

SECTION-I

1. The opening sentence could either be C or E. But E is more of a consequence or an outcome of some event. C is an appropriate beginning. There is a definite CA link – PeopleSoft’s declaration concerning one company and Oracle’s declaration concerning PeopleSoft. B states PeopleSoft’s reaction to Oracle’s proposal and D expands on their reaction. E states the result of the happenings. Hence, [1].
2. A is clearly the introductory statement – the rest of the statements are based on what is stated in A. The AD link is clear – “people who are going to be running our country” in A refers to students of Princeton University who are first introduced in D. Statements BCE are based on the content in statement D. Hence, the proper sequence is ADBCE. Hence, [3].
3. The first sentence could either be E or A. But A is based on what is stated in E – from E, it is clear that the author travels and A comments on the people that he comes across while travelling. C is based on A – the fact that people are delighted and “go out of their way to assist” would explain why the author calls them “charming” in A. B states an exception and D sums up the author’s preferences. Hence, the proper sequence is EACBD. Hence, [1].
4. There is a definite DA link – “humanitarian content” in D refers to “combatants” in A. Only options [2] and [4] have that link. But C is an apt introduction – the passage is about the discrepancy in the phrase “war against terror”. C states that such a conceptualising is a “misnomer”. E states what terror actually is – “a phenomenon”. In B the author wonders as to how such phenomena as terror and war can be characterised. D emphatically expands on the question raised in B, and A follows. Hence, the proper sequence is CEBDA. Hence, [4].
5. The passage is about mechanical problems that were encountered when typewriter keyboards were being developed. C introduces the subject. The “problem” in C is stated in E. A states what was done rectify the problem. B states a variation to the earlier layout of the keyboard and D states that the new layout was never adopted. Hence, the proper sequence is CEABD. Hence, [2].
6. M & S would be unlikely to want to “acquire” its own subsidiary. Hence, option [1] is irrelevant. “Ratified defeat” is idiomatically incorrect. “Dispose” in [3] is inappropriate because it doesn’t imply selling something. Option [2] is appropriate – ‘conceded defeat’ is idiomatically perfect and ‘offload King’s’ which means give up King’s for sale, is also right. Hence, [2].
7. The latter part of the sentence implies the worsening of the situation stated because of the masking of the “signals of maladjustment”. Only the second option of [3] – “complicated” captures the true purport of the sentence. Hence, [3].
8. “Divergent regions” is idiomatically incorrect. Hence, option [3] is irrelevant. The word “discrete”, which means ‘separate’ is used more in the case of concrete entities and not abstract entities like “views”. “Disparate views” is the most appropriate. “Distinct” also fits in the first blank. Hence, [2].
9. Teachers would be likely to look for new jobs only if their old jobs were replaced by other people. Professionals would be unlikely to “welcome” such a result. Hence, [3] is inappropriate. “Are having” would be incorrect phrasing. Out of options [1] and [2], “resent” in [1] is a better word than “resist”. Hence, [1].

10. Not awarding employees with rewards would be likely to elicit the “negative kinds of behaviour” that the author mentions. Doing so would also lead to a general low level of interest among employees. Only option [4] expresses this clearly. Hence, [4]
11. There is a subject-verb disagreement in most of the sentences. “Running” as a noun is singular. Accordingly, the verb form should be in the third-person singular, i.e. “consists” and not “consist”. Only statement [B] and [C] are applicable. But C changes the meaning of the sentence. Hence, [2].
12. Statement [A] has a misplaced modifier – what led to “a heightened focus on emotional and bodily regulations” was not the “products”, but the feeling of disdain. [B] is also wrong, because it implies that the “focus” was only found in the sixteenth century, when it is stated as having started in that century. In [D], ‘disdain’ isn’t qualified with the right preposition – ‘disdain for’ is the proper phrase and not ‘disdain about’. Hence, [3]
13. We are talking of one explanation for “irrational events” – the plural form of the noun, as used in [C] is incorrect. The infinitive ‘to fall’ is appropriate here, “to falling back on” is incorrect. Further, “fall back on” is correct over here and not “fall back to”. Hence, [1]
14. The use of the noun ‘precedence’ in [C] is incorrect – it makes the statement unnecessarily verbose. [D] changes the meaning of the statement. Between [A] and [B], [B] is more direct and succinct. Hence, [2]
15. The conjunctive phrase ‘not only...but also’ should be placed immediately before the things it is supposed to modify – over here that is the noun ‘valuable’. In [C], the verb ‘regarded’ is used in between ‘not only’ rendering the sentence incorrect and risking a possible misinterpretation. ‘Valuable in itself’ is the most appropriate phrasing – not ‘for itself’ or ‘on its own’. The only option that incorporates all this correctly is [D]. Hence, [4].
16. ‘Bundle of boy-scouts’ is incorrect – the collective noun ‘group’ would be appropriate in relation to humans. Hence, [4]
17. The adjective ‘distinct’ means what is easily perceptible or clear. It is used, more in the context of sense impressions, rather than things that are mentally registered. Hence, option [1] is contextually incorrect. All the other sentences are correct. Hence, [1]
18. The word ‘implication’ is used to denote that which is implied. It is also used to denote an accusation that incriminates someone. Except for sentence [1], all the other sentences make right use of the noun. The sentence implies appreciation for the headmaster’s gesture or purpose behind raising relief. The noun ‘implication’ doesn’t express such a meaning. Hence, [1]
19. One “plays host” to something or someone – “play the host” is idiomatically incorrect. The rest of the sentences make correct use of the word. Hence, [3]
20. The plural of the noun ‘sort’ should be used in [2] – the farmers were not just of one sort. Hence, it makes wrong use of the word ‘sort’ Hence, [2]
21. Refer paragraph 5. The sentence indicates that although other wines are doing well, the French would never admit that their wine is inferior, because of their rich heritage. Hence, [2].
22. [1] is definitely an outcome of the labelling strategy. [2], indirectly, may have been an outcome of labelling. [4] is irrelevant. But [3] is obviously an overstatement. Hence, [3].

