

SESSION – 1

READING COMPREHENSION – I

Directions for Q1 to Q10: Read the following information and answer the questions given below.

The Most Productive Day of the Week

It's possible that while you are at work, you may dream about a month of Sundays, but your boss wishes for a week of Tuesdays. That's because s/he probably knows that productivity is one of the main factors bolstering a company's growth. And a recent poll shows that workers are most productive on Tuesdays! Accountemps, an employment agency, conducted a national survey of office managers, which shows that by the middle of the week, they see a dramatic productivity decrease. While Monday is considered second in "productivity value," only nine percent of office managers think Wednesday is the peak productivity day. Five percent believe it is Thursday. And Friday, well, you can just imagine! However, forty-eight percent of the managers polled said that Tuesday is, by far, the most productive day of the week.

A close analysis of workweek rhythms would turn up some obvious reasons for those survey results. First of all, Monday is overloaded with meetings, designed to "get things moving," and everybody knows meetings aren't very productive. Wednesday is "hump day" - get over it as painlessly as possible, a worker thinks, and the week is more than halfway over. On Thursday, people are running out of steam; and Friday, everybody's thinking about the weekend. There are reasons why the other days aren't productive, but what makes Tuesday special? Tuesdays, employees hit peak performance because they are very focused on day-to-day activities. Also, it's usually the first day of the week when they're focused on their own task. They're not in meetings that take them away from their primary responsibilities. Actually, Tuesdays can be quite hectic. Workers are arriving at work fairly frantic. And so, in 10 hours, they're doing 20 hours work. That's productive, but it's also tough.

This does not mean that nothing happens on the last three days of the workweek. Things do not get so lax that people are sitting with their feet on desks, sipping coffee and talking on the phone all day, but there's a definite lack of focus. The pace softens and the rhythm slows down. And this is not healthy: it produces fatigue and lowers productivity. To prevent this midweek slowdown, some management consultants suggest that employers avoid jamming so many meetings into Mondays. Work deadlines can be rescheduled to stretch out the workflow. Variations in productivity are only natural, but both workers and bosses win when the peaks and valleys are less dramatic than they are now.

1. This reading does not explain
 - (a) the concern managers have about low productivity on different week-days and how it affects their companies
 - (b) the reasons for differing productivity levels on different week-days
 - (c) the results of a survey on low productivity
2. According to this survey which day of the week should be the most productive?
 - (a) Monday
 - (b) Thursday
 - (c) Wednesday
3. According to the survey workers are most stressed on
 - (a) Monday
 - (b) Tuesday
 - (c) Thursday
4. The writer is suggesting that
 - (a) workers would be more productive if they worked on other days as they do on Tuesday
 - (b) workers would be more productive if they attended fewer meetings
 - (c) workers would be more productive if the work deadlines were readjusted
5. In general this article
 - (a) reports the surprising results from a national survey of office managers
 - (b) gives the reasons why Tuesday is a particularly productive day in the work week
 - (c) reports on the productivity for different work days and makes suggestions for making work week productivity more balanced

Okinawans Know the Formula for Longevity

Okinawa is a small island in Japan. Some of the people who live there are the poorest people in the country. But Okinawans enjoy riches of a different kind—they have the longest life-expectancy rate in the world. The average Okinawan woman lives to the age of 86, while the average Okinawan man lives to be 78. The island also has the highest ratio of centenarians in the world. At the beginning of 2002, 457 Okinawans were 100 years old or older. That's 34.7 centenarians per 100,000 Okinawans. Compare that to the United States, which only has 10 centenarians per 100,000 Americans.

Okinawans don't wait out the final years of their long lives in hospitals or convalescent care facilities. They remain healthy through their final days. Dementia, senility, and coronary heart disease are almost nonexistent among these older Okinawans. In fact, compared to the United States, Okinawa's death rate for coronary heart disease is 80% lower. And Okinawans are more likely than Americans to survive heart attacks on the rare occasions that heart attacks occur.

So what is the secret to the Okinawans' health and longevity? Is it a healthy diet? Exercise? Stress reduction? Attention to spirituality? It isn't any one of these things, but a balanced combination of the four.

The Okinawan diet consists mostly of vegetables and whole grains. Okinawans also eat a lot of fruit, soy products, like tofu, and fish rich in Omega-3 fatty acids, such as tuna, mackerel, and salmon. Most Okinawans drink at least six glasses of water and six cups of tea every day. The green tea that many of them drink is lower in caffeine than other teas and is rich in antioxidants, which are believed to help prevent cancer, heart disease, and stroke.

Okinawans continue to practice martial arts, ride bicycles, dance, garden, walk, and fish well into their old age, which helps keep them looking and feeling healthy. They have relaxed schedules, which reduces their stress levels. And they pay attention to their spirituality and their inner selves through prayer and meditation. Each of these behaviors is an important piece of the Okinawan formula for health and longevity.

There is evidence that it is their behavior, not genetics, that allows Okinawans to live longer than most of us. Okinawans living in Brazil and eating a typical Brazilian diet rich in red meat have a life expectancy 17 years lower than that of their countrymen in Okinawa. This means that there is hope for the rest of us to learn the habits that Okinawans have developed so we can live long, healthy lives too.

6. Okinawans ____ than anyone else in the world.
(a) are richer (b) live longer (c) farm and fish more
7. People in Okinawa eat a lot of ____.
(a) vegetables, fruit, soy, and whole grains
(b) vegetables, red meat, soy, and fish
(c) vegetables, soy, milk products, and whole grains
8. The four things that contribute to Okinawans' long lives are a healthy diet, exercise,
(a) longevity and spirituality
(b) low stress levels and spirituality
(c) martial arts and spirituality
9. At the beginning of 2002, there was an average of ____ centenarians per 100,000 people in Okinawa.
(a) 457 (b) 10 (c) 34.7
10. Okinawans have such long lives because of ____.
(a) genetics (b) their behavior (c) their diet

SESSION – 2

🌀 READING COMPREHENSION PART – II

Directions for Q1 to Q10: Read the following information and answer the questions given below.

Modern Day Meditation

In a world where bad news has become everyday news, people are turning to an ancient technique to deal with stress: meditation. At meditation centers, prayer groups and yoga studios around the United States, more and more are finding peace of mind by being quiet. Some use meditation to help deal with life changes; others, to process the painful reality of political and social unrest around the world of the type that has been experienced more recently. Stress from the September 11 terrorist attacks is "probably about 70 percent" of the reason one Chicago man started meditating and practicing yoga with his new wife. He became so emotionally affected that he realized he needed help in managing his stress. The yoga classes he takes begin and end with meditation. This "quiet time" helps him feel a lot more relaxed and gives him more breath control. The fact is, though, that he is not alone.

