lifting the place out of poverty, is a continuation of e.
Statement d: This statement concludes the para by saying that Jeffrey Sachs' initiative seems to be working in Sauri.
Hence cedb is the correct order. Choice (D)
10. Statement e: 'This potent combination of the old and the new' in option e refers to the change which is being witnessed, at present, in India and the rich history, culture and traditions mentioned in option a. Hence e follows a.
Statement c: This statement contrasts with what is stated in e by using the word 'however'.
Statement d: This statement elaborates on the inequality mentioned in c by referring to the unfair treatment meted out to women.
Statement b: This statement is a continuation of d. Hence ecdb is the correct sequence. Choice (A)
11. Statement e: This statement is a continuation of a as 'the poignant moment' in e refers to the scene described in a. The scene described in a is a scene from the film Gandhi by Richard Attenborough.
Statement c: This statement is a continuation of e.
Statement b: This statement follows c by bringing about a contrast between leaders of the past like Mahatma Gandhi and the present day politicians.
Statement d: This statement, which is the concluding statement, supports b by saying that the present generation of politicians do not have the aim of serving people but they are more interested in wearing designer labels and zooming across cities in their cavalcades.
Hence ecdb is the correct sequence. Choice (D)
12. Statement a states the topic, i.e. moonlighting, on which the paragraph is based.
Statement c: This statement follows a by mentioning how moonlighting has become popular among the youth and how moonlighting helps them.
Statement b: This statement, which speaks about the circumstances which provided an additional impetus to moonlighting, follows c.
Statement e: This statement follows b mentioning how young employees are considering secondary jobs in order to be prepared for adverse situations like downsizing etc.
Statement d: This statement, which talks about the negative aspect of moonlighting contrasts with the preceding paragraphs.
Hence cbcd is the correct sequence. Choice (B)
13. It is stated in statement a that new solutions have been suggested to improve health care in rural India.
Statement e: This statement follows a by mentioning one of the solutions suggested.
Statement c: This statement follows e by mentioning some more solutions suggested. The words 'also suggested' in c indicate that c is a continuation of e.
Statement b: This statement, which says that 'most of these recommendations are not new' has to follow c.
Statement d: This statement concludes the para by speaking about the cynics' opinion. Hence ecdb. Choice (D)
14. Statement a says that India has not seen any success at the highest level in its national game in three decades.
Statement d: This statement follows a by saying that the euphoria about the recent win was only short-lived.
Statement b: This statement, which explains why the euphoria was short-lived follows d.
Statement e: This statement is a continuation of b.
Statement c: This statement is conclusive in nature as it analyses the reason behind India's failure. Therefore, dbec is the correct order of sentences. Choice (A)

15. Statement d: This statement, which begins with 'the reforms' is obviously a continuation of a as the reforms mentioned in d refer to the state of reforms mentioned in a. Statement b: This statement, which speaks about some more reforms is a continuation of d. Statement e: This statement, which says that education is now getting the recognition due to it, is a continuation of e. Statement c: This statement is conclusive in nature. dbec is the logical sequence. Choice (C)

Explanatory notes for questions 16 to 25:

16. Statement 2: This statement is an extension of what is stated in a. 'That', here, refers to the fact, that there is always hope even amid the worst devastation, mentioned in a. Statement 4: This statement goes on to explain what the narrator saw. Statement 1: This is a continuation of 4. Statement 3: This statement is conclusive in nature. Hence 2413. Ans: (2413)
17. Statement 4: This statement carries forward the idea expressed in a, hence 4 is a continuation of a. Statement 2: This statement is a logical continuation of what is stated in 4. Statement 1: This statement is a continuation of 2. Statement 3: This statement, which cites the reasons which are responsible for the failure of safeguarding of antiques, ideally concludes the paragraph. Hence 4213 is the correct order. Ans: (4213)
18. Statement 2: 'The encomiums' mentioned in 2 refer to the applause showered on Krishnadeva Raya by Domingos Paes. Hence 2 is a continuation of a. Statement 4: This statement, which mentions the reasons for the encomiums being showered on the king follows 2. Statement 3: This statement is a continuation of 4. Statement 1: This statement, which explains how Krishnadeva Raya could expand his kingdom within a relatively short period is a continuation of 3. Hence 2431. Ans: (2431)
19. Statement 2: This statement is a continuation of a as it supports a, which says that millions of Yemenis are starving, by stating that vital deliveries of food and assistance is being cut due to an absence of funding. Statement 4: This statement corroborates what is stated in 2 by mentioning the statistics provided by the U.N. Statement 3: 'Its World Food Programme in option, 4 refers to the World Food Programme initiated by the U.N. Hence 3 is a continuation of 4. Statement 1: This statement is conclusive in nature. Ans: (2431)
20. Statement a mentions the topic i.e. imposing a moratorium on executions by 2015. Statement 3: This statement follows a by speaking about the promising developments which add moral weight to the case for halting the executions forthwith. Statement 2: This statement supports 3 by citing an example. Statement 1: This statement is a continuation of 2. Statement 4: This statement concludes the para. Hence the correct sequence is 3214. Ans: (3214)
21. Statement 2: 'A similar stand' in 2 refers to the decision taken by India to release the Pakistani prisoners mentioned in a. Hence 2 is an extension of a. Statement 4: This statement follows 2 by stating that despite the government of India's argument, the court stuck to its decision. Statement 1: This statement follows 4 by giving a reason for what is stated in 4 – because reciprocity in this case is shameful. Hence 1 follows 4. Statement 3: This statement is conclusive in nature. Hence 2413. Ans: (2413)
22. Statement 2: This statement is a continuation of a as it explains how the question has been settled. Statement 4: This statement is a continuation of 2. Statement 1: 'The discovery' in 1 refers to the discovery mentioned in 2 and 4. Statement 3: This statement concludes the para by speaking about the most significant part of the discovery. Therefore the correct sequence is 2413. Ans: (2413)
23. Statement 3: This statement follows a by explaining why the IMF is in an upbeat mood. (because economic recovery is faster than estimated). Statement 1: This statement is a continuation of the idea expressed in 3. Statements 4 and 2 follow 1 by providing statistical details of the economic growth witnessed in recent years. Hence 3142. Ans: (3142)
24. Statement a states that the banks are now facing concerted regulatory action. Statement 4: This statement, which says that the banks were expected to be more circumspect, is a continuation of a. Statement 1: This statement follows 4 stating that instead of being circumspect the banks are continuing with their imprudent investments. Statement 3 carries forward the idea expressed in 1. Statement 2: This statement concludes the para. Hence 4132. Ans: (4132)
25. Statement 3: This statement, which states that there is evidence to prove that the first vertebrates started walking 385 million years ago is a continuation of a. Statement 2: This statement supports 3 by stating that land vertebrates evolved from fish. Statement 4: This statement is a continuation of 3. Statement 1: This statement concludes the para by mentioning the latest discovery which supports the fish-tetrapod transition. Hence 3241. Ans: (3241)

Exercise – 15

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

1. The main points are:
- Just as in science, economists also make assumptions.
 - To study a change in one variable, the others variables must be constant.
 - In economics, the variables cannot be controlled.
 - This makes it difficult for the economists to pass on the findings to the administrator for application.
- Choice (A): This fails to mention the fact that if the change in one variable are to be studied, the others must remain constant.
- Choice (B): This is a distortion of the second point.
- Choice (C): Correct. This option captures all the points of the passage.
- Choice (D): This option, which states that if the variables, except one, are kept constant, is a distortion of the original. Choice (C)
2. The key points are:
- Exercise burns calories and tone muscles.
 - Reduced in-take of food leads to slack skin.
 - Walking, dancing and playing games are good exercises.
- Choice (A): Correct. This option covers all the important points.
- Choice (B): 'Dieting and exercising together will cause slack skin' is a distortion of what is stated.
- Choice (C): It is not stated in the passage that walking, playing etc. are not so good.
- Choice (D): This option does not capture all the important points. Choice (A)

