

ADVANCED VRC03 Solution

Class Sheet

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|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. [B] | 2. [D] | 3. [B] |
| 4. [D] | 5. [C] | 6. [B] |
| 7. [D] | 8. [C] | 9. [B] |
| 10. [C] | 11. [D] | 12. [C] |
| 13. [D] | 14. [B] | 15. [C] |
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| 19. [C] | 20. [D] | 21. [C] |
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| 25. [] | 26. [] | 27. [B] |
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HOME SHEET

1. [C] Options (a) and (b) are incorrect as they miss out on a crucial point. The author has asserted that tougher laws are perceived to be effective. He/she is silent on the point whether they actually are. Refer to lines "When the crime rate falls, tough sentences are hailed as the cause, even when demography or other factors may matter more; when the rate rises tough sentences are demanded to solve the problem". Option (d) is incorrect as it only talks about 'certain parts of America'. Also the author has stated that tougher laws were demanded when crime became a 'more emotive issue' not when crime rates rose.
2. [C] All the other options miss out on the central idea. The text is mostly

concerned with certain behaviour being displayed whenever people get an opportunity to engage in communication that is anonymous. Options (a) and (b) are incorrect according to the passage. Option (d) although supported by the text does not capture the main idea.

3. [C] There are no two types of economists. It has only been mentioned that Dani Rodrik has split economists into two camps. So choices A and B are distorted. Choice A does not highlight the hedgehog and fox like behaviour of the economists. The third sentence in choice A unnecessarily mentions an example or specific detail from the para (President Harry Truman requested a one-handed economist). There is no need of this example in the summary, "after a lot of dillydallying*" in choice 8 is not a correct way of mentioning the point. Choice D mentions a wrong cause and effect (because they resemble hedgehogs because they resemble foxes). Only choice C covers the main points correctly. The last idea of the plus point, of fox like behaviour, has found place only in choice C.

4. [D] Choice A is not a complete summary. It distorts the facts in the paragraph and unnecessarily makes the role of the media the focal point of discussion. Choice B is incomplete as a summary It ignores the first half of the paragraph. Choice C has a number of distortions like "The printing press has been replaced with the computer" and "return of the computer" It is also incomplete as a summary. Choice D covers all the main points of the para.
5. [C] The para is not merely about selection of women for the 'introduction of phones'; it's about selecting women as 'village phone operators' who will be able to offer phone services' on retail. Then

there's some indication of the impact and the users of the service. While the second sentence of choice A is partly true, the first sentence of choice A can be ruled out. Hence choice A is not the correct summary. Choice B is inexact as connectivity is not the focus of measures implemented by Grameen Bank. Also the last sentence of the paragraph is just mentioned verbatim, Choice B is incomplete as a summary Choice C sums up the essence of the paragraph as it covers all the important points. Choice D is ruled out because the paragraph talks about Grameen Bank, but women's empowerment is not explicitly mentioned.

6. [D] The paragraph mentions the three stages that art goes through. Choice A is very negative in its tone and says that each stage that art goes through has a degenerating effect on art. This is nowhere mentioned in the paragraph. Choice B mixes up the first and second stages of art. Moreover, in the second stage, material from life is refashioned and used in art. but nowhere has it been stated that life influences style and treatment. Also choice B misinterprets the point about the last stage of art Art, when dominated by life in all respects, is an example of decadence, but that it is a reflection of the decadence in society cannot be gathered from the paragraph. Choice C fails to mention that the last stage of art consists of decadence. Choice C mentions wrongly that life has three stages. The last sentence in choice C is incorrect. Only choice D correctly captures the essence of the paragraph.

7. [B] Choice A does not talk about the relationship that Britain shared with India. The last sentence in choice A is incorrect. Hence, choice A can be eliminated. Choice C is not an accurate summary. There are some extra details mentioned like after the industrial revolution of England ' Also it is incorrect to say that the Britishers

regarded India as a home away from home Hence choice C is not true. Choice D talks about the way the Indian economy was affected, but also talks about a symbiotic relation, which was not the case with Britain and India. The last sentence in choice D is out of scope. Hence, choice D can be ruled out. Only, choice B talks about how the Indian economy was affected in a major way during the British Raj. Hence, choice B.