Across the country, many are turning to more meditative exercise as they seek both psychological and physiological relief. In addition to helping people work out their stress, these classes bring people together, in the same way that religious services or other community activities have done in the past. Different schools of meditation teach particular techniques, but they share a common basis - focusing attention on something your mind can return to if you are distracted. This may be the rhythm of breathing, a mantra (a word or phrase repeated continually, either silently or aloud), an object such as a candle flame or religious icon, a positive affirmation, feelings of loving kindness, or a repetitive movement, as in walking or t'ai chi. Regardless of the specific technique or mode that is followed, meditation has well-documented benefits. Medical research indicates that it causes a sharp decrease in metabolic activity, reduced muscle tension, slower breathing, and a shift from faster beta brainwaves to slower alpha, theta and delta waves. It also reduces high blood pressure. Practitioners are convinced that meditation is good for health because it relaxes the body.

For ages, meditation has been a core practice of many groups meeting in their communal or religious centers. However, let's not forget that this is the twenty-first century. So, for those people who are too shy or busy to go to the nearest meditation center, there are Internet sites that offer online guided meditation. One has a variety of meditations from various religious traditions. At another, Jesuit priests post meditations and readings from the Scriptures every day, and at still another, Buddhist and Hindu practitioners include music and visuals to accompany their offerings. These websites allow anyone with a computer access to meditation at any time. The fact is that whether online, at yoga classes, or at local spiritual centers, more people are turning to the practice of meditation.

1. According to this article meditation is becoming more popular today because
 - (a) people have to work much harder than in the past
 - (b) people have to work much harder to find peace of mind
 - (c) people have to cope with more difficulties in their personal and communal lives
2. The example of one Chicago man shows
 - (a) the physical and psychological benefits of yoga and meditation
 - (b) the physical benefits of yoga and meditation
 - (c) the psychological benefits of yoga and meditation
3. What is the basic underlying approach of all meditative techniques?
 - (a) People repeat a phrase over and over.
 - (b) People focus on something that they can return to.
 - (c) People concentrate on a candle flame or a religious object.

4. What two important points are explained in this reading?
 - (a) An explanation of the various teachers and the different schools of meditation.
 - (b) A description of the places to go and procedures people can follow to learn meditation.
 - (c) An explanation of the best practices and various health benefits from meditation.
5. What is one idea that is explained in this reading?
 - (a) The future growth of religious centers that teach meditation.
 - (b) The present day appeal of meditation classes compared to the past attraction to religious or community celebrations.
 - (c) The increasing popularity of meditation through the availability of on-line resources.

The Second "Battle of New Orleans"

In 1815, the pirate-turned-patriot Jean Lafitte joined the future president Andrew Jackson to protect Louisiana, the Mississippi River, and America from a British military invasion. Lafitte pulled, pushed, and floated his large guns through bayous, swamps, and marshes to fight in the Battle of New Orleans. In a shocking victory, Jackson and Lafitte routed the British and saved New Orleans, Louisiana and the Mississippi River for the United States. Today, due to the work of modern man and progress, the wetlands that Lafitte crossed to protect his homeland are being swallowed by the salt water of the Gulf of Mexico. The state of Louisiana and the Mississippi Delta are gradually disappearing. The coastal wetlands are lost at the rate of 100 yards, the length of a football field, every 15-20 minutes.

Over many thousands of years, nature created Louisiana and the Mississippi Delta. Along the over 2,000-mile course, the Mississippi River drains soil from much of America's heartland to create the rich land of the Mississippi Delta. Over time, the Delta region grew abundant in vegetation, fish, ancient trees, and other life forms. But in the last two centuries, the wetlands created by the Mississippi were drained for a variety of reasons. At first it was to stop diseases that endangered people who moved there and to grow crops to feed America and the world. Then the valuable cypress trees were cut down to build homes and to export the wood. Natural canals were turned into large channels to facilitate transportation. This massive work was called "reclamation," the reclaiming of the land from the water that the Mississippi River delivered. Later, more land was reclaimed to develop a lucrative and thriving petroleum industry. Then, more canals were needed to make way for large ships. Levees were built for protection from the annual spring floods. Ultimately, less fresh water drained into the Mississippi Delta.

Now, the natural habitat that nurtured wildlife, 300 species of birds, thousands of species of fish, flora, and other ecological systems is rapidly disappearing. The ecology-friendly island barriers that were created by the flow of the Mississippi and protected the coast have crumbled into the salt water. The salt water, without the island barriers and the soil drainage of the Mississippi, now comes to meet the great river. The fresh water ecological system is dying and disappearing. Daily, the salty Gulf waters cover what was once a thriving wetland full of fresh water life.

There are plans to save the coast, re-establish freshwater flooding, and drive back the advancing salt water. One plan spends \$14 billion dollars over the next 20 years to save this fragile, endangered, and disappearing land. Most people see a need to protect their homeland. Some others disagree with taking immediate steps to protect the wetlands and environment. It is safe to say that the battle has begun. Whether an Andrew Jackson or a band of pirates led by Jean Lafitte will come to Louisiana's rescue in this war for the environment is not yet known. We can be sure though, in the end, nature will have the final say.

6. Andrew Jackson _____ in 1815.
 - (a) protected Louisiana from the Mississippi River
 - (b) was forced to join the British to fight pirates on the Mississippi
 - (c) attempted to stop a British invasion of America

7. In Louisiana, coastal wetlands _____.
 - (a) are disappearing daily
 - (b) enjoy the refreshing salt water from the Gulf
 - (c) are vital to the expansion of the state of Louisiana
8. The Mississippi River _____.
 - (a) has remained the way it has always been for thousands of years
 - (b) has changed rapidly in the last few years to meet the needs of a growing population
 - (c) has changed steadily over the last two centuries to meet the needs of the population
9. The island barriers _____.
 - (a) have grown as a result of the flow of the Mississippi
 - (b) have changed the flow of the Mississippi
 - (c) have disappeared as a result of the flow of the Mississippi
10. There is _____ to drive back the salt water and save the wetlands.
 - (a) general agreement that a plan should be made
 - (b) complete agreement that a plan must be made
 - (c) little agreement that a plan can be made

SESSION - 3

🌀 PARA-JUMBLES - I

1. What are para jumbles?

Para jumbles are, as the name suggests, jumbled paragraphs. You are expected to rearrange the sentences so that they make logical sense.