3. The main points found in the paragraph are:
1. Forests are of two kinds-temperate and tropical.
 2. Temperate forests are of two kinds deciduous hard wood forests and evergreen softwood coniferous forests.
 3. Europe was covered with forests once.
 4. Forests have been cleared over those parts suitable for agriculture and industry.
- Choice (A): The last sentence of this option is a distortion because it is stated in the passage only those parts of forests which are found to be suitable for agriculture have been cleared.
 Choice (B): This fails to mention point 4 correctly.
 Choice (C): This option, which fails to mention 'agriculture' is incorrect.
 Choice (D): Correct. This is the best summary of the passage.
 Choice (D)
4. The main points of the paragraph are:
1. In other nations there are many occupations of life – politics, enjoyments of social life, wealth, power etc.
 2. Religion is only one among the occupations.
 3. In India religion is the one and only occupation.
- Choice (A): Correct. This captures all the important points.
 Choice (B): The last sentence in this option cannot be inferred from the passage.
 Choice (C): This option, which states that it is 'the essential difference' is incorrect because it cannot be understood from the passage that it is the essential difference.
 Choice (D): The last sentence of this option is a clear distortion of what is stated.
 Choice (A)
5. The main points of the passage are:
1. Knowledge of the earth's interior is obtained through lavas coming out of volcanoes.
 2. The lavas consist of two types of materials-light acid materials called sial and heavy basic substances called sima.
- Choice (A): This option fails to mention point 2 completely.
 Choice (B): Correct. This option is correct as it captures all the important points.
 Choice (C): This option which fails to mention the names of the two types of materials is incorrect.
 Choice (D): This option is incorrect because it is not the knowledge of the earth's content but it is the knowledge of the earth's interior that is obtained through the volcanic lava.
 Choice (B)
6. The important points of the passage are:
1. The song of the cicada is produced by the male
 2. The sound is produced by an organ with a lid which has a vibrating membrane.
 3. The female has an ovipositor used to pierce the bark of the trees to lay eggs.
- Choice (A): This option is rather incomplete as it does not capture the third point of the passage.
 Choice (B): This option fails to convey that the song producing quality among cicadas is unique to the males.
 Choice (C): Correct. This option captures all the important points.
 Choice (D): The last sentence of this option is rather ambiguous as it indicates that the membrane which controls the sound is found in females.
 Choice (C)
7. The main points are:
1. Fascism, a movement launched by Mussolini, is an authoritarian doctrine.
 2. Fascists seized power and Mussolini established a dictatorship in Italy.
 3. Fascism sought to restore prestige and economic stability.
 4. Development of the corporate state was the means of gaining control over economic life.
- Choice (A): The last sentence of this option is a distortion because it is not stated in the passage that economic stability was ensured.
 Choice (B): Correct. This option captures all the important points correctly.
- Choice (C): The words 'the only achievement' rule out this option as it cannot be inferred from the passage that it was the only achievement.
 Choice (D): This option can be ruled out for the same reason given for C.
 Choice (B)
8. The main points are:
1. Biotechnology has played a key role in food production.
 2. High yielding strains of cereals engineered by artificial selection, improved food situation.
 3. Genetic engineering now means manipulating the genetic endowment of organisms.
- Choice (A): Correct. This option captures all the important points correctly.
 Choice (B): This option fails to mention artificial selection.
 Choice (C): This option fails to mention point 3.
 Choice (D): This option also fails to mention point 3.
 Choice (A)
9. The chief points are:
1. Consumer protection started in Great Britain to give objective information on goods and services.
 2. The only information available was through advertisements.
 3. Organizations were set up to publish unbiased reports on goods and services.
- Choice (A): This option, which is rather categorical in saying 'wrong information' is incorrect.
 Choice (B): This option fails to mention point 2.
 Choice (C): This option is a distortion of point 1.
 Choice (D): Correct. This option captures all the important points of the passage.
 Choice (D)
10. The main points are:
1. Criticism does not mean only fault finding.
 2. A good critic points to merits and faults and criticism is useful to both the artist and the public.
 3. He should also make a comparative analysis of this work in relation to the previous ones.
- Choice (A): This option is needlessly wordy.
 Choice (B): That 'disgruntled critics find only faults' is a distortion because it is stated in the passage that they occasionally find faults.
 Choice (C): Correct. This is the appropriate summary of the passage.
 Choice (D): The first sentence of this option is a distortion of what is stated
 Choice (C)
11. The main points of the passage are:
1. Conservatism favours existing conditions and traditions.
 2. Edmund Burke developed the theory stressing the importance of tradition and history as the basis of progress and prosperity.
 3. But he was not opposed to all changes and hence conservatism of the 19th century was able to reform and progress.
- Choice (A): Correct. This option captures the summary of the passage appropriately.
 Choice (B): The last sentence of this option is a distortion.
 Choice (C): This option is a distortion of point 3.
 Choice (D): 'He was not for changes' is a distortion because it can be understood from the passage that he was not opposed to all change.
 Choice (A)
12. The chief points found in the passage are:
1. Microchemistry refers to methods used by manipulating small quantities of substances.
 2. It is used in all fields of chemistry where the required information can be obtained using such small quantities.
 3. There are several causes responsible for stimulating its development – increasing demands from other sciences, rapidly decreasing number of substances in large quantities and two world wars.
 4. There are several advantages in using the technique.
- Choice (A): This option fails to mention point 3.
 Choice (B): Correct based on the explanation given at the beginning.

Choice (C): The last sentence of this option is a distortion of what is stated.

Choice (D): 'The resulting technique has little advantage', meaning it has no advantage, is a clear distortion of the passage. Choice (B)

13. The chief points are:

1. Democracy is of, by, and for the people.
2. In ancient Greece it was direct with all people participating.
3. It became representative democracy where people's will was expressed through elected representatives.
4. Unanimity of views is rare in any society and hence democracy means majority rule.
5. But majority and minority both have some guaranteed rights in a democracy.
6. Democracy must not deny the minority the right to convert itself into a majority by peaceful persuasion.

Choice (A): This option fails to mention point 6.

Choice (B): The last sentence of the passage is a distortion.

Choice (C): This option which states that unanimity in any community is impossible, is a distortion.

Choice (D): Correct. This is the precise summary of the given passage. Choice (D)

14. The main points of the passage are:

1. Modern civilization is concerned with communication.
2. For long distance communication short wave radio and submarine cables are used.
3. The former can be disrupted by eruptions in the sun and the latter is expensive and limited in reach.
4. The answer is satellites, which can receive and relay signals.

Choice (A): Correct. This captures all the important points.

Choice (B): This option fails to mention point 3.

Choice (C): The second sentence of this option is a distortion.

Choice (D): This option fails to mention 1. Choice (A)

15. The important points are:

1. Satyagraha means clinging to truth, it is the truth force or soul-force.
2. It is a way of life for one who holds to God and dedicates his life to God.
3. Truth can be attained by non-violence and service to all.
4. Evil is resisted through Satyagraha.
5. To acquire this force, one must free him of all ill will towards everything including even insects.

Choice (A): This option does not mention the first point.

Choice (B): This option does not mention the second point.

Choice (C): Correct. This is the appropriate summary of the passage.

Choice (D): The last sentence of this option is a distortion of what is stated. Choice (C)

16. The main points are:

1. Modern industrial society is too large and complex for simple systems of ownership and direct control by all the people.
2. Two methods are practicable.
3. A centrally directed economic planning.
4. Decentralized ownership of property, where there is a free market.
5. A third method – a market system in a state directed economy is a recent development.

Choice (A): This option fails to mention point 5.

Choice (B): This option, which is rather categorical is saying that the third point is possible, is a distortion.

Choice (C): Correct as it captures all the points.

Choice (D): Choice (C)

17. The main points found in the passage are:

1. The plant and animal populations are subjected to violent fluctuations in numbers.
2. These may be due to climatic cycles but are usually generated automatically.
3. When environment is favourable the number of a species increases, and variation survives when it is not, so there is contraction.

4. The great variability during periods of expansion provides opportunities for evolutionary adjustment and hereditary qualities may try out combinations, which may prove to be valuable.

Choice (A): The second sentence in the passage is a distortion of point 3.

Choice (B): Correct. This option covers all the important points.

Choice (C): This option fails to mention point 4.

Choice (D): This option does not cover all the points and is not the appropriate summary. Choice (B)

18. The main points found in the passage are:

1. A cheque must be dated.
2. A bank will not pay a cheque before the date of issue nor six months after it is issued.
3. The cheque can be filled up by anyone but the signature must correspond totally with the specimen held by the bank.
4. The sum in words and figures should be the same.
5. Alterations should be signed.
6. If a cheque is crossed it will be paid only to a banker and not across the counter.

Choice (A): Correct. This captures all the important points.

Choice (B): This is a distortion of point 2.

Choice (C): The last sentence is a distortion.

Choice (D): 'There should not be any alterations in the cheque' is a distortion of the words 'alterations must be authenticated'. Choice (A)

19. The main points are:

1. Buddhism aims to inculcate unselfishness, though practice differs from precept.
2. This has been responsible for the view that Buddhism is a system of ethics and Buddhism is an atheistic view of life.
3. The ethical teaching of Buddha has to be considered in relation to enlightenment and release.
4. Buddhism involves restoration of human worth whereas Buddha's contemporaries were preoccupied with otherworldly matters.
5. The essence of Buddhism is the teaching about release through enlightenment that overcomes ignorance.

Choice (A): This option is a distortion of point 4.

Choice (B): The first sentence of this option is a distortion of point 1.

Choice (C): This option fails to mention point 4.

Choice (D): Correct. This option captures all the major points. Choice (D)

20. The main points are:

1. Chess is a skill game of two players using a chequered board and thirty-two special pieces.
2. The origin of the game is said to be Persia or India.
3. The game was first played in the seventh century.
4. The game is considered as a game of manoeuvre by kings.
5. The game is linked with Buddhists who believed that slaying of men in a war was sinful and welcomed the game as a substitute for warfare.