8. [D] The paragraph mentions the three stages that art goes through. Choice A is very negative in its tone and says that each stage that art goes through has a degenerating effect on art. This is nowhere mentioned in the paragraph. Choice B mixes up the first and second stages of art. Moreover, in the second stage, material from life is refashioned and used in art, but nowhere has it been stated that life influences style and treatment. Also choice B misinterprets the point about the last stage of art. Art, when dominated by life in all respects, is an example of decadence, but that it is a reflection of the decadence in society cannot be gathered from the paragraph. Choice C fails to mention that the last stage of art consists of decadence. Choice C mentions wrongly that life has three stages. The last sentence in choice C is incorrect. Only choice D correctly captures the essence of the paragraph.

9. [C] The author discusses the Bhagavad Gita as a source of inspiration for Indian managers. He says that the Bhagavad Gita is a wise and wonderful poem and explains how one should conduct one's life. He goes on to say that the text is too great to be treated as a source of inspiration for leadership and that doing so devalues the influence of the Bhagavad Gita. Choice C correctly summarizes the essence of the text. Choice B is incomplete as a summary and focuses on minor details. The first parts of choice A and choice D are correct but the second parts of choice A

and choice D are incorrect. The author neither emphasizes nor denies the influence of the Bhagavad Gita. Choices A and D are also incomplete as summaries.

10. [A] Though Choice A is wordy, it is a better summary than choice B. The para states an important point - 'Do people know what their religious concepts are? This may seem an absurd question, but it is in fact an important question in the psychology of religion.' Choice A does imply that there is a need to know, and this is not indicated in choice B. Further, the paragraph only speaks of 'conscious inspection'. So 'consciously aware' in choice A is correct. Choice B speaks of 'inspection' which would mean all examination - a distortion. Choice C is wrong because nowhere is it mentioned in the paragraph that one must know one's religious concepts to understand the psychology of religion. The first part of Choice D simply repeats a sentence from the paragraph. The second part of choice D changes the meaning - it implies that we have no objective knowledge of the workings of the brain, as opposed to the subjective type of knowledge implied in the paragraph. Choice D is also unnecessarily wordy.
11. [A] It is not stated anywhere in the passage that knowledge systems cannot be learned. Also, the passage says musicians should communicate with each other if they want to build bridges, it does not say they have to adopt different musical genres. Hence, choice B can be negated. Choice C does not talk about the different training processes. Also, the passage uses the example of Western and Indian music to illustrate a point that different schools of training and instruments lead to a difference in the approach to music. This is not explained in Choice C. Choice D is correct but incomplete, as it does not talk about musicians finding a common ground to communicate with each other. Only choice A contains all the points, thus

summing up the passage. Hence, choice A.

12. [B] Choice A is incomplete as a summary. It does not mention that we find it difficult to consider writing to be a technology, just as printing and computers. Also 'they all require tools and specialized equipment' in choice A is out of scope. Choice C is incomplete as it does not take into account the last sentence of the paragraph. Choice C again says that we fail to realize that writing is the most drastic of the three technologies. The para says that we fail to realize that writing is a technology in the first place. Choice D distorts facts. It says that writing initiated a drastic new technology whereas the para tells us that we find it difficult to consider writing to be a technology. Choice D goes on to say that we normally do not realize (some *other points not mentioned as such in the paragraph, viz.*) that writing initiated a drastic new technology, whose process printing and modern computers only continue. Choice B correctly summarizes the paragraph.
13. [A] Option B does not state the problem as mentioned in the first few sentences of the given paragraph. It does not spell out the solution mentioned at the end of the paragraph. The second sentence in choice B sounds extreme. Option C does not tell us what 'balance' or the middle path is and instead focuses more on the conflict. Choice C though incomplete is unnecessarily wordy. Option D is limited to the solution or the course of action provided by the author but does not detail what the problem is. Option A best summarizes the paragraph.
14. [D] Choice A is totally wrong because nowhere in the paragraph is it mentioned that time travel was considered impossible by Newton. In choice B, the second part is wrong because it is not the opinion of Einstein. Choice C is a complete distortion of fact.

Only choice D summarizes the differences correctly.

15. [D] "Sell yourself forcefully" in choice A is not stated in the paragraph, which is about selling one's skills or worth. The word 'only' in choice A makes it extreme or out of scope. The first sentence of choice A is incorrect. The para says that the question is a dreaded interview question and not a question that most fear to ask "Reveal slowly about yourself an extraordinary manner" in choice B also distorts the meaning of the paragraph, which talks about focusing on your unique qualities. Choice B is also unnecessarily wordy, "cautioned or forewarned" has not been stated or implied in the paragraph, so choice C can be eliminated. Also one shouldn't mention weaknesses in the interview. The paragraph also discusses one interview question, so the plural 'interview questions' in choice C makes it incorrect. Only Choice D is a correct summary.