Solving para jumbles involves a strong grasp of context, language, grammar and more importantly, it requires common sense.

2. Question Types

Most para jumble questions are of two types:

1. Moving jumbles: This is the plain vanilla version where a bunch of sentences are jumbled and given to you. And the answer is a certain combination of these sentences.
2. Anchor jumbles: In an anchor jumble, the first and the last sentence are given. And the sentences in between are in random order. The answer is again, a specific combination of these sentences.

3. Approach Methodology

The different methodologies that can be adopted for solving para jumbles are:

- (a) **Acronym Approach** - full form vs. short form
- (b) **Time Sequence Approach - TSA** - either dates or time sequence indicating words
- (c) **Examples Approach - EA** - after an hypothesis or theory
- (d) **Articles** - definite and indefinite
- (e) **Noun, Pronoun, and Demonstrative Adjective - NPDA Approach** - limited to not just noun
- (f) **Opening - Closing Sentence Approach - OCSA** - supported or free, general or need previous explanation
- (g) **Key Words Approach - KWA** - words repeated in two consecutive sentences
- (h) Look for the **Conjunctions** that play a very important role in joining two or more sentences. Such as *after, although, as far as, as long as, as soon as, because, before, if, since, so, though, unless, until, when, whenever, whereas etc.*

4. What to see while doing para jumbles

- Even the toughest para jumbles have two or three sentences that form a link. Try to **spot a link that has to go together** and then eliminate the options that do not have that link. This is the first round of elimination.
- The **coordinating conjunctions** are also very **important**. Coordinating conjunctions are: **for, and, nor, but, or, yet** and **so**.
- Keep an eye on **Adverbs** like **even, also, still, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding** etc. Such **adverbs help link** two or more sentences.
- **Use the pronouns** to your advantage. **Ideally a pronoun in one sentence should always point to a noun in the sentence immediately preceding it.**
- General information always precedes specific information. That is the **thumb rule**. Information/idea that is more universal should come first followed by information/idea that is less universal or more specific.
- **Information of an idea/entity comes first** followed by general description. Tangible descriptions should always take precedence over intangible descriptions. If you describe a man's personality, **describe his physical features and then move to his intangible aspects, same rule applying to other things.**
- **The conclusion as a rule, always comes at the end.** Any sentence that follows a conclusion creates a break in the flow of ideas, a feeling of this awkwardness should help you in finding the last sentence of the paragraph.
- **Keep an eye on the chronology and the importance of events.** An event of lesser significance comes later but an event of greater significance always comes first.
- Lastly never rush with your answers. Be patient. Mark the answer only after you have confidently evaluated the other options.

5. Establishing link between two sentences and then examining the options

Suppose you establish the link 'BA'. The given options are:

- (a) DABC (b) ACDB (c) CBAD (d) DBAC.

Now you are left with option (c) and (d) to examine. You read the sentences in the order given by these two options and use your methods again to determine which one is correct.

Is establishing links between two sentences easy?

Directions for Q1 to Q20: Each question has a number of sentences which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- A. Tigers have been known to eat up to 60 pounds (27 kilograms) of meat in one night, but more often they consume about 12 pounds (5 kilograms) during a meal.

B. It may take days for a tiger to finish eating its kill. The cat eats until it's full, and then covers the carcass with leaves and dirt.

C. When it's hungry again, the tiger comes back to feed some more, until the meat is gone.

(a) ABC (b) BAC (c) BCA (d) None of these
- A. Reasons include demand for tiger fur as well as for other body parts that many people use in traditional medicines.

B. Tigers' habitat has also dwindled seriously as humans have developed land for uses such as farming and logging.

C. The whole tiger species is endangered throughout its range.

(a) ABC (b) BAC (c) CAB (d) None of these

3. A. Connie St Louis, who wrote the original account of Sir Tim's speech which prompted the row that led him to resign from his posts at University College London and the Royal Society, told The London Evening Standard she has received "unpleasant" emails and tweets from his supporters.
B. The journalist who accused Nobel Prize-winning scientist Sir Tim Hunt of sexism said she has been the victim of Twitter trolls and accused the "establishment" of "bullying" and "protecting their own".
C. Ms St Louis, a lecturer in science journalism at City University, added: "It doesn't make me change my mind. I am standing by my story."
(a) ABC (b) CAB (c) BCA (d) BAC
4. A. Hamlet is an enigma.
B. His challenge to Guildenstern rings true for everyone who seeks to know him: "You would pluck out the heart of my mystery."
C. None of us ever really does.
D. No matter how many ways critics examine him, no absolute truth emerges.
(a) ABCD (b) ADBC (c) BCAD (d) None of these
5. A. The results, presented on Tuesday at the Alzheimer's Society annual research conference in Manchester, have been hailed as "hugely promising" because they involve medicines that are already known to be safe and well-tolerated in people – potentially cutting years from the timeline for drugs to reach patients.
B. Speaking ahead of her presentation, Giovanna Mallucci, professor of clinical neuroscience at the University of Cambridge, said: "It's really exciting. They're licensed drugs."
C. This means you'd do a straightforward basic clinical trial on a small group of patients because these are not new compounds, they're known drugs."
D. Two licensed drugs have been shown to halt brain degeneration in mice, raising the prospect of a rapid acceleration in the search for a medicine to beat Alzheimer's disease.
(a) ACBD (b) BDAC (c) CDAB (d) DABC
6. A. The latest research suggests that the build-up of abnormal amyloid proteins seen in Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and CJD are simply a visible symptom of neuro-degeneration, but not the root cause.
B. Instead, Prof Mallucci argues, the damage really occurs when a natural defence mechanism in the brain responds to the accumulation of plaques by switching off the production of all new proteins, wrecking the brain's ability to carry out essential repairs.
C. In mice with prion disease, a neurodegenerative disorder that scientists use as a model for dementia in mice, both treatments were shown to restore protein production, stop brain cells from dying off and prevent memory loss.
D. The drugs work by inhibiting an enzyme, called Perk that activates the defence mechanism.
(a) ABCD (b) BACD (c) DCBA (d) CABD
7. A. Now, you can get a keyring-friendly mini-pack, meaning that it can be on hand at all times.
B. It may be derided as a modish condiment, but it is extremely tasty, and sparks the kind of devotion that prompts fans of the bright red bottle to buy T-shirts with it on the front and say things like: "Oh, I have it with everything."
C. So, I decided to spend a day having it with everything.
D. Sriracha hot sauce, which originated in eastern Thailand, is a mix of garlic, sugar, chillis, vinegar and salt.
(a) ABCD (b) DBAC (c) CADB (d) BDAC
8. A. And dropped out after the first year.
B. Deep down I knew that what I really wanted to do was to write stories.
C. When I was growing up in Nigeria I was expected, as every student who did well was expected, to become a doctor.
D. But I did what I was supposed to do and I went into medical school.
(a) CBDA (b) ACBD (c) DCBA (d) BCDA