Choice (A): This option fails to mention point 4.

Choice (B): This option is a distortion of point 4.

Choice (C): Correct. This option covers all the important points.

Choice (D): This option does not cover all the points.

Choice (C)

Explanatory notes for questions 21 to 25:

21. The following are the major points of the passage:

- (1) The HIV infection is fast spreading in Europe so mobile clinics are pressed into service to battle it.
- (2) The fact that two people, who tested negative, prove that the infection is declining in most of the world.

Choice 1: Correct. This option captures the summary of the passage most appropriately.

Choice 2: In this option, the facts are wrong. There's only one NGO mentioned and therefore this option is dismissed.

Choice 3: This option assumes that the two people who slipped into the side cabin are drug addicts, that is, junkies. The passage has no proof that they are junkies. So, option (3) is disqualified.

Choice 4: assumes that because two patients tested negative, the HIV/AIDS infection is globally falling. That may not be true. Only option (1) convincingly captures the essence of the passage. The solution is (1). Ans: (1)

22. The following are the major points of the passage:
- (1) Getting advice on travel and finding one's way to a bus stop or train station is one's own responsibility.
 - (2) Services such as Whim intend to facilitate seamless travel everywhere for all.

Choice 1: This option has left out certain steps involved in the travel so this option is not entirely suitable as the answer.

Choice 2: This option doesn't even mention at least one hassle, so this option isn't appropriate.

Choice 3: Correct. This option captures most of the points and sounds comprehensive and conclusive.

Choice 4: This option is too general and hence cannot be accepted. Ans: (3)

23. The key argument of the passage is that there were several methods of getting rid of unwanted children in late-Victorian England.

Choice 1: states that baby-killing was a method used in England to get rid of unwanted children. The statement isn't right because many babies died as a result of various methods used by them.

Choice 2: Correct. This option portrays the facts appropriately.

Choice 3: This option is rather imprecise as it does not cover certain essential points.

Choice 4: This option states that criminal methods were used to get rid of unwanted children. There's no mention of the word "criminal" in the passage; this is a distortion of the original text. Ans: (2)

24. The key argument of the passage is that Mr Peres used his skills to help his countrymen by brokering arms deals and circumventing arms embargoes. Besides he bargained hard, shamed rich countries and cajoled rich sympathizers.
- Choice 1: Correct. This option captures all the essential points.
- Choice 2: This option says that Mr Peres used his imprint and precociousness to broker arms deals and the rest. But it fails to convey this was done – by compromising on rules. So this isn't fully conclusive.

Choice 3: This option contradicts the passage because it says Mr Peres transcended barriers and obstacles, which the passage doesn't say. So, this option too isn't suitable.

Choice 4: The second sentence in this option doesn't say what he gained by bargaining hard and shaming rich countries and at what expense. So option (4) is also eliminated. Ans: (1)

25. The key argument of the passage is that more pressure and pulls are at work hampering OPEC's unity.

Crude oil produced outside OPEC hampers its unity.

Choice 1: The first sentence of this option is a bit irrelevant and the passage doesn't say why there's disunity in OPEC. So this option is ruled out.

Choice 2: The first sentence of this option isn't mentioned in the passage and it has cited only one reason for OPEC's disunity. So, this option isn't fully appropriate.

Choice 3: This option deviates a bit from the passage so it is left out.

Choice 4: Correct. This option captures the lack of unity, rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia and the crude oil produced outside the cartel which affect the unity of OPEC. Ans: (4)

Exercise – 16

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 25:

1. The opening sentence introduces the topic – heart failure. Then the writer moves from known to unknown – from 'pump' to 'blood providing nutrition to various organs of the human body', developing the concept. So, the concluding

sentence has to be: This condition is commonly referred to as 'heart failure.' Any other option will spoil the unity of the paragraph. Choice (A)

2. The paragraph talks about the importance of cockroach. Through its very existence. It does not render service as such. The absence of it will make diseases unmanageable. So, the concluding sentence should be: You understand that its role in the world is more important than yours.

Choice (A): It's role in maintaining ecological balance, is not discussed in the passage.

Choice (B): Correct based on the explanation given above.

Choice (C): This runs contrary to what the passage is trying to convey.

Choice (D): This option is rather far-fetched and cannot be understood from the information given in the passage. Choice (B)

3. The sentence 'It is Life's change agent' leads to the conclusion: It clears out the old to make way for the new. Hence option D is the precise answer.

Choice (A): This is not in sync with the penultimate sentence of the para.

Choice (B): This can be eliminated for the same reason given for A.

Choice (C): This is inappropriate when compared to option D.

Choice (D): Correct based on the explanation given at the beginning. Choice (D)

4. Suggestions like, 'challenging all stereotypes', 'shows off her wrinkles with élan' and 'which is far more graceful' help to choose the option 'She thinks that it is time the world lets older women age gracefully.' The other options are not related to what is stated in the paragraph. Choice (C)

5. Reference to Graham Bell and the sentence beginning 'Moreover, he envisioned...' prompt us to choose the option 'As a restless diviner of the digital future, Jobs made things for people before they knew they needed them.' Choice (B)

6. Comparing the experimental findings of quantum theory to the discovery in the 15th century that the world was not flat leads us to choose the option: These findings have increased our doubt and uncertainty about traditional physical explanations of the universe's genesis and structure. The suggestion is that the findings, like the discovery in the 15th century, can shake the very foundation of knowledge. Only B matches with this.

Choice (A): This is the converse of what is stated.

Choice (B): Correct based on the explanation given at the beginning.

Choice (C): 'Obscured our doubt' does not make sense in this option.

Choice (D): This option also runs contrary to what is being conveyed. Choice (B)

7. The writer uses words like 'concern', 'fear' and 'hackles' while discussing talking in a dyadic relationship. Then he says this appears ludicrous considering the importance of communication in any relationship. So, the logical conclusion can only be: Yet, when it comes to serious talking, we all seem to go slightly on the defensive. Other options are not related to the passage. Choice (A)

8. The passage talks about the need for positive company. This is the only option that talks about positive company. All other options are about other things. So, the only possible option is: In order to inculcate positivity, it is imperative that your friends circle is a positive, energetic, and a happy bunch. Choice (D)

9. The suggestion that Machu Picchu and Huyana Picchu form a backdrop to the Inca Citadel and that the ruins are tucked away out of sight until one is actually upon them can be the clues to choose the option, No wonder they were never found for so long.

Choice (A): Correct based on the explanation given at the beginning.

Choice (B): This option is unrelated.
 Choice (C): This is also not pertinent in the given context.
 Choice (D): This can form a part of another paragraph.
 Choice (A)

10. The paragraph says that 'talking' is one-sided and the other person is only a passive recipient. What he/she says is not taken in. So, the natural conclusion is: And finally, we erroneously believe that we have achieved the object of good communication, agreement. The other options are unrelated to the contents of the passage. Choice (C)
11. The given para ends with how Turkey had taken important steps to ensure their fit into the EU. The concluding sentence should speak about the same readiness and also about the people who will be speaking on behalf of Turkey. Option D is the best choice as it satisfies this condition. Choice (A): This is the opposite of what is conveyed. Choice (B): This conveys a different idea and is, therefore, inappropriate. Choice (C): This can be eliminated for the same reason given for B. Choice (D): Correct based on the explanation given at the beginning. Choice (D)
12. C is the only option that talks about what the head of the Deutsche Borse is doing better this time around, which is an idea that is continued from the last sentence of the given para. Choice (C)
13. Choice (A): Correct. This is the only sentence that speaks about the immediate parties who are likely to be affected, should the new solution be put in action. Choice (B): This is ambiguous. Choice (C): This can form a part of another paragraph. Choice (D): The 'yet' in this option, rules it out. Choice (A)
14. The given para talks about how it is very difficult to spend time in the car park beside the Giants Stadium. B is only sentence that offers an ideal conclusion to the line of thought mentioned in the para. Choice (A): This is no way related to what the para is trying to convey. Choice (B): Correct based on the explanation given at the beginning. Choice (C): This is not pertinent to what is stated in the para. Choice (D): This option is rather vague. Choice (B)
15. (B) is the only sentence which talks about why Mr. Guzman was unsuccessful earlier with his appeals against Mr. Pinochet which is the reason why he had to do it again. Choice (B)
16. (D) is the only sentence that talks about the hero mentioned in the given para forming an ideal conclusion to the para. Choice (D)
17. Choice (A): This could be a continuation, to the paragraph, but it cannot form an effective conclusion. Choice (B): Correct. This speaks conclusively of the indispensability of the mule packer. Choice (C): This is not relevant to what is stated. Choice (D): This also does not logically continue the para. Choice (B)
18. The passage is about the freedom of the press in Nigeria then and now. The example of Punch is given to compare the change. Choice (A): This option, which talks about what the newspaper wasn't, a decade ago, leading from the first statement of the passage. This would help to elaborate in the next paragraph how things actually were a decade ago. Choice (B): This option, which is about "the lawless fiefdom" against journalists, is not relevant to the context. Choice (C): This option, which talks about a characteristic of the newspaper, is also irrelevant. Choice (D): This talks about the world in general. Choice (A)