16. [B] Choices A and D are only partially correct, as they focus on only one aspect of the passage - Zurich's medieval atmosphere and its vibrancy, respectively, 'ancient atmosphere' in choice A is incorrect. Choice A does not mention that Zurich is a modern city. Choice D is incorrect as the para does not talk about the history of Zurich as such. The sentence construction or contrast in choice D is absurd. Choice C focuses on a mere example, and is therefore not an adequate summary. Choice C does not make a comparison with other eras (say with past or present). Only choice B covers the main points made in the passage: that Zurich is modern and vibrant city, and that it is a blend of the old and the new. So we can say that Zurich is modern city where the past and present coalesce seamlessly into one another. Hence, Choice B.

17. [B] The first sentence in choice A summarizes the second sentence of the

paragraph. But the third sentence in choice A (touch of the real) is out of scope. Choice A also leaves out some important points in the paragraph. Choice B correctly and succinctly mentions all the main points of the paragraph. Hence choice B best captures the essence of the text. The given paragraph does talk about a list of extremes. But the list of extremes in the paragraph is meant to show the range of Shakespeare's works, not to imply that they are extreme in nature. Also 'simple and elaborate, organic and synthetic, whimsical and profound' in choice C is out of scope. So choice C is not a true summary of the paragraph. It is also incomplete as a summary. It does not talk about the influence of Shakespeare's works on people. The word 'surprisingly' gives a different twist to choice D. The second sentence in choice D is very generalized (then or now, make such creative leaps possible). Choice D is also incomplete as a summary of the paragraph.

18. [D] The second sentence in choice A is true about the country and not true about the Lengdis Maranhenses National Park. The third sentence in choice A is out of scope. Choice A is also incomplete as a summary. Choice B is wrong because 'dunes over 50 km from the coast' (as given in the paragraph) mean that they begin over 50 km from the coast, whereas 'dunes for over 50 km from the coast' (as in sentence B) would mean dunes stretching from the coast to a point beyond 50 km from the coast. Also the last sentence of choice B cannot be confirmed. It has been mentioned in the last sentence of the paragraph that the eggs of the fish and crabs are probably maintained alive in the sand, exploding when rain comes back. Choice C does not cover all the important points of the paragraph. It is not an apt summary of the paragraph. Choice D summarizes all the main points. It has been mentioned in the last sentence of the paragraph that the eggs of the fish and crabs are

probably maintained alive in the sand, exploding when rain comes back. So the usage of the word perhaps' in the last sentence of choice D is correct.

19. [C] The para explains the difference between or contrasts the activities of writing a novel and of reviewing books. The author says that critiquing a book is an activity less noble than the writing of a book. The penultimate sentence states that 'The critic is in a worse position...' So the ideal conclusion sentence for this para would be a simple conclusion of the comparison between a writer and a critic. Choice C is the answer. Choice (D) would need elaboration or expansion (creative liberty, and at the same time - How to wed two opposing spirits) and so it cannot conclude the para. Statement B' would also need elaboration as it is not a conclusive statement and there is more to follow after it. Also there is nothing to indicate 'these simplifications' in the paragraph, Choice (A) is not relevant to the theme of the para.

20. [C] The paragraph defines the nature of thoughts and says that though thoughts are without shape, smell, weight or other physical feature, they are still held down or underpinned by or related to physical stuff. The physical brain can change the kinds of thoughts one thinks even though thoughts on their own do not have any feature. It then explains how our thoughts change during different times of the day or night, during different phases of activity and rest. During the transition into deep sleep, there are bizarre thoughts and there are no thoughts during the phase of deep sleep. So choice C which correlates the state of the physical material and the state of the thoughts is an apt conclusion to the para, It extends the idea given in the penultimate sentence of the paragraph. Sentence A brings in the new gamut of consciousness which is not what the para discusses. Also 'massive engineering underfoot' in sentence A needs explanation. Sentence B goes into

process details It is very specific and talks about the function of neurons which are part of the brain. Sentence D gain moves away from thoughts and talks specifically about the overarching responsibilities of the brain. Sentences A, B and D can all be a part of separate paragraphs.