23. Dr. Renaud's findings indicate that tannins help in countering coronary heart diseases. This finding is supported by option [4]. [1] is too specific an example. [2] and [3] would weaken the findings about tannins. Hence, [4].
24. Read paragraph 5 in conjunction with paragraph 4. Consumers opt for wines from English speaking countries since their labelling strategy helps consumers to understand the wine better. This has created fear among winemakers in France. Hence, [2].
25. The reason for French wines losing popularity is found in paragraph 4, which attributes the popularity of wines from English-speaking countries to their labelling strategy. Hence, [1].
26. The aim of the author is to show how the financial constraints could erode an empire. The examples of British and US imperialism are used to attest this viewpoint. Hence, [4].
27. Refer paragraph 2. All the reasons except [2] are stated as reasons for the emergence of the rationale of 'white man's burden'. Hence, [2].
28. Refer paragraph 2. "... supposedly for the good of the conquered..." points to [1] as the answer. Hence, [1].
29. The second sentence of the penultimate paragraph gives the answer. The British realized through the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny that they were too small a group to handle a country like India. Hence, [3].
30. The answer lies in the last paragraph. Although Churchill wanted to tax India, he was overruled because "India would resist payment, and paralyze the war effort." Hence, [3].
31. The first paragraph states that European countries opposed to genetically modified food. Further, the second paragraph also states that the anti-GM campaign has been quite effective over Europe. Hence, Germany and France are likely to be in the forefront of the anti-GM campaign. Hence, [3].
32. Refer the penultimate paragraph. "... vastly overestimates the power... also funded by governments". Hence, [3].
33. Refer to the last sentence of the third paragraph. The media is said to be likely to cover research on GM food since the food could be used in the mid-day meal programmes, which will have a mass application. Hence, [1].
34. Read the last paragraph carefully. Competing varieties of plants would anyway have to be wiped out. Hence, [1] is incorrect. [3] and [4] are not mentioned. Only [2] would result in damage to the environment. Hence, [2].
35. The penultimate paragraph refutes [1] and [3]. Since the government also funds biotechnology research, [2] is incorrect. Hence, [4].
36. Refer the first sentence of paragraph 5. Hence, [3].
37. Paragraph 4 defines the author's conception of social life and mentions the prerequisites for it. They include wonder and interest. Hence, [2].
38. Be careful while choosing this answer. Since the previous paragraph talks about both large parties and intimate gatherings, one may be tempted to mark [4]. However, the last sentence of paragraph 2 talks only about "these large gatherings". Hence, [1].

39. Read paragraphs 5 and 6 in conjunction. Paragraph 5 talks about class hatred. The examples prove the author's point asserted in paragraph 5. Hence, [4].
40. Read the word with reference to the context; otherwise you may get the answer wrong. In the passage, the word is used to indicate 'recognise'. Hence, [1].
41. The answer is explicit in the first paragraph. Hence, [3].
42. Refer paragraph 2, which explains why Newton is considered to be one of the greatest scientists. "It is this application ... Newtonian method". Hence, [2].
43. Read the context around which the sentence occurs. The sentence implies that physical phenomena conformed to certain mathematical laws. Hence, [3].
44. The last paragraph mentions that absolute velocity is meaningless not only in the realm of mechanics but also in the entire realm of physical phenomena. Therefore, [1] is ruled out. [2] is unwarranted. [4] is contrary to what is stated in the passage ("created a still more profound..."). Hence, [3]. (Hint: "Its significance lay in...")
45. [1] and [2] are irrelevant. [3] is too much of an extrapolation. What applies to Mathematics and Physics may not apply to similar disciplines. The first sentence of the passage points to [4] as the answer. Hence, [4].
46. The gist of the poem is that it is the journey towards one's goal that enriches one's life. Hence, [2].
47. The second and the last verses give the answer. The journey helps one gain sensual experiences as well as knowledge ("Wise as you will have become..."). Hence, [1].
48. After reading through the poem, this answer will be apparent. Ithaka refers to a distant goal that everyone has in life. Hence, [4].
49. Refer verse 1: "Laistrygonians and Cyclops ... unless you bring them along inside your soul..." They are intra-personal obstacles. Hence, [3].
50. The poet is definitely not pleading or consoling. To exhort means to urge on – it is irrelevant here. The author proposes a way of life. The word most suitable among the given options is 'prescribes'. Hence, [1].