19. Though freedom of speech and freedom of information have their advantages, there are barriers to achieving these ideals. However, as the balance of rural and urban population changes (which is happening), as the statement indicates – "as people continue to migrate" –, deference to authority would also change. Choice (B), which conveys this is appropriate. Choice (A): This brings in a new idea. Choice (B): Correct based on the explanation given at the beginning. Choice (C): 'Foreign newspapers are not relevant here. Choice (D): This is not relevant for the logical completion of the given paragraph. Choice (B)
20. (A) is the only logical conclusion to the passage because if such news is being published in the newspapers in a country that runs under a dictatorship, then it should be because the government feels it is good. Choice (A)
21. The given para ends with how the President will benefit from the recent allegations about the illicit use of funds in Shanghai. (D) is the only sentence which explains why he would benefit from it. Choice (D)
22. The author speaks of the significance of the birth of a boy to the Japanese imperial household, the legend of the throne, and the implications. Choice (A) Correct. This option, which talks about how all this would not make any significance to the boy himself, is the appropriate answer. Choice B: This option could continue from the last statement of the passage, but doesn't make a conclusive statement. Choice (C): This brings in a different idea. Choice (D): This is totally unrelated to what is stated. Choice (A)
23. The author expresses his concern on the face of the decline of the tiger population. Poachers and politicians have shown least regard for the cause. Choice (A): Correct. This option, which talks about the expected consequences, is appropriate. Choice (B): This can be a part of another para. Choice (C): This only reinforces the thought that there is apathy at high levels. Choice (D): This brings in a new idea. Choice (A)
24. The given para ends with saying how the small country always bites off more than it can chew. (A) is the sentence that gives an example of how it does this. In spite of having very little manpower it made a generous promise to supply 300 troops to the UN. Choice (A)
25. The para in general talks about how motorcycles in Kampala have become as common as cans in other cities. And (D) is the only sentence that continues along the same line of thought. Choice (D)

Exercise – 17

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 25:

1. Statement A: This statement begins the para by stating a fact. Statement C: This is a corroboration of what is stated in A. Statement B: "It", here, refers to "the survey" mentioned in C. Hence, ACB is the appropriate sequence. Statement (D) is about the centres where the studies were carried out and their drawbacks while all other options are about the spread of drug-resistant tuberculosis. Choice (D)
2. Statement C: This statement begins the paragraph stating how the Seattle Children's hospital in the US is a perfect example of how the online experience can be transformed relatively easily. Statement D: 'The hospital' refers to the hospital mentioned in C, hence D is a continuation of C. Statement B: "The site" refers to the hospital's website mentioned in B. Hence, this statement concludes the paragraph corroborating what is stated in C and D. Statement (A), which mentions another feature of a different web-site, is the odd man out. Choice (A)

3. Statement C: This statement begins the paragraph stating an opinion that August is cruel month for those involved in education.
Statement D: This statement is a logical continuation of D.
Statement A: This statement follows D elaborating on the floundering exam boards. Hence, CDA is a sequence.
Statement B is a general statement about exams while all others are about the disappointing performance in exams held in August. Hence, it is out of context. Choice (B)
4. Statement A: This statement begins the paragraph mentioning how the salt laws imposed by the British, taxed the production of Indian salt.
Statement B: This statement follows A explaining how Gandhiji's defiance of the laws led to a wave of protests which led the expulsion of the British.
Statement D: This statement is an elaboration of 'the protests' mentioned in B.
Hence, A, B, D form a sequence. 'The campaign' in statement C is ambiguous and has no logical precedent. Hence, C is the odd man out. Choice (C)
5. Statement A: This statement begins the paragraph talking about the most dramatic moment in the anti-poll tax campaign held in Central London.
Statement D: This statement follows A mentioning the situation which led to the campaign.
Statement B: This statement concludes the paragraph mentioning about the outcome of the campaign. Hence, ADB is the sequence. While A, D and B refer to the riot in central London, statement (C), which is generic in nature, is the odd man out. Choice (C)
6. Statement B: This statement begins the paragraph stating the main idea on which the paragraph is based.
Statement C: This is an elaboration of the campaign mentioned in B.
Statement A: This statement concludes the paragraph mentioning the favourable consequence of the campaign.
Hence, statements B,C, A form a sequence.
The one that would not affect the continuity is sentence (D). Choice (D)
7. Statement A: This statement, which is generic in nature, begins the paragraph by giving an introduction to what follows in the subsequent statements.
Statement D: This statement follows A, presenting a contrasting idea that it is not willpower but genes, which are believed to trigger the obesity epidemic.
Statement B: This statement is an elaboration of what is stated in D. A, D and B are a sequence about obesity and the factors that trigger it. Statement C is out of context as it refers to a totally different thing – one-third of American adults are at a good weight relative to their height. Choice (C)
8. Statement C: This statement begins the paragraph by mentioning about antimalarial mosquitoes developed by a British biotech company.
Statement B: 'The company' refers to the company mentioned in C.
Statement D: This statement concludes the paragraph talking about a possible obstacle in the implementation of the project. CBD is a sequence. Option A is out of context since it states where mosquitoes lay eggs whereas all other sentences relate to raising genetically modified mosquitoes. Choice (A)
9. The passage is about Teagasc. All four statements seem to be related; therefore they have to be closely examined to see which of the statements could be eliminated, or, is a stand-alone.
Statement (A) and (B) are undoubtedly connected.
Statement (D) talks about "such a body" accused of wasting by doing the "very thing" (the role as mentioned in B)
Statement (C) talks about "field tests" (which is only one kind of research), impact of GM crops, and "not intended to ...GM potatoes". This is a reference to a particular area of research, confined to a particular variety, while all the other statements speak of generality. Choice (C)
10. Statement A: This statement begins the paragraph by mentioning the main idea.
Statement C: "These foreign countries" forms a logical link with A.
Statement D: This statement is conclusive in tone.
Statement B, which is unrelated to the idea given in A, C and D, is the odd man out. Choice (B)
11. Statement B: This statement begins the para talking about a dramatic transformation which is set to take place in Queensland.
Statement D: This follows B elaborating on the transformation.
Statement A: This statement is a further elaboration of D.
Hence, statements B, D, A form a logical sequence.
Sentence (C) states the specialities of the landscape. Hence (C) is out of context. Choice (C)
12. Statement B: This statement begins the para elaborating on the key to electoral success in the developed states.
Statement D: This statement follows D linked by the word 'them' which refers to the "stabilising class" mentioned in B.
Statement A: This statement carries forward what is stated in D by explaining why the stabilising class voted for Obama. Hence, statements BDA analyse the reasons why Obama was re-elected – he was able to win over people who were committed to the stability and continuity of the political order.
Sentence (C) has no relevance to the context as it talks about Obama's much publicised "hope." Choice (C)
13. Statement C: This sentence begins the para stating how young people in the Middle East and Africa have inspired us in the past and are all set to do it again on Saturday.
Statement B: This statement follows C explaining how the youth are going to inspire on Saturday.
Statement D: This statement is a logical continuation of B.
Hence, while C, B, D talk about a movement initiated by the Arab youth and the purpose behind it, statement A talks about a different aspect – a possibility.
Hence sentence (A) is irrelevant to the context. Choice (A)
14. Statement A: This statement begins the paragraph by mentioning the topic – the huge influx of migrant labourers into Kerala.
Statement C: This statement is a corroboration of what is stated in A.
Statement D: This statement follows C mentioning the reasons for the huge influx.
Statement (B), which is about what people from Kerala who migrated to other countries of Asia and Africa did during the days of the British Empire, does not form a part of the sequence A, C and D. Hence sentence (B) has no relevance to the context. Choice (B)
15. Statement A: This statement begins the para mentioning the topic - the garbage problem faced by Bangalore.
Statement C: "The crisis" refers to the garbage problem mentioned in A.
Statement D: This statement is conclusive in tone.
Statement (B) talks about finding a place for garbage cleaners and recyclers, which is related to the solution of the problem. So (B) is irrelevant to the context. Choice (B)
16. Statement B: This statement begins the para by mentioning the main idea on which the paragraph is based – that marriage is never a simple establishment in an India, which is fractured along caste lines.
Statement A: This statement is a logical continuation of B. 'It', here, refers to marriage mentioned in B.
Statement C: This statement concludes stating how an inter caste marriage can be a potential trigger for violence in rural India. role of law enforcers.
Statement D, which conveys a different idea, is out of context. Choice (D)