21. [B] "to produce an electronic ink' in the penultimate sentence of para 1 continues with "The ink could then be used to print electronic devices directly" as given in choice B. Choice B serves as a perfect sentence connecting the two paragraphs. 'Printing with "chips as ink" in para 2 further continues the idea. Choice A cannot complete the blank. It can serve as an introduction sentence of a para much earlier in the Dow. In fact, it could be the starting sentence of the first paragraph of this article. Choice C cannot complete the blank. There is no reference to size in the sentences preceding the blank. So to say * Making things this small' would be incorrect. Choice D cannot complete the first para of the passage. It can serve as an introductory sentence of the paragraph immediately following the second paragraph in this question. It leaves the thought flow incomplete.

22. [C] The paragraph makes an attempt in stating that online writing belongs to the "commentary" rather than 'literature' family. He then explains through various examples the difference between 'commentary' and "literature". Commentary is secondary and not primary, it has a secondary status to whatever primary object is commented on. So the analogy of the primary object and the secondary status that highlights the difference between 'commentary' and 'literature' is best explained by choice C. The other choices do not exploit the said difference between literature and commentary and run tangent to the thought flow even though it seems that they express the point of difference between the two. In choice A.

the difference of 'primary' and 'secondary status appears to be shown (effect of a chisel on a marble stone) but the earlier part of the sentence (the difference ... is a matter of perception) is not congruent with the thought that there is a marked difference between the two. (not to disdain commentary for its failure, suggest its difference from literature....). Choices B and D again do not bring out the said difference.

23. [A] The main premise of the first paragraph is that more people, today, aspire to tech jobs or to entrepreneurship. The second paragraph highlights the fact that nerds or technology geeks need to be treated with respect. The author looks at geeks in a positive light. Choice A highlights this positive attitude of the author or positive factor. 'every company is clamouring to hire them' in choice A links with 'more than 25 million people have signed up for Code academy, more people aspire to tech jobs or running their own startup' in the first para. Choice B can be the introduction sentence of another paragraph as it does not continue the thoughtflow of para 1. 'influence well beyond technology: they hold greater cultural sway' in choice B needs further substantiation. Choice C does not provide a reason for one to treat nerds with respect, "stretches well beyond their direct technology needs' would be an abrupt shift of thought. Choice D again does not continue the thoughtflow. 'all this nerdiness' needs a precedent and more substantiation.
24. [C] The paragraph begins by telling us how rare it is for a ballet to take a true story as its subject matter and how rarer still it is for the theme of a ballet to be overtaken by the march of science. This would mean that the study of Anna, or the case of Anna became more famous than the ballet itself. The penultimate sentence points out that the distressed young woman admitted to a Berlin mental asylum was unable to recall her real name. So choice C extends the

thoughtflow and completes the paragraph. Choice A cannot be a part of this paragraph. It can be a point of discussion much later in the text. It sounds like an introductory sentence of another paragraph. Choice B sounds like a conclusion sentence but not of this paragraph. Choice D focuses only on the ballet itself, and not on the case that became even more well known.

25. [B] Choice B best completes the given paragraph. The third sentence of the para tells us that Intel Capital was taking stakes in 16 startups now. It had been in the venture- capital business for a long time. So 'over that time' in choice B links with 'over 20 years' in the penultimate sentence of the para. The penultimate sentence does not provide any reasons for the new generation of venture units to look better integrated with their parents. Hence choice A is out of scope. Choice C disrupts the thoughtflow. The demonstrative pronoun 'these' in choice C finds no suitable reference in the penultimate sentence of the para. Choice D would need a precedent and further elaboration.
26. [C] On a careful reading of the sentences, it can be observed that the first paragraph is solely devoted to the treaty of the Danish West Indies. The first para states in the last sentence that the deal serves as an example of the last time a country sold control over territory to another. 'big examples' in the second sentence of para 2 indicates that land transfers were frequent and legal in the past. Hence choice C is an apt sentence to fit the blank, 'a country has directly sold control over territory to another' in para 1 and "remain perfectly legal under international law' in para 2 contrast "borders move when a state breaks up, or countries settle a dispute or, occasionally, by use of force, not because two governments simply agree to trade a chunk of land' in the latter half of para 2. Choice A cannot complete the blank as there is no reference to defence or

military motivation in the sentences succeeding the blank. Choice B would need a discussion, prior to the blank, about how climate change could stimulate demand for land trades. It also disrupts the thought flow. We cannot infer that the examples provided in the second sentence of para 2 are of small, rich, densely populated countries vs land-rich, poorer states. So choice D cannot fit the blank.