9. A. This is because at 11 p.m. on Tuesday night Greece failed to make a €1.6bn payment due to the International Monetary Fund, one of the country's creditors, thus becoming the first developed nation to go into "arrears" with the fund.
B. The effective sovereign default has ratcheted up pressure on the ECB to further restrict the funding available to banks, which have been swapping Greek government bonds for funding from the Frankfurt-based central bank.
C. Greece's banks have been shut since 29 June, after Mr Tsipras' surprise decision to hold a referendum prompted the European Central Bank (ECB) to limit the emergency lending available.
D. The ECB decided to maintain the current funding limit.
(a) CABD (b) BADC (c) DCBA (d) CBDA
10. A. "My opinion is that we need to invest for something to grow, whether that is a person, a company or a nation like Greece," Feeney explained to i100.co.uk.
B. His reasoning: there are 503 million people in the EU. We would only need to chip in about €3 each (the same price as a feta and olive salad) to raise the money.
C. With Greece's government and its European creditors hitting loggerheads over the impending deadline for its debt repayments, one 29-year-old from Yorkshire has come up with a novel solution.
D. Thom Feeney, who says he is fed up of "dithering" politicians, has set up a crowd funding page on IndieGoGo where he hopes to raise €1.6bn (£1.14bn) to help bail out the country.
(a) ABCD (b) CDBA (c) ACBD (d) DCBA
11. A. A story not only allows us to understand ourselves and how we live, it can also bring about change.
B. Forced Entertainment's retelling of the entire Shakespearean canon using household objects, from salt and pepper cellars to bottles of olive oil, is entirely serious.
C. One is simply the bare bones, but a story is something more; its meanings depend on the storyteller and how the tale is delivered, which parts are emphasised and which downplayed.
D. As the Mahabharata tells us at its beginning: "If you listen carefully, at the end you'll be someone else."
E. Not least because it points up the vast difference between telling a plot and telling a story.
(a) ACDBE (b) BECAD (c) DACBE (d) BEACD
12. A. But seen from abroad, the UK looks a haven of stability.
B. Consumers are spending and businesses are investing.
C. In the past, news of a deficit would have alarmed foreign holders of sterling.
D. They would have pulled their money out of the UK, prompting a fall in the value of the pound, which would have helped boost exports and trim imports, leading to an improvement in the balance of payments.
E. Growth was stronger in the first quarter at 0.4% than previously believed.
(a) CDAEB (b) ABDCE (c) CADBE (d) BADCE
13. A. At the age of twenty-one he wrote a treatise upon the binomial theorem which has had a European vogue.
B. But the man had hereditary tendencies of the most diabolical kind.
C. Moriarty is a man of good birth and excellent education, endowed by nature with a phenomenal mathematical faculty.
D. A criminal strain ran in his blood, which, instead of being modified, was increased and rendered infinitely more dangerous by his extraordinary mental powers.
E. On the strength of it, he won the mathematical chair at one of our smaller universities, and had, to all appearances, a most brilliant career before him.
(a) ACDEB (b) ABCED (c) CAEBC (d) CEBAD

14. A. Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate dull children in school from average or bright children, so that special education can be provided to the dull.
B. In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.
C. Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient and tests are developed to indicate what an average child of a certain age can do-what a 5-year-old can answer, but a 4-year-old cannot, for instance.
D. Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school needed special attention.
E. Intelligence can be measured by tests.
(a) CDABE (b) DECAB (c) EDACB (d) CBADE
15. A. If the market falls to reflect our notions of equity, government intervention may be needed to redistribute income.
B. Beyond the question of what to produce, we are also concerned about for whom output is to be produced.
C. In general, the market mechanism tends to answer the basic question of for whom to produce by distributing a larger share of total output to those with the most income.
D. Although this result may be efficient, it is not necessarily equitable.
E. Is the distribution of goods and services generated by the marketplace "fair"?
(a) BEACD (b) DCBEA (c) CBEAD (d) DACBE
16. A. I wanted to be taken seriously.
B. Not about the teaching material, because I was well prepared and I was teaching what I enjoyed.
C. The first time I taught a writing class in graduate school, I was worried.
D. I really wanted to wear my shiny lip gloss and my girly skirt, but I decided not to.
E. Instead I was worried about what to wear.
F. And I was worried that if I looked too feminine, I would not be taken seriously.
(a) ABDCEF (b) CBFDAE (c) CBEADF (d) ABCFED
17. A. One was in The Famous Victories of Henry V, created for the RSC's First Encounters programme, which cleverly takes a knife to both text and plot in a significantly pared-down version of both parts of Henry IV, plus Henry V.
B. And not a single one of them was exactly as it appears on the page.
C. The second was near the beginning of Ivo van Hove's Kings of War, performed in Dutch, which condenses several of Shakespeare's plays to explore the nature of kingship and the responsibilities of leaders.
D. The last was on Sunday night, watching some of Forced Entertainment's table-top Shakespeare live-streamed on the Guardian's website.
E. Were any of these performances less Shakespearean than a full, uncut performance of the original text in English?
F. Over the last couple of weeks I've seen three very different versions of the scene in Henry IV Part II, in which the future Henry V tries on his ailing father's crown.
G. I'd say a resounding no.
(a) ACBDEFG (b) GFEDACB (c) FBACDEG (d) DEGACBF
18. A. A bowl of hummus weighing 4,090kg.
B. The Lebanese fought back, making 10,452kg worth of hummus.
C. Its response?
D. As a Palestinian citizen of Israel, he takes his food history seriously, as do most residents of Abu Ghosh.