17. Sentences (A), (C) and (D) (in the order DAC) talk about a comment made by Rahul Dravid and what he meant by it. Sentence (B), on the other hand, talks about the euphoria a single medal can create, which has no relevance to the context. Choice (B)
18. Statement A: This statement begins the paragraph mentioning that there has been little progress in combating malaria. Statement D: This statement follows A talking about the huge amounts of money which the world spends in combating malaria. Statement C: This statement concludes the para stating that nets are little effective in combating the disease. Sentence (B) is irrelevant to the context as it talks about withdrawing a drug and replacing it with another, a step taken ten years ago. Choice (B)
19. Statement B: This statement begins the para declaring that there has been a decline in the number of smokers in the United States. Statement D: This follows B mentioning what contributed to the decline. Statement C: This statement concludes the para stating that the decline in adult smoking has stalled now. Hence, statements B, D, C talk about 'swelling the ranks' of former smokers and the reasons behind this while sentence (A) states something entirely different – former smokers have to learn to enjoy life without cigarettes. So sentence (A) is out of context. Choice (A)
20. Statement A: This statement begins the paragraph reporting a finding - that a high-fat diet may be bad for the brain. Statement B: 'Such damage' in A refers to the damage caused to the brain by high fat food as mentioned in A. This statement follows A seeking to know whether exercise can act as a protection against such brain damage. Statement C: 'That question' refers to the question posed in B. Therefore, statements A, B and C form a sequence. Sentence (D), which begins with 'so' and talks about taking a walk, is no way related to the preceding sentence. Choice (D)
21. Statement A: This statement begins the paragraph explaining how long years of isolation have transformed Suu Kyi into a seasoned politician. Statement D: This statement is an elaboration of A. Statement C: This statement concludes describing the practical wisdom she has. Sentence (B), which says Myanmar cannot be transformed into a democratic state in the near future, is out of context. Choice (B)
22. Statement B: This statement begins the paragraph explaining the power structure in dyadic relationships. Statement C: This statement is an elaboration of what is stated in B. Statement A: This statement concludes the paragraph stating that the most serene relationships are those in which the power structure is accepted unquestioningly by both partners in the dyad. Hence statements B, C A form a logical sequence. Sentence (D), which talks about exercising authority in a society or family. Hence option (D) is out of context. Choice (D)
23. Statement A: This statement begins the paragraph mentioning about a tea party held at Cambridge to welcome students from Commonwealth countries. Statement D: This statement follows A stating that the tea party is an example of the international nature of the University of Cambridge. Statement B: This statement concludes the paragraph talking about the significance of tea parties at Cambridge and explaining that the tea party stands as an example of an essentially English phenomenon. Hence A, D and B form a sequence. Statement (C) talks about the future of the tea party people. This aspect is irrelevant to the context. Choice (C)
24. Statement D: This statement begins the paragraph with Horace Greely's statement. Statement A: 'The above statement' refers to the statement mentioned in D. Statement C: This statement concludes the paragraph talking about a grim possibility that tobacco consumption can kill 10 lakh people in the next ten years. Hence statements DAC talk about the harmful effects of the consumption of tobacco products. Sentence (B) mentions something totally irrelevant to the context – tobacco products are the only legally available products that can kill half of their regular users if consumed as recommended by the manufacturer. Choice (B)
25. Statement B: This statement, begins the paragraph mentioning the findings of a new study that regular exercise can heal the damage caused by a heart attack. Statement A: This statement follows B as 'the study' refers to the study mentioned in B. Statement D: This statement follows D elaborating on strenuous exercises. While statements BAD talk about the importance of exercise in activating dormant stem cells in the heart, sentence (C) says something different – low levels of psychological stress cause cardiovascular diseases. Choice (C)

Explanatory notes for questions 26 to 30:

26. Statement 2: This statement begins the paragraph referring to Emperor Aurangzeb who had banned a certain musical instrument, called pungi, as its noise was unpleasant. Statement 3: This statement follows 2 stating how this harsh musical instrument was modified by a barber who was also a professional musician. Statement 1: This statement follows 3 explaining how the modified instrument got its name. Statement 4: This says how Ustad Bismillah Khan is synonymous with the shehnai. Hence 2314 form a logical sequence of the paragraph. Statement 5 suddenly talks about the life of Ustad Bismillah Khan without discussing any events of his life in between. Hence choice 5 is the odd sentence out. Ans: (5)
27. Statement 2: The paragraph opens with discussing about good books of the hour as in choice 2. Statement 3: It proceeds to choice 3 stating what could be their characteristics. Statement 1: This statement continues the idea listing out some of the works that fall under this category. Statement 4: This statement follows 1 explaining why these good books of the hour should not be allowed to replace the true books because of their limited slots of usage. Hence 2314 form a logical sequence to the paragraph. Choice 5 is totally out of place as it speaks about the lords and the philosophers and a total deviation from the subject. Hence choice 5 is the odd one out. Ans: (5)
28. Statement 2: This statement opens the paragraph talking about the dire necessities of life such as eating, sleeping and dressing. Statement 1: This statement follows 2 stating that nobody has a choice to shirk the above necessities whether he is a king or a labourer. Statement 5: This statement carries forward the idea stating what we need to fulfil these necessities of life. Statement 3: This statement concludes the para pointing out the darker side of life where to fulfil these necessities humans sometimes stoop to unethical acts. Hence 2153 forms a logical sequence of the paragraph. Statement 4 suddenly talks about elections and voting - totally out of context to the paragraph and is hence the odd one out. Ans: (4)
29. Statement 2: This statement, where the author highlights Indians' fondness for talking at length giving an example of the late Krishna Menon who was the Defence Minister in the cabinet of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is the perfect opening of the paragraph.

Statement 3: This logically follows 2 talking about the length of the epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.
 Statement 5: This statement follows 3 describing the epics with their arguments and counter-arguments.
 Statement 1: This statement concludes the paragraph stating how these great epics have influenced and enriched the young author looking for intellectual fodder.
 Hence 2351 is a logical order of the paragraph. Statement 4 talks about a specific situation in the Mahabharata, which is out of context. Hence choice 4 is the odd one out.

Ans: (4)

30. Statement 3: The paragraph essentially talks about the negative emotion 'anger'. Hence the opening of the paragraph is ideal in statement 3 where it states that 'anger' is a normal emotion and in fact a healthy emotion!
 Statement 2: This statement follows stating the importance of recognizing the signs or the triggers of anger in a cool and rational way.
 Statement 4: This statement, which talks about the various techniques and professional help you can use to contain anger, is a continuation of 2.
 Statement 5: This statement, which discusses one such technique called 'exercise' to effectively release hormones to contain anger, is a continuation of 4. Hence 3245 is the logical order of the paragraph. Statement 1 discusses about a totally different aspect called positive thinking and realistic acceptance of other people's behaviour which is totally different from what the other options discuss about. Hence choice 1 is the odd one out.

Ans: (1)

Exercise – 18

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

- Situation: A company is experiencing decline in its revenue and a suggestion is made to tackle the situation.
 Reasoning: The first set of words, 'The falling revenue' is both a fact and a problem. The second set of words, 'make a scientist the purchasing manager' is a suggestion to solve the problem.

(A) While the first part is correct (the present condition) the second part (future condition) is incorrect.
 (B) The first set of words is not an imaginary condition.
 (C) The second set of words are not a consequence of the first set.
 (D) CORRECT: While the first points to a problem the second is a solution proposed. Choice (D)
- Situation: A loan application has been rejected by a bank.
 Reasoning: The facts of the situation are that ice field has severe winters, the population is 10,000, the one existing ice cream parlour has faced a decline in sales the previous year. The rejection of the loan application is probably based on these aspects mentioned in the argument.

(A) This could be an assumption – if the only ice cream parlour is not able to increase sales there may not be room for a second player.
 (B) The para mentions the size of the population. The bank may have considered it as too small to patronize two ice cream parlours.
 (C) If the bank considers (A), (B) and (C) above as risks, then they would also assume that Mr. Frost didn't see the risks.
 (D) CORRECT: While the para mentions the place as having severe winters, and while ice cream is usually eaten in warm weather, there is no indicator of how brief (or long) the cold and warm seasons are, and this cannot, therefore be an assumption. Choice (D)
- Situation: The profit of a company increases after the company gives laptops to its managers and meets the phone and net bills.
 Reasoning: The MD says other companies can increase their profits by doing the same. All the options except one undermine or weaken the MD's conclusion.

(A) This weakens the MD's conclusion that all companies can increase profit by giving laptops.
 (B) This also shows that profits need not necessarily increase if employees have net access.
 (C) CORRECT: This does not weaken the MD's conclusion since it only points to the relaxed atmosphere at home and has no relevance to being able to work at home or not.
 (D) This points to a flaw in the MD's reasoning. Choice (C)
- Situation: It is recommended that entrepreneurs should get into setting up mid-segment hotels.
 Reasoning: Rooms in budget hotels are in great demand. The global slowdown has forced businesses to adopt austerity measures which has forced business travellers to opt for business hotels rather than star hotels. The situation must continue for the recommendation to be valid.