27. [D] Choice A includes a positive point about Mr Buffet but is inappropriate as a last sentence since the penultimate line tells us that the book is a compendium 'stories' that Buffet's subordinates have been encouraged to share. Choice B is negative in tone. It cannot continue the thoughtflow and complete the paragraph. The previous sentences speak positively about Mr Buffet and his company. Most people who run his businesses have been encouraged to tell their stories. Choice B can come as an introductory sentence of another paragraph much later in the text and it will need further elaboration or substantiation. Choice C sounds like a conclusion sentence of another paragraph that would discuss in detail the ingredients of Berkshire's management or strategies. Choice D is a correct summation of the second paragraph. It relates Mr Buffett's management ideas with the company Berkshire, 'company designed to thrive after he has gone' and "Berkshire Beyond Buffett" mentioned in para 2 link with "embed them permanently into the firm's internal systems' given in choice D.

28. [A] Choices B and C are invalid as the paragraph does not talk about any conflict. Choice D doesn't illustrate the significance of Saraswati and the symbolic references associated with Saraswati. Choice D will need further elaboration. Choice A exhibits the confluence of the three rivers as

mentioned earlier and also shows the significance of Saraswati.

29. [B] Choice A sounds like a conclusion sentence of a paragraph and cannot fit in the blank in the paragraph. The pronoun 'it' in choice A remains unqualified. Choice A disrupts the thought flow. Choice B would be the best sentence to complete the paragraph. The pronoun 'those' in choice B refers to an astronomer or scientist. They see their quarry in the most special of circumstances and they mostly work with indirect measurements. Hence choice B is the answer.

The consequences of "their rocky surfaces are evaporating" as given in choice C have not been mentioned after the blank sentence. Also the pronoun 'they' mentioned in the sentence following the blank refers to a person (scientist/ astronomer) and not to an exoplanet. Hence choice C would be a misfit in the blank in the paragraph. Since "indirect measurements" has been mentioned and exemplified only in the last sentence of the paragraph, we can infer that choice D cannot fit as the blank sentence. Choice D can come as the first sentence of another paragraph after the given paragraph. It needs further elaboration.

30. [C] "Such a player" in choice A is not qualified in the sentence just before the blank. Hence choice A cannot complete the blank sentence. The second sentence of the paragraph states: "The more inquisitive among them soon realize 'Choice B is out of scope.' losing important details, and the resulting strategies are an imperfect fit...needs a precedent and more substantiation. Choice C is the answer. "The best is to start out in one of the grid's comers" is a provable ideal strategy. (When a provably ideal strategy such as this). Also 'mathematicians describe that game as being 'solved' in choice C finds a continuation in the next sentence after the blank: quite a few games have now

been solved in this formal mathematical sense. Choice D cannot be the answer as the sentence prior to the blank is not negative in any sense, 'attack the problem' is left unsubstantiated.

31. [D] Choice A includes a positive point about Mr Buffet but is inappropriate as a last sentence since the penultimate line tells us that the book is a compendium 'stories' that Buffet's subordinates have been encouraged to share. Choice B is negative in tone. It cannot continue the thoughtflow and complete the paragraph. The previous sentences speak positively about Mr Buffet and his company. Most people who run his businesses have been encouraged to tell their stories. Choice B can come as an Introductory sentence of another paragraph much later in the text and it will need further elaboration or substantiation. Choice C sounds like a conclusion sentence of another paragraph that would discuss in detail the ingredients of Berkshire's management or strategies. Choice D is a correct summation of the second paragraph. It relates Mr Buffett's management ideas with the company Berkshire, "company designed to thrive after he has gone" and 'Berkshire Beyond Buffett' mentioned in para 2 link with 'embed them permanently into the firm's internal systems' given in choice D.
32. [A] Choices B and C are invalid as the paragraph does not talk about any conflict. Choice D doesn't illustrate the significance of Saraswati and the symbolic references associated with Saraswati. Choice D will need further elaboration. Choice A exhibits the confluence of the three rivers as mentioned earlier and also shows the significance of Saraswati.
33. [B] Choice A does not talk about the relationship that Britain shared with India. The last sentence in choice A is incorrect. Hence, choice A can be

eliminated. Choice C is not an accurate summary. There are some extra details mentioned like 'after the industrial revolution of England '. Also it is incorrect to say that the Britishers regarded India as a home away from home. Hence choice C is not true. Choice D talks about the way the Indian economy was affected, but also talks about a symbiotic relation, which was not the case with Britain and India. The last sentence in choice D is out of scope. Hence, choice D can be ruled out. Only, choice B talks about how the Indian economy was affected in a major way during the British Raj. Hence, choice B.