- E. That's why they were so affronted when in 2009 Lebanon unilaterally declared hummus Lebanese and made a bowl of it weighing 2,056kg to prove it.
- F. The chef's hummus has been voted by the Jewish Journal's food blog as the best in Israel and his village once held the Guinness world record for the biggest bowl of hummus.
- G. The village of Abu Ghosh wasn't having it.
- (a) GBCDEAF (b) FDEGCAB (c) AFBGDCE (d) ABCDEFG
19. A. Although there are large regional variations, it is not infrequent to find a large number of people sitting here and there and doing nothing.
- B. Once in office, they receive friends and relatives who feel free to call any time without prior appointment.
- C. While working, one is struck by the slow and clumsy actions and reactions, indifferent attitudes, procedure rather than outcome orientation, and the lack of consideration for others.
- D. Even those who are employed often come late to the office and leave early unless they are forced to be punctual.
- E. Work is not intrinsically valued in India)
- F. Quite often people visit ailing friends and relatives or go out of their way to help them in their personal matters even during office hours.
- (a) ECADBF (b) EADCFB (c) EADBFC (d) ABFCBE (e) None of these
20. A. It wasn't reviewed by any of the national newspapers or tipped to be a Christmas chart topper.
- B. But Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's We Should All Be Feminists might just be the most important book you read all year.
- C. Based on a TEDx talk the Nigerian writer gave in 2012, We Should All Be Feminists is a potent tour de force on the subject of gender equality; one that whispers rather than shouts and confides rather than chides.
- D. There is no excuse not to read it – particularly as it is just 52 pages long.
- E. A lunch break or commute would provide ample opportunity.
- F. Earlier this month, a short essay by a bestselling, prize-winning author was published with little fanfare.
- (a) FBDCAE (b) FADCBA (c) FADCBE (d) FABCDE

SESSION – 4

🔗 PARA-JUMBLES – II

Directions for Q1 to Q13: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are labeled A, B, C and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the five given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

1. 1. What does the state do in a country where tax morality is very low?
- A. It tries to spy upon the taxpayers.
- B. It investigates income sources and spending patterns.
- C. Exactly what the tax authority tries to do now even if inconsistently.
- D. It could also encourage people to denounce to the tax authorities any conspicuously prosperous neighbours why may be suspected of not paying their taxes properly.
6. The ultimate solution would be an Orwellian System.
- (a) BACD (b) DBAC (c) ABCD (d) DCBA

2. 1. The fragile Yugoslav State has uncertain future.
A. Thus there will surely be chaos and uncertainty if the people fail to settle their differences.
B. Sharp ideological differences already exist in the country.
C. Ethnic, regional, linguistic and material disparities are profound.
D. The country will also lose the excellent reputation it enjoyed in the international arena.
6. At worst, it will once more become vulnerable to international conspiracy and intrigue.
(a) BCAD (b) ADCB (c) ACBD (d) DBCA
3. 1. India's experience of industrialization is characteristic of the difficulties faced by a newly independent developing country.
A. In 1947 India was undoubtedly as underdeveloped country with one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world.
B. Indian industrialization was the result of a conscious deliberate policy of growth by an indigenous political elite.
C. Today India ranks fifth in the international community of nations if measured in terms of purchasing power.
D. Even today, however, the benefits of Indian industrialization since independence have not reached the masses.
6. In India has been a limited success; one more example of growth without development.
(a) CDAB (b) DCBA (c) CABD (d) BACD
4. 1. The New Economic Policy comprises the various policy measures and changes introduced since July 1991.
A. There is a common thread running through all these measures.
B. The objective is simple – to improve the efficiency of the system.
C. The regulator mechanism involving multitude of controls has fragmented the capacity and reduced competition even in the private sector.
D. The thrust of the new policy is towards creating a more competitive environment as a means to improving the productivity and efficiency of the economy.
6. This is to be achieved by removing the barriers and restriction on the entry and growth of firms.
(a) DCAB (b) ABCD (c) BDAC (d) CDBA
5. 1. Commercial energy consumption shows an increasing trend and poses a major challenge for the future.
A. The demand for petroleum during 1996-97 and 2006-07 is anticipated to 81 million tons and 125 million tons respectively.
B. According to the projections of the 14th power Survey Committee Report, the electricity generation requirements from utilities will be about 415 billion units by 1996-97 and 824 billion units by 2006-07.
C. The production of coal should reach 303 million tons by 1996-97 to achieve plan targets and 460 million tons by 2006-07.
D. The demand for petroleum products has already outstripped indigenous production.
6. Electricity is going to play a major role in the development of infrastructural facilities.
(a) DACB (b) CADB (c) BADC (d) ABCD
6. 1. Count Rumford is perhaps best known for his observations on the nature of heat.
A. He undertook several experiments in order to test the theories of the origin of frictional heat.
B. According to the calorists, the heat was produced by the "caloric" squeezed out of the chips in the process of separating them from the larger pieces of metal.
C. Lavoisier had introduced the term "caloric" for the weightless substance heat, and had included it among the chemical elements along with carbon, nitrogen and oxygen.

- D. In the ammunitions factory in Munich, Rumford noticed that a considerable degree of heat developed in a brass gun while it was being bored.
6. Rumford could not believe that the amount of heat generated could have come from the small amount of dust created.
- (a) ABCD (b) CBDA (c) ACDB (d) CDAB
7. 1. The death of cinema has been predicted annually.
- A. It hasn't happened.
- B. It was said that the television would kill it off-and indeed audiences plummeted, reaching a low in 1984.
- C. Film has enjoyed a renaissance, and audiences are now roughly double of what they were a decade ago.
- D. Then the home computer became the projected nemesis followed by satellite television.
6. Why? probably because even in the most atomized of societies, we human beings feel the need to share out fantasies and our excitement.
- (a) CADB (b) BDAC (c) ABDC (d) DABC
8. 1. Visual recognition involves storing and retrieving of memories.
- A. Psychologists of the Gestalt school maintain that objects are recognized as a whole in a parallel procedure.
- B. Neural activity, triggered by the eye, forms an image in the brain's memory system that constitutes an internal representation of the viewed object.
- C. Controversy surrounds the question of whether recognition is a single one-step procedure or a serial step-by-step one.
- D. When an object is encountered again, it is matched with its internal recognition and thereby recognized.
6. The internal representation is matched with the retinal image in single operation.
- (a) DBAC (b) DCAB (c) BDCA (d) CABD
9. 1. The history of mammals dates back at least to Triassic time.
- A. Miocene and Pliocene time was marked by culmination of several groups and continued approach towards modern characters.
- B. Development was retarded, however until the sudden acceleration of evolutionary change that occurred in the oldest Paleocene.
- C. In the Oligocene Epoch, there was further improvement, with appearance of some new lines and extinction of theories.
- D. This led in Eocene time to increase in average size, larger mental capacity, and special adaptations for different modes of life.
6. The peak of the career of mammals in variety and average large size was attained in this epoch.
- (a) BDCA (b) ACDB (c) BCDA (d) ACBD
10. 1. The wind had savage allies.
- A. If it had not been for my closely fitted helmet, the explosions might have shattered my eardrums.
- B. The first clap of thunder came as a deafening explosion that literally shook my teeth.
- C. I did not hear the thunder I actually felt it – an almost unbearable physical experience.
- D. I saw lightning all around me in every shape imaginable.
6. It was raining so torrentially that I thought I would drown in mid air.
- (a) BCAD (b) CADB (c) CBDA (d) ACDB