(A) The resilience of the budget segment to the demand does not account for the recommended growth of the segment.
 (B) The slowdown in the overall economy has led to a chain of events resulting in the demand for budget hotels going up. This is confirmation of the premises.
 (C) The increase in revenue of the budget segment does provide adequate reason for the recommended growth.
 (D) CORRECT: With this, the demand for mid segment hotels looks set to continue. Choice (D)
- (A) Correct. When a new member replaces the old one the total number remains the same. Hence the average age would go up definitely if the age of the person who joins is more and the age of the person who leaves is less.
 (B) If this is true the average age may or may not go up.
 (C) If this is true the average age may or may not go up.
 (D) If this is true, the average age may go up because of the person who joined but may go down because of the person who left. Choice (A)
- As the publishers does not actually edit the materials, he cannot be held responsible, is how the argument goes. But as the publisher, it is but natural that he is held accountable. (C) is correct.

(A) This is wrong as the argument is not one of obeying the law.
 (B) Even though an accomplice is not the person who commits the crime actually, he partakes of the crime. Hence (B) is not relevant.
 (C) Correct based on the explanation given above.
 (D) is incorrect as the question is not one of public perception. Choice (C)
- (A) This is wrong as it does not offer an explanation as to why old cassettes will not become extinct.
 (B) This cannot prevent the substitution of cassettes.
 (C) Correct – since the old favourites are available only in cassettes, they cannot be wiped out by CDs.
 (D) This can only make cassettes redundant and hence make them become extinct. Choice (C)
- The average food consumption has increased by 10 kg as compared to 1990. The passage attributes the increase to greater prosperity in the country and more people being better off today. This would mean that the increased earnings have resulted in more food purchased. The inference is that people spend on food first, before any thing else. Choice (B)
- The significant weakness of the suggestion arises from the fact that while boutiques are not adequate to meet demand, big business is now in a position to do so. Choice (D)
- The Hindu reviews only English books. It does not review novels. So, we do not know anything about English novels. All that we know is that while novels exist, the books reviewed in The Hindu (not being novels) do not use

imagination. Hence choice (d) is true – some English books (not being novels) do not use imagination. Choice (e) is also true because 'only novels use imagination' meaning other books don't, not necessarily that all novels do, but some do.
Choice (D)

11. The passage ends with an alternative possibility that a good part of the reduction in pollution is due to vehicles running on CNG. The assumption therefore is that both vehicular emission and industrial emissions are equally responsible for air pollution.
Choice (D)
12. When Anand says that burglar alarms should be installed in all houses, Vasanth interprets 'houses' to mean independent houses because he brings apartments into the fold. Between (B) and (D), the latter is a better answer because Vasanth feels apartments are as threatened as bungalows are. (A) is an assumption not an interpretation. C is way off the mark.
Choice (D)
13. Booker agrees that for the whole of 2007 upto October the ice cover in the arctic was only 4 million sq. km (as against 13 million sq miles earlier). His claim is that now (in February 2008) it is back to 13 million sq.km. It is clear that he ignores the fact that it is winter now. So choice (C) fits in what Booker has done.
Choice (C)
14. A nuclear family is a unit containing father, mother and their children. Thus, though all the four are buried together, there must also be evidence that all of them belonged to the same family. So (B) is the correct answer.
(A) Since the single grave then indicates that the society of the time considered them a unit. It is not necessary that the family consisted of only these four, as with or without others, it is a nuclear family. So this option is incorrect.
(B) Correct based on the explanation given at the beginning.
(C) his is not a necessary condition.
(D) It is not necessary that others buried in the same site must be relatives. Hence, this option is incorrect.
Choice (B)
15. (A) Correct. If this were true, it means there must have been 3000 younger and 3000 older women in the study. As 53% of 3000 who had a chance of getting cancer is less than 30% of 6000, the conclusion is found incorrectly drawn.
(B) does not affect the conclusion as the argument is between the relative merits of physical exercise and good sleep.
(C) is outside the scope of the argument as it is not about the risk associated with the quantum of sleep.
(D) does not affect the conclusion.
Choice (A)
16. The conclusion that thin models lure more people towards a product is a misconception can be true on the basis of what is given as the premises only if women, about whom the premises are, make a majority of buying decisions. Hence (D) is the correct answer.
(A) This is not an assumption necessary to come to the said conclusion.
(B) This deals, again, with women layers and not all layers.
(C) This is not an assumption as the argument itself is only about models.
(D) Correct based on the explanation given above.
Choice (D)
17. The conclusion is that once there is a fall in demand, it will lead to cut in production eventually resulting in lay-off, thus creating unemployment. This again will lead to further fall in demand and the vicious circle may not end. (B) shows that cut in production will lead to fall in supply and hence enhance demand which will bring the economy back on rails so (B) is the correct answer.
(A) If this were true, it would result only in further fall in demand.

- (B) Correct based on the explanation given at the beginning.
- (C) Though this may be true, the given statements are regarding goods and services other than basic necessities of life.
- (D) This is a solution only for reduced supply.
Choice (B)

18. According to the statements, antioxidants slow aging.
(A) Correct. This proves that the conclusion may not be undoubtedly true.
(B) This is outside the scope of the argument.
(C) 'Healthy food' does not mean food containing antioxidants. So (C) is in correct.
(D) Though this may be true, it does not have any bearing on the statements.
Choice (A)
19. A survey shows that 30% acknowledged stealing and 64% admitted to plagiarizing. However, since 93% were satisfied with their ethics, it means that they did not consider it unethical to steal or plagiarise. (C) is the correct answer.
(A) There are no records to compare with the past. So (A) and (B) are incorrect.
(D) As what is an unacceptable level is not known (D) is not correct. As there are no comparative figures of students considering stealing or plagiarizing as unethical.
Choice (C)
20. Discount is the amount reduced from the intended selling price, that is, the marked price of a product. When a manufacturer wants to cut losses, he reduces the selling price from the marked price by offering a discount. If he does not want to incur losses, he has to sell the articles at the cost price. Hence he has to offer a discount which will be equal to the difference between the marked price and the cost price. Hence (C) is correct.
(A) This may result in a loss in the marked price such that the difference between it and the cost price was less than the cost price.
(B) This will result in a loss.
(C) Correct based on the explanation given at the beginning.
(D) This will result in profit but the question is only about just avoiding losses and not earning a profit.
Choice (C)

Exercise – 19

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

1. Statement a is clearly the author's opinion, hence judgement-J.
Statement b is a fact since student enrolment can be verified-F.
Statement c is again a fact as it is possible to verify if many are able to pass the test-F.
Statement d : Despite words like 'reposed faith', the statement is intended to convey the fact that the staff do not educate their children at the Vidyapeth-F. Hence JFFF.
Choice (D)
2. Both parts of the sentence are observations of fact – F.
Statement b reports what someone said, hence it is a fact – F.
Though the beginning leads one to assume that sentence c is an inference, it merely reports facts F.
Sentence d is also a fact since it presents the writer's observation-F.
Both parts of sentence e also convey facts – F
Sentences a, c and e appear like inferences but they are more in the nature of conveying information and no understanding is derived from the observations therein. Hence FFFFF.
Choice (A)