34. [D] The paragraph begins by saying that he was dubbed a failure but he is determined to make his life a success. It then tells us of his ambition and his realization of what the corporate world is like. Option A: 'he realizes' in the penultimate sentence of the paragraph implies that he's begun his journey. The idea you want to close with is that, for him, there's no turning back. So choice A works. The paragraph begins by saying that he was dubbed a failure and ends by saying that he would be a failure again if he gives it up. Option B: Choice B works as well because being an ace salesman is his ambition, and his 'old stable' as given in choice B would mean his earlier ineffectual ways. Option C: Choice C works too. because it would mean that he's willing to try to face the odds with the weapons he thinks he has. Hence choice D is the answer.
35. [B] The first half of the paragraph seems to compartmentalize 'nature' and 'human beings'. Man is outside nature and yet plays a vital role in maintaining it. The paragraph also tells us that nature does not seem to be concerned about protecting animals and plants from extinction. The desire to preserve biodiversity and ecosystems is a very human desire. Hence choice B best completes the given paragraph. 'Many of us have what resembles an aesthetic

appreciation' in choice B refers to the 'human desire' mentioned in the penultimate sentence of the paragraph. Choice A seems to contradict the fifth sentence of the paragraph (This places humankind outside of nature and yet somehow instrumental in maintaining it). But it cannot complete the paragraph as it runs tangent to the text and is not connected to the penultimate sentence. The paragraph has moved on to tell us about the human desire of preserving biodiversity and ecosystems. Choice C talks about the activity of humans and animals. One really cannot pinpoint the reason for the opinionated sentence as given in choice C. One cannot figure out the reason for the use of the word 'naturally' Hence choice C would need a precedent and more substantiation and it can be a part of another paragraph, preferably in a paragraph that precedes the given paragraph. The given paragraph has spoken about 'natural human environment' and 'natural animal environment' and has also spoken about "artificial ecologies' and 'human activity being intricately linked with the environments of animals". Hence choice C would be best placed prior to the discussion of the given paragraph. Choice D cannot complete the paragraph. The para is about the role of humans in maintaining nature, in actively stewarding and protecting it. Choice D talks about 'changing nature'. Just because the penultimate sentence tells us that the desire to preserve biodiversity and ecosystems is a very human desire, one wouldn't conclude that this is because animals are incapable of changing nature. The second half of choice D is out of context.

36. [D] On a careful reading of the sentences, it can be observed that the last three sentences just before the blank are a key to completing the paragraph. The "proletarian revolution" could be and was applied to two different patterns. One pattern has been discussed in the

penultimate sentence of the paragraph. Choice A cannot complete the paragraph. The paragraph mentions "proletarian revolution' in the first sentence and the fifth sentence. So, to say that the proletariat is not interested in carrying out a revolution and is happy with status quo. as given in choice A is incorrect. Choice B is a misdirection. It sounds as if it matches the thought flow given that it is the converse of the penultimate sentence. But choice B is logically absurd and does not complete the explanation of the second pattern of the proletariat revolution. Choice C is out of scope of the discussion of this paragraph, 'not something peculiar to the socialist movement, but extends into socialism*' needs a precedent and more substantiation. Choice D correctly talks about the second pattern with respect to the proletariat and logically completes the paragraph. The correct answer is choice D.

37. [D] An important premise in the question paragraph is that each period of culture produces its own unique art which can never really be repeated. The work of old will remain soulless (unfeeling, lacking sensitivity or the capacity for deep feeling) to a viewer of another age. Repeating the work of an age gone by will only result in art that is stillborn or there will be an achievement of only a similarity of form. The unique characteristics of the work of art can never be recaptured. So choice D best completes the paragraph. 'Imitation' in choice D is in sync with the keywords 'revival' or "repeated' or 'strive to follow' as used in the paragraph, 'mere aping' would be the correct (negative) interpretation (connotation) of *will at best produce an art that is still-born" or "achieve only a similarity of form". Choice D best connects with the penultimate sentence of the paragraph. It both concludes and completes the given paragraph. Option A: This sentence cannot conclude the paragraph "The art of today is a hollow entity " as given in