11. 1. Managers need to differentiate among those who commit an error once, those who are repetitively errant but can be corrected, and those who are basically wicked.
- A. The persons in this category will resort to sweet-talk and make all sorts of promises on being caught, but, at the first opportunity will revert to their bad ways.
- B. Managers must take ruthless action against the basically wicked and ensure their separation from the organization at the earliest.
- C. The first category needs to be corrected softly and duly counseled; the second category should be dealt with firmly and duly counseled till they realize the danger of persisting with their errant behavior.
- D. It is the last category of whom the managers must be most wary.
6. The punishment must be fair and based on the philosophy of giving all the possible opportunities and help prior to taking ruthless action.
- (a) ADCB (b) CDAB (c) CADB (d) BDAC
12. 1. Many space enthusiasts now warn that only private enterprise will truly drive human expansion into space, and yet America's government keeps ignoring them.
- A. It may seem surprising, but there are large numbers of people who would spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on a trip into space.
- B. Tourism and entertainment are both possibilities.
- C. Two people, so far, have spent \$20 m, and another two are on their way.
- D. What might cause market forces to take up the mission?
6. Film and television companies would also spend tens of millions if they could.
- (a) DCAB (b) BACD (c) DBAC (d) ACBD
13. 1. Jane Austen died and came back as a fantasy writer.
- A. The book itself has been called, by a media ever eager to summarise even 800-pages hardcover tomes into a snappy catchphrase. "Harry Potter for adults".
- B. Unlike her previous avatar, the 21st century Ms Clarke (nee Austen) seems to be enjoying the attention showered upon her and far from publishing her first book under a pseudonym, has been a central performer at her own media circus.
- C. The book, which she now calls her "debut", began attracting media attention long before publication and on release it's been universally lauded.
- D. In her new avatar, she calls herself Susanna Clarke, lives in Cambridge, and has authored a fat historical fantasy novel set in the year 1860.
6. It's also been praised by perhaps the best living author of British fantasy novels, Neil Gaiman, as "unquestionably the finest English novel of the fantastic written in the past seventy years."
- (a) BADC (b) DBCA (c) DCAB (d) DCBA

Directions for Q14 to Q20: The first and the last parts of the sentence are marked 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and marked-P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the five combinations is correct.

14. 1. It depends upon the
- P. a new heaven on earth or to destroy
- Q. user, whether science will be used to create
- R. the word in a
- S. outlook and mentality of the
6. common conflagration.
- (a) PQRS (b) SPQR (c) QPRS (d) SQPR

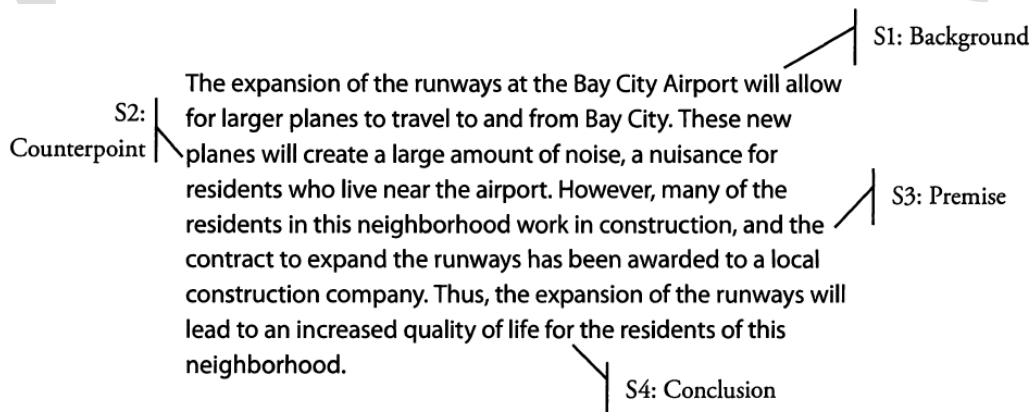
15. 1. The English
P. plundered the country
Q. and raw materials,
R. as a result, the Company became rich
S. of precious mineral wealth
6. and the Indian people became poor.
(a) PQSR (b) SQPR (c) SRQP (d) PSQR
16. 1. The power and pride
P. for in the courage
Q. of Sparta was above all
R. discipline and skill of these troops
S. in its army,
6. it found its security and its ideal.
(a) SPRQ (b) PQRS (c) QSPR (d) PRQS
17. 1. It is the
P. the careful observer
R. which gives even the
6. their value.
Q. apparently trivial phenomena
S. intelligent eye of
(a) SPRQ (b) PQRS (c) QSPR (d) PRQS
18. 1. Nuclear test explosions
P. food as well as
Q. present and future generations
R. directly injuring the
S. take place, contaminating air and water and
6. of mankind.
(a) RQSP (b) PSQR (c) SPRQ (d) PQRS
19. 1. The club is an
P. nearby municipal school, for the children
Q. proper and healthy functioning of a
R. are constantly disturbed by its
S. intolerable nuisance to the
6. bizarre activities.
(a) QSRP (b) SQPR (c) PQRS (d) RPSQ
20. 1. What the country needs
P. and change tactics
Q. who would encourage players
R. are coaches and officials
S. to read the game as it progresses
6. accordingly.
(a) RQPS (b) SPRQ (c) QSPR (d) RQSP

SESSION – 5 TO 6

SESSION – 7

CRITICAL REASONING

- Critical Reasoning questions involve reading brief arguments (each argument is generally one to three sentences long) and answering questions relating to those arguments.
- In order to analyze arguments, it is important to understand their basic structure:
- **Premises + (Assumptions) = Conclusion**
- In words, premises and assumptions lead to a conclusion.
- **PREMISES are STATED** pieces of information or evidence that generally provide support for the given conclusion.
- **ASSUMPTIONS are UNSTATED** parts of the argument that are NECESSARY to reach the given conclusion.
- **The main point of the argument is the CONCLUSION**, which is logically supported by the assumptions and premises. Conclusions are in the form of an opinion or a claim.
- Here is an example of Critical Reasoning argument...