3. Sentence a conveys information about the past and so is open to verification – F.
Sentence b draws a comparison between the past and the present and reflects the author's opinion-J.
Sentence c is factual since the author merely says that one's perception leads to various interpretation of actions – F.
What one could do is the author's suggestion and so d becomes a judgement-J.
Statement e conveys the author's opinion and as such in judgement - J. Hence FJFJJ Choice (D)
4. Despite the use of the idiom (set the cat among the pigeons), statement a merely reports what the Chief Justice has done and so is verifiable and is a fact – F.
The words 'This caused' in statement b shows that the understanding in B (... the Law Minister to ... revisit Article 311...) is based on the fact stated in a, hence it is an inference – I.
Words like 'whole body-politic' and 'deserves to be tackled effectively' show that an opinion is involved, hence c judgement – J.
Although statement d is structured as a question, it is rhetorical and reflects the author's opinion that corrupt practices of government officials have the backing of politicians – J.
Statement e is a widely accepted perception and hence fact – F. Hence FIJJF. Choice (C)
5. Statement a reports a current event and hence is verifiable - so a fact – F.
Statement b is the author's opinion that the celebrations 'rival' the Olympics – J.
Both the expression 'seem lavish' and 'a great deal to celebrate' are personal opinions of the author, hence judgement J.
'Is China the third most powerful economy?' is open to verification, hence fact – F.
Statement e again is a widely accepted truth and hence a fact F. Hence FJJFF Choice (B)
6. Though the sentence structure (as a question) appears to be a suggestion, it is merely presenting alternatives and so is a fact – F.
Sentence b defines two terms and as such is fact – F.
Sentence c again reports the practices in the developing country and the reason for them; both of which are facts, no personal opinion or understanding is seen – F.
Sentence d is the author's opinion of what should be done if something else happened - J.
Sentence e reports companies' current practices – F. Hence FFFJF. Choice (A)
7. The focus of statement a is on reporting the fact of Obama winning the Nobel Prize – F.
Sentence b brings in the author's opinion in juxtaposing the President winning the peace prize with America deciding to bomb the moon (thereby making the award seem ironical) – J.
Statement c also reflects the author's opinion of the event – J.
Statement d reports what the committee felt, something verifiable and hence a fact – F.
Statement e is a judgement because the author has decided that 'Obama has failed' although the results of the debate on the bill is still pending. Had the author inferred that Obama would fail based on the decision on the bill, it would have been an inference. As given it is a judgement – J. Hence FJJFJ. Choice (D)
8. When the author says '...is expected to be ...' it is clearly based on some information and is hence a fact – F.
The data presented in sentence b makes it a fact – F
In statement c, the presence of the NRIs the world over is a fact, based on which the author believes there is a potential market for coffee export – hence inference – I.
In statement d, the author says what India should do, which is his opinion, hence judgement – J.
Statement e is a fact since it reports what can be done (prevalent practice) – F. Hence FFIJF. Choice (D)
9. The second half of sentence a is a fact (Amul to cut supplies by 25%) while the first half is the understanding derived from it (toast will go without butter, You will blame the monsoon for the shortfall) – I
Statement b reports what is happening in the market, hence fact – F.
In statement c, delayed monsoon is a fact based on which the author infers that milk production will not rise – I
Statement d reports figures and so is a fact – F.
In statement e, reports of adulteration is a fact; so, the author infers, people would opt for trusted brands – I. Hence IFIFI. Choice (B)
10. Statement a reports two facts – pockets bulging and companies loosening purse strings. Neither of it is not an understanding derived from the other though they are cause and effect; hence fact F.
Statement b is a fact as it reports what companies are doing – F.
The second half of statement c (companies paying bonuses) is a fact from which the author understands that they are 'buoyed by signs of recovery', hence inference – I.
The condition in the past months is a fact, the change occurring now is also a fact; the reason for the change in inferred by the author based on the changes, hence inference – I. The current scenario being a contrast to the past is a fact – F. Hence FFIIF. Choice (C)
11. It is the author's opinion that it is consumers' desire to save that is causing fear to retailers, hence judgement J.
Statement b (shoppers will manage...) is the author's opinion – J.
Statement c reports the findings of the research, hence fact – F.
In statement d, the first half is a fact while the second half is the understanding derived from the facts, hence inference – I.
What the analysts believe in statement e is a fact, based on which the author infers that the companies are on the defensive – I. Hence JJFII. Choice (D)
12. The commonality the author finds can be accepted by all, hence fact – F.
What the study reveals is verifiable, hence fact – F.
The idea that jokes are made 'to whittle her down to size' is clearly the author's opinion. It is neither a fact nor based on one – J.
The first part of statement d is a conclusion derived from the fact in the second half. Hence an inference – I.
Statement e appears to be an opinion but the second half of the sentence is also an observation the author reports, hence fact – F. Hence FFJIF. Choice (B)
13. Statement a is a judgement not an inference because on the basis of one arrest, the author puts India in the same league as countries where women terrorists are familiar (meaning seen quite often). This is his opinion and not logically inferred – J.
Statement b is a fact since it merely reports a news – F.
The suggestion that a woman may be involved in an attack is a fact based on which the author concludes that counter terrorism efforts have to deal with a new face – I.
What researchers say is a fact – F.
In Statement e, the word 'so' makes it seem an inference but in reality, the sentence merely reports a fact – this is not the first-time women are involved in terrorism – F. Hence JFIFF. Choice (A)
14. The author infers that times are bad from the manner of talking of the representatives of art market – I.
Statement b reports a couple of facts about what is happening in India and the world – F.
Statement c reports what emerged from the panel discussion, hence fact – F.
Statement d is the author's opinion of what the emergent art market did and is doing, hence judgement – J.
The first part of statement e is an understanding (...a few heartening signs) derived from what has happened recently (a fact) hence inference – I.
Hence IFFJI. Choice (D)

15. Statement a is a fact since the focus is on how the restaurants are doing, and both parts of the sentence report observations – F.
In Statement b, 'there is tangible evidence' is a fact on the basis of which the author infers that purse strings are being loosened; hence inference – I.
Statement c is the author's opinion (...not holding back...in anticipation...) hence judgement – J.
What the CEO claims is open to verification, hence fact – F.
Statement e is also a fact since 'footfalls' and things being are verifiable – F.
Hence FIJFF. Choice (C)
16. On the basis of the fact that 'top players have come together', the author infers that competition has given way to harmony – I.
Statement b merely reports what the retailers are doing, hence fact – F.
The parallel the author draws in sentence c is his opinion, hence judgement – J.
The hope of the retailers, in sentence d, is a fact since it is based on some information – F.
Sentence e is also a fact since it merely reports the players clarification – F. Hence JFJFF. Choice (B)
17. The author concludes that the Hindi film industry cannot be rid of piracy based on the fact that its tentacles are spread – I
Statement b is a fact since one can verify whether efforts are being made – F.
Both the government and industry stepping up action is a fact and the author attributes this to a realization, hence inference – I.
Statement d reports what Maharashtra has done recently. Hence fact – F.
Statement e is the author's opinion of what this law will achieve. It is subjective, so J. Hence IFIFJ. Choice (D)
18. The author's opinion is evident in the use of words like 'highly inefficient' and 'badly needs' hence judgement – J.
From the urgent need, the author infers that the first person to find a better bulb would make millions – I.
Based on the announcement made by Philips, the author infers that Philips may be the one to make millions – I.
The author infers that the prize money is 'beside the point' because the winner will make a lot more by being the first in the consumer market – I.
The author infers the reason why the L prize has attracted attention – I. Hence JIII. Choice (C)
19. The author concludes that doctors have changed track because people are switching to alternative therapies – I.
Based on the rising popularity of Unani, Homeopathy and Ayurveda, the author infers that allopathy is no longer the in thing – I.
Ten students vying for one seat is verifiable, hence a fact – F.
Some having dollar dreams while others believing in the process are open to verification, hence a fact – F.
What the students said is fact – F.
Hence IFFFF. Choice (A)
20. Statement a is a fact since 'the historic first' is acceptable to all – F.
How it is being hailed can be verified and the project getting terminated is also a fact – F.
Statement c also reports something going on, hence a fact – F.
What the popular reaction is, is a fact – F.
Statement e is the author's opinion of how we see the world, hence judgement – J. Hence FFFFJ. Choice (D)

Exercise – 20

1. The given statement says that a few banks many fall in line with the RBI's moral suasion and cut their lending rates. Statement a gives the RBI governor's attitude to the matter which has preceded and led to the RBI's moral suasion. Hence it is an upstream argument-U.

Statement b – what a number of bankers told the RBI governor – are reason that led to the given statement (most banks are likely to maintain status quo). Hence an upstream argument. – U.

Statement c, what the CEO of Standard Chartered Bank said, shows why most banks are not likely to bring down their lending rates. This has led to the RBI's moral suasion, hence an upstream argument – U.

Statement d gives reason from past experience why banks will not reduce lending rates. The reason leads up to the main statement, hence upstream – U.

Statement e – what ICICI has done is consequent to and in response to the RBI's moral suasion; hence downstream – D. UUUUD Choice (D)

2. The given statement is the HRD minister's proposal to make class X board exam optional.

Statement a gives the reason behind the minister's act. The reason leads up to the act. Hence an upstream argument – U.
Statement b opines on the implication of the minister's move, the consequence, hence a downstream argument – D.

Statement c is about the 'other examination reforms' which is irrelevant to the proposal to make examination for class X optional – I.

Statement d – what the Kerala education minister said – is also irrelevant to the main issue – I.

Statement e – what the minister would like to do in the long run has no bearing on the given statement, hence irrelevant – I. UDIII Choice (B)

3. The given statement concerns the tea board's intention to move to countries in the South of Africa having established a presence in the north of the continent.

Statement a – the tea industry's preparatory acts in the past 5 years – has led to its foray into Africa. Hence upstream U.

Statement b – what the position was previously is irrelevant the present scenario – I

Statement c – the knowledge of how much tea South Africans consume has led the tea industry to tap into this market. Hence upstream – U.

Statement d – the exhibition in South Africa is a consequence of the decision to venture into the region; hence downstream – D.

Statement e – the absence of good tea in South Africa – has led to the tea industry's entry into this market; hence upstream – U. UIUDU Choice (D)

4. The given statement says that banks withdraw their money in mutual funds to show liquidity at the end of a quarter.

Statement a is on the mutual fund industry's response to the move. The response is in consequence to the main statement, hence downstream – D.

Statement b shows that this happens at every quarter. It thus lends lateral support to the statement – L.

Statement c gives the reason behind the move in the main statement; hence upstream – U.