choice A seems to contradict "Every work of art is the child of its age" mentioned in the opening sentence of the paragraph. Also 'does not evoke any emotion in the observer' in choice A contradicts "the mother of our emotions" given in the first sentence. The work of art of current times will evoke emotion in the observer of today. The para only tells us that a work of art of a particular culture cannot be repeated. So choice A is incorrect. Option B another kind of external similarity as given in choice B may seem to connect with "achieve only a similarity of form" as given in the penultimate sentence. But choice B leaves the thoughtflow incomplete. It needs further substantiation. It resembles an introductory sentence of another paragraph, may be that of the paragraph which follows the given paragraph. So choice B is incorrect. Option C: Choice C does not go any further than state a related point (product of the emotions during creating of the work) referred to in the first sentence of the paragraph (the mother of our emotions). It cannot connect with the penultimate sentence of the paragraph. So choice C does not serve as an ending statement of this paragraph. Choice (D)

38. [B] The paragraph bemoans the fact that even people interested in consciousness and the universe tend to exclude reason from their way of life and are happy to subscribe to a belief based on fashion and herd mentality. The penultimate sentence of the paragraph highlights that even scientists favour fashionable beliefs and not reason in their thinking, 'excessive belief and 'dismiss any idea/theory that does not square with 'their' scientific views' in the penultimate sentence of the paragraph would amount to closed-mindedness. Hence choice B would be an apt ending of the paragraph. Theoretically, science would not involve closed-mindedness or narrow-mindedness. Option A: This statement could serve as an introductory

sentence of a paragraph much later in the text as it needs a precedent and further elaboration. Option C: This cannot be the answer as the penultimate sentence does not refer to any threshold. Option D: This statement would be an abrupt ending to the paragraph. The objective of the paragraph is not to highlight a difference between scientism and philosophy but to mention that people do not employ reason in any field - a philosophical subject like ethics or a scientific subject like physics.
Choice (B)

39. [D] The technology experts agree that the basic premises of Ray Kurzweil's essay on exponential technological change hold true. They cite enabling technologies as evidence of exponential advances Choice D (These advances significant changes) continues on the same note and concludes the paragraph. Option A: This statement cannot end the paragraph as it projects a relatively negative point of view. It can serve as an introduction sentence of another paragraph much later in the text as it needs a precedent and further substantiation. It has been mentioned towards the end of the paragraph: 'technology experts say that its basic tenets often hold' Choice A disrupts the thought-flow. Option B: This statement, with the contrast conjunction 'yet', does not carry the idea projected in the penultimate sentence forward. The choice specifically focuses on 'predicting the future'. The paragraph begins by stating a premise from Ray Kurzweil's essay: humans found it hard to comprehend their own future, "not everyone is convinced that technological change will hit humanity quite so fast" in choice B seems to ignore 'technology experts say that its basic tenets often hold' given in the paragraph Choice B cannot continue after the penultimate sentence of the paragraph, Option C: This statement provides a comment of a single person (He wrote ""). The penultimate sentence refers to the

opinions of the technology experts. (The evidence, they say), So choice C is a mismatch.

40. [A] The paragraph discusses the Delphi method and elaborates on the rounds in the communication technique. Experts revise their answers to questions based on the replies of other panel members. Option A: The question paragraph begins by stating that the Delphi method is a structured communication technique. Moreover, the para moves from method to belief behind the method Refer to the penultimate sentence of the paragraph (It is believed that). In this case choice A closes by providing the rationale behind the belief. In a paragraph, if a method is discussed then one normally discusses the rationale behind or the explanation for the method, i.e. The discussion of the method is followed by an evaluation. Option B: It has already been mentioned in the second sentence of the paragraph that the experts answer questionnaires in two or more rounds. When you say 'two or more rounds', you're already indicating a predetermination. Choice B (predefined stop criterion eg. number of rounds) is a repetition of the same idea. So choice B cannot complete the paragraph. In fact, choice B reverts to method after having moved to belief. Option C: This option provides a detail about the Delphi method which does not fit the thought-flow. Also choice C does not complete the discussion on the role of the facilitator. Option D: This option is more or less, a repetition of the last two sentences of the paragraph just before the blank. It does not tell us about the final outcome. Choice D is true of any round but not the final round. So choice D cannot complete the paragraph.