- There are two broad things we need to understand in order to answer Critical Reasoning questions effectively and efficiently.
- We need to understand the specific information given for that question, and also how to conduct the necessary reasoning to answer a question of this type.

Question Types

The four major question types in Critical Reasoning are as follows:

- (1) Find the Assumption
- (2) Draw a Conclusion
- (3) Strengthen the Conclusion
- (4) Weaken the Conclusion

- Notice that three of the four major question types involve finding the conclusion in order to answer the question, and the fourth requires us to find the conclusion itself among the answer choices. Clearly, the conclusion is the most important part of each argument!

You may also encounter any of seven minor question types:

- Explain an Event or Discrepancy
- Analyze the Argument Structure
- Evaluate the Conclusion
- Fill in the Blanks
- Resolve a Problem
- Provide an Example
- Mimic the Argument
- Classify Statements as True/False based on Content

How to Approach Critical Reasoning Questions?

1. Read the question stem first, and determine what type of question you are facing.
2. Read the passage critically; analyze the basic components of the argument in light of the question.
3. Formulate a correct answer to the question in your head or on scratch paper.
4. Attack the answer choices until only one remains.

Statements and Inferences

Directions for Q1 and Q2: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

1. **Statement:**

Country Y has sought the help of country X, to catch the notorious don. Because of this request, country X is caught between the devil and the deep sea.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above statement?

- (a) Country X does not want to antagonize Country Y or the don.
- (b) The don is in country X.
- (c) Country X can find out the whereabouts of the don.
- (d) The don is involved in illegal activities.

2. **Statement:**

If we throw ethics to the winds and dance with the powerful, we must remember that we may step on the devil's tail. So let's dance with caution.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above statement?

- (a) Dancing with the powerful is necessary.
- (b) One has to throw ethics to the winds if one wants to dance with the devil.
- (c) The powerful are devils.
- (d) None of these

Statements and Course of Action

Directions for Q3 and Q4: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

3. Now-a-days, many sky scrapers are coming up, leaving no place for children to play. The children are forced to play on the roads, sometimes causing accidents. Some parents do not allow their children to play, leading to lack of physical exercise.

Which of the following would be the most appropriate course of action to solve the problem?

- (a) Parents should set up a gym in the house for the physical exercise of the children.
- (b) The authorities should not allow building of skyscrapers so that the children will get a playground at convenient distances.
- (c) Children should play in school playgrounds.
- (d) None of these

4. Software companies are setting up their offices in the city. Many people from various states are coming to the city for the job. As the number of people in the city is increasing at a rapid pace, the people are facing problems in finding residential dwellings. The rentals have doubled in one year in the city, despite having rent control acts. Very few houses or hostels are available at affordable rents.

Which of the following would be the most appropriate course of action to solve the problem?

- (a) Do not allow the software companies to enter the city.
- (b) The authorities should enact one more rent control act.
- (c) Authorities should build new buildings.
- (d) None of these

Statements and Conclusions

Directions for Q5 and Q6: In each of the following questions a statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. Mark your answer as:

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If neither I nor II follows.
- (d) If both I and II follow.

5. **Statement:**

The constitutional amendment carried out in the monsoon session of Parliament prohibits child labour in any organization.

Conclusions:

- I. All employers in India must abide by the new rule.
- II. All the victims of child labour will now enroll in schools.

6. **Statement:**

Company ABC has an envious track record in manufacturing top quality cameras with the latest innovations, which ensures that the end user gets excellent pictures even in bad weather conditions.

Conclusions:

- I. No other company has got as much recognition as ABC in this sector.
- II. Even a layman can take great photographs using the cameras made by ABC.

Directions for Q7 and Q8: In each question below is given a statement followed by possible consequences. Find which of the consequence is most likely.

7. Statement:

Many houses collapsed and many families were left homeless due to a major earthquake that shook Lathur district, which lies in a seismically sensitive zone.

Possible consequences:

- (A) The Government may build a huge multi-storeyed building to give shelter to those who lost their houses.
- (B) The government may provide make-shift arrangements for those who lost their houses.
- (C) The people may relocate to other districts.

- (a) Only A and B (b) Only B (c) Only A (d) Only B and C

8. Statement:

The Meteorological Department cautioned the government that heavy rains and floods may occur in the next two days.

Possible Consequences:

- (A) The government may evacuate the people from low lying areas.
- (B) The meteorological department may make arrangements to supply food to the people in the areas that could get affected.
- (C) The government may collect money from the public to help the people who could get affected by the floods.

- (a) All of A, B and C (b) Only A and B (c) Only A and C (d) Only A

Directions for Q9 and Q10: Read the following questions and answer accordingly.

Passage Analysis

9. Prolonged spells of hot, dry weather at the end of the grape-growing season typically reduce a vineyard's yield, because the grapes stay relatively small. In years with such weather, wine producers can make only a relatively small quantity of wine from a given area of vineyards. Nonetheless, in regions where wine producers generally grow their own grapes, analysts typically expect a long, hot, dry spell late in the growing season to result in increased revenues for local wine producers.

Which of the following, if true, does most to justify the analysts' expectation?

- (a) The lower a vineyard's yield, the lesser the labor required to harvest the grapes.
- (b) Long, hot, dry spells at the beginning of the grape-growing season are rare, but they can have a devastating effect on a vineyard's yield.
- (c) Grapes grown for wine production are typically made into wine at or near the vineyard in which they were grown.
- (d) Grapes that have matured in hot, dry weather make significantly better wine than ordinary grapes.

10. In the past, most children who went sledding in the winter snow in Verland used wooden sleds with runners and steering bars. Ten years ago, smooth plastic sleds became popular, they go faster than wooden sleds but are harder to steer and slow. The concern that plastic sleds are more dangerous is clearly borne out by the fact that the number of children injured while sledding was much higher last winter than it was 10 years ago.

Which of the following, if true in Verland, most seriously undermines the force of the evidence cited?

- (a) A few children still use traditional wooden sleds.
- (b) Very few children wear any kind of protective gear, such as helmets, while sledding.
- (c) Plastic sleds can be used in a much wider variety of snow conditions than wooden sleds can.
- (d) Most sledding injuries occur when a sled collides with a tree, a rock, or another sled.