Statement d also explains why banks act as they do hence upstream – U.

Statement e also explains the banks' action, hence upstream – U. DLUUU Choice (A)

5. The main statement says that the Asian countries have overtaken the US and European nations as buyers of Indian spice.

Statement a refers to an increase in consumption of spices in some of the Asian countries which has led to the change noted in the main statement, hence upstream – U.

Statement b talks of West Asian countries that have always bought Indian spices. Hence, their action has had no impact on the change noted in the main statement – I

Statement c gives a reason for the increased demand from Asian countries; hence it leads to the increased demand in the main statement or an upstream argument – U.

- Statement d is what the spice Board Chairman said which shows what they did to increase the demand from Asian countries, hence upstream – U.
Statement e is irrelevant since it refers to what the US buys – I. UIUUI Choice (C)
6. The main statement is about granting geographical indicator (GI) patent to Tirupati laddus.
Statement a explains the basis for awarding geographical indications (GI) patent rights. Hence it leads to the argument whether GI patent rights should be given to Tirupati laddus, hence upstream – U.
Statement b refers to another product that has GI patents. Hence it offers lateral support – L.
Statement c explains why GI patent is required. It thus leads to the argument in the main statement – U.
Statements d and e give two reasons why the concept of GI exists; hence both are upstream – U. ULUUU Choice (D)
7. The main statement refers to BBC modifying nursery rhymes to spare kids negative feelings.
Statement a – the BBC's reasoning for its action – leads to the action in the main statement – U.
Statement b refers to other well-intentioned acts in society. Hence it lends lateral support – L.
Statement c is a response to the BBC's move in the main statement; hence downstream – D.
Statement d gives a justification for modifying nursery rhymes – the reason behind the act in the main statement – U.
Statement e, what nursery rhymes do to children, is irrelevant since it is not connected to the modification of the rhymes – I. ULDUU Choice (B)
8. The main statement is concerning the rotation policy recently adopted by the BCCI while allotting matches to cities.
Statements a, b and c give different reasons for adopting the rotation policy. These have led to the policy being adopted hence upstream arguments – U.
Statement d is a response to the policy being adopted; a consequence of the action; hence downstream – D.
Statement e gives one more reason why the rotation policy is adopted – U. UUUUU Choice (D)
9. The main statement refers to the penalty levied by private and MNC banks on prepayment of loans. The RBI disapproves of the practice and has called for self regulation by banks.
Statement a, a condemnation of the banks' practice, has led to the RBI's disapproval. Hence an upstream argument – U.
Statement b looks at what could be the consequence of scrapping the prepayment penalties. It flows from the main argument, hence downstream – D.
Statement c refers to the practice in the US where a customer gets lower interest rates if he agrees to a non-prepayment clause. This does not lend support to the main argument in favor of scrapping the prepayment penalties. Therefore, it is irrelevant (not lateral) – I.
Statement d voices argument justifying the penalty for prepayment. It thus leads up to the argument in the main statement – U.
Statement e, in effect, says banks should be conservative/ and hence justifies penalty – U. UDIUU Choice (C)
10. The main statement criticizes Shashi Tharoor for making fun of his own party's austerity policy.
Statement a gives another instance of Tharoor acting in a manner similar to that given in the main statement. It thus lends lateral support to the argument – L.
Statement b – the call for his resignation – is a consequence of the main statement; hence downstream – D.
Statement c refers to members of the House of commons and compares Indian politicians to them. But the comparison is in the possession or lack of humour which is irrelevant – I.
Statement d discusses the austerity drive of the party which is irrelevant to the main statement which is about Shashi Tharoor's action, hence irrelevant – I.
Statement e is also about austerity and humour, hence irrelevant – I. LDIII Choice (A)
11. The main statement refers to the re-release of an old film in colour, which raises questions about the nature of art and revisiting it in this manner.
Statement a says art is a part of society and as society changes art must change. It thus gives reasons for the act mentioned in the main statement, hence upstream – U.
Statement b – what will happen to the remake – is a consequence of the main statement, hence downstream – D.
Statement c refers to what Mona Lisa's painting would be if it had a grin instead of a smile. Since this is a change to the original, not a revisit or modification, it is irrelevant – I.
Statements d and e are responses to the change mentioned in the main statement, hence downstream – D. UDIDD Choice (B)
12. The main argument is against dropping the 50 over cricket in favour of the Twenty 20.
Statement a gives a reason or justifies the decision to drop the ODI, hence it leads up to the main argument – U.
Statement b compares the ODI to test cricket and indirectly lends support to the argument. Hence a lateral argument – L.
Statement c looks at the consequence of the challenge posed by twenty - 20 hence downstream – D.
Statement d, like a, gives reason for scrapping ODI, hence upstream – U.
Statement e also justifies the action in the main statement – U. ULDUU Choice (D)
13. The main statement refers to the corporate Affairs Minister asking corporations not to pay vulgar amounts of money to top executives. The argument is that you should show some sensitivity to the plight of the common man.
Statement a gives the mismatch between the CEO's salary and the per capita which could be a reason behind the Minister's request. Hence upstream – U.
Statement b is irrelevant because the limitation sought in America is for a different reason – the bank had failed and sought a bail out, hence it is irrelevant – I.
Statement c is a response to the argument in the main statement, hence downstream – D.
Statement d is irrelevant since it refers to the manner in which executive compensations are decided, it looks at whether they deserve it or not (link between performance and salary) which is not an issue raised in the main statement – I.
Statement e raises a question about high executive compensation and thus leads to the main statement – U. UIDIU Choice (C)
14. The main statement is in favour of monitoring money flowing into the country as a means to check terrorism.
Statement a is the response of critics to the move in the main statement, hence downstream – D.
Statement b refers to other countries that have acted in this manner, thus offering lateral support to the move – L.
Statement c gives reason why the move in the main statement is needed, thus an upstream argument – U.
Statement d looks at what would happen if the move in the main statement is implemented – D.
Statement e recounts what is currently happening (and hence the need for the move in the main statement) which leads to the main statement – U. DLUDU Choice (D)
15. The main statement refers to the controversy raised by the court's decision to release a terrorist on compassionate grounds.
Statement a gives a reason for the court acting as it did. Hence an upstream argument – U.
Statement b is irrelevant since it goes to the grounds on which he was convicted in the first place – I.
Statement c looks at a consequence of the action in the main statement – hence downstream – D.
Statement d is irrelevant since it is about Gaddafi, the man who sought the terrorist's release. It is not relevant to justice or setting him free – I.
Statement e questions the wisdom of the action in the light of what could be the consequences, hence downstream – D. UIDID Choice (A)

16. The main statement justifies the move to make mandatory, a three month waiting period before couples can move divorce proceedings.
Statement a gives a reason why the waiting period is justified. It thus leads to the action cited in the main statement – U.
Statement b looks at the implication of the move to couples waiting for divorce – D.
Statement c cites social concerns over marital discord – it thus lends lateral support to the move mentioned in the main statement – L.
Statement d is irrelevant since legislators or law makers are the ones behind the move in the main statement not politicians – I
Statement e gives a reason why the state must support family; it thus offers lateral support – L. UDLIL
Choice (D)
17. The main argument looks at the move to check employees socializing on the web during office hours and finds that it is much ado about nothing.
Statement a is an upstream argument since it gives the reason why the author considers it a much ado about nothing – U.
Statements b, c and d give different reasons why people socialize at work. These thus lead to socializing in office hours which has provoked the reaction. Hence upstream arguments – U.
Statement e points to what may be needed to implement the decision, hence downstream – D. UUUUD
Choice (B)
18. The main statement talks about a move for a simple uncluttered life.
Statement a refers to people in the past who have advocated a simple life. It thus gives reason for the move in the main statement – U.
Statement b refers to other factors that would support simple living; hence lateral support – L.
Statement c gives another reason for a simple lifestyle – L.
Statement d contradicts the main statement and gives reasons against it, it is a response to the move hence downstream – D.
Statement e is irrelevant since the argument is not about wealth – I. ULLDI
Choice (C)
19. The main statement justifies the move to recall Dravid for ODI.
Statement a gives one reason for arriving at the opinion in the main statement – U.
Statement b is an opinion on what the selectors should have done, which is a response to the event – D.
Statement c is also a response to the selector's decision – D.
Statement d gives reason why the author speaks in favour of Dravid, hence it leads to the main statement – U.
Statement e recounts the practices in Australia to support the author's view in the main statement, hence a lateral statement – L. UDDUL
Choice (D)
20. The main statement is about the need to overhaul the educational system and against the move to do away with the examination.
Statement a refers to other countries but it is in relation to detention not examination. Hence irrelevant – I
Statement b is about the responsibility of schools not the educational system – I
Statement c gives a reason for the objection raised in the main argument, hence upstream – U.
Statements d and e both give reasons why the move will do more harm than good, they lead to the conclusion arrived at in the main statement, hence they are upstream – U.
IIUUU
Choice (A)