Strengthening & Weakening An Argument

11. Until now only injectable vaccines against influenza have been available. They have been primarily used by older adults who are at risk for complications from influenza. A new vaccine administered in a nasal spray form has proven effective in preventing influenza in children. Since children are significantly more likely than adults to contract and spread influenza, making the new vaccine widely available for children will greatly reduce the spread of influenza across the population.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- (a) If a person receives both the nasal spray and the injectable vaccine, they do not interfere with each other.
- (b) The new vaccine uses the same mechanism to ward off influenza as injectable vaccines do.
- (c) Government subsidies have kept the injectable vaccines affordable for adults.
- (d) Many parents would be more inclined to have their children vaccinated against influenza if it did not involve an injection.

Directions for Q12: Read the following questions and answer accordingly.

Passage Analysis

Strengthening & Weakening An Argument

12. Motorists in a certain country frequently complain that traffic congestion is much worse now than it was 20 years ago. No real measure of how much traffic congestion there was 20 years ago exists, but the motorists complaints are almost certainly unwarranted. The country's highway capacity has tripled in the last twenty years, thanks to a vigorous highway construction program, whereas the number of automobiles registered in the country has increased by only 75 percent.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- (a) Most automobile travel is local, and the networks of roads and streets in the country's settled areas have changed little over the last 20 years.
- (b) Gasoline prices are high, and miles traveled per car per year have not changed much over the last 20 years.
- (c) The country's urban centers have well-developed public transit systems that carry most of the people who commute into those centers.
- (d) The average age of automobiles registered in the country is lower now than it was 20 years ago.

Statements and Assumptions

Directions for Q13: In each question below is given a statement followed by several assumptions. Find which of the assumption is implicit in the statement.

13. Statement:

Radios are fast getting replaced by transistors.

Assumptions:

- I. Transistors are superior to radios.
 - II. Government has banned manufacturing of radios.
- (a) Only (I) is implicit
 - (b) Only (II) is implicit
 - (c) Either (I) or (II) is implicit
 - (d) Neither (I) nor (II) is implicit

Directions for Q17: Read the given statements and answer according to the questions given.

17. Scientists warn of a global warming, a 'greenhouse effect' resulting from increased atmospheric pollutants, including carbon dioxide from the burning of wood, coal and oil. A coal-industry spokesperson says that the effect need not cause concern in the near future if, as some scientists believe, the Earth faces another ice age within the next thousand years since each calamity could cancel out the other.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most serious doubt on the conclusion of the spokesperson?

- (a) There is a general cyclical pattern in the recurrence of ice ages on Earth.
- (b) The disastrous results of the greenhouse effect have begun to occur and will probably intensify within the next fifty years.
- (c) Trees absorb some of the carbon dioxide in the lower atmosphere and produce oxygen, which is not a pollutant.
- (d) Much of the carbon dioxide currently being produced comes not from coal but from the burning of trees cleared from large areas of tropical rain forest.

Critical Reasoning Exercise

18. Insect Infestations in certain cotton growing regions of the world have caused dramatic increases of cotton on the world market. Knowing that cotton plants mature quickly, many soybean growers in Ortovia plan to cease growing soybeans, the price of which has long been stable and to begin raising cotton instead, thereby taking advantage of the high price of cotton to increase their income significantly over the next several years.

Which of the following, if true, most calls into question the reasoning on which the plan is based?

- (a) The cost of raising soybeans has increased significantly over the past several years and is expected to continue to climb.
 - (b) Tests of a newly developed, inexpensive pesticide have shown it to be both environmentally safe and effective against the insects that have infected the cotton crops.
 - (c) In the past several years, there has been no sharp increase in the demand for cotton, and for goods made out of cotton.
 - (d) Many consumers consider cotton cloth a necessity rather than a luxury and would be willing to pay significantly higher prices for cotton goods than they are currently paying.
 - (e) The species of insect that has infested the cotton plants has never been known to infest soybean plants
19. Finding of a survey of Systems magazine subscribers: Thirty percent of all merchandise orders placed by subscribers in response to advertisements in the magazine last year were placed by subscribers under age thirty-five.
- Finding of a survey of advertisers in Systems magazine: Most of the merchandise orders placed in response to advertisements in Systems last year were placed by people under age thirty-five.
- For both of the findings to be accurate, which of the following must be true?
- (a) More subscribers to Systems who have never ordered merchandise in response to advertisements in the magazine are age thirty-five or over than are under age thirty-five.
 - (b) Among subscribers to Systems, the proportion who are under age thirty-five was considerably lower last year than it is now.
 - (c) Most merchandise orders placed in response to advertisements in Systems last year were placed by Systems subscribers over age thirty-five.
 - (d) Last year, the average dollar amount of merchandise orders placed was less for subscribers under age thirty-five than for those aged thirty-five or over.
 - (e) Last year many people who placed orders for merchandise in response to advertisements in Systems were not subscribers to the magazine.

20. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

Concerned about the well-being of its elderly citizens, the government of Runagia decided two years ago to increase by 20 percent the government-provided pension paid to all Runagians over 65. Inflation in the intervening period has been negligible, and the increase has been duly received by all eligible Runagians. Nevertheless, many of them are no better off financially than they were before the increase, in large part because _____.

- (a) they rely entirely on the government pension for their income.
- (b) runagian banks are so inefficient that it can take up to three weeks to cash a pension check.
- (c) they buy goods whose prices tend to rise especially fast in times of inflation.
- (d) the pension was increased when the number of elderly Runagians below the poverty level reached an all-time high.
- (e) in Runagia children typically supplement the income of elderly parents, but only by enough to provide them with a comfortable living

SESSION – 8

CONSOLIDATED LEARNING

Directions for Q1 to Q5: Read the following short passages and pick the best option for the questions that follow.

Comprehensive lifestyle changes including a better diet and more exercise can lead not only to a better physique, but also to swift and dramatic changes at the genetic level, U.S. researchers said on Monday. In a small study, the researchers tracked 30 men with low-risk prostate cancer who decided against conventional medical treatment such as surgery and radiation or hormone therapy.

The men underwent three months of major lifestyle changes, including eating a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, legumes and soy products, moderate exercise such as walking for half an hour a day, and an hour of daily stress management methods such as meditation. As expected, they lost weight, lowered their blood pressure and saw other health improvements. But the researchers found more profound changes when they compared prostate biopsies taken before and after the lifestyle changes. After the three months, the men had changes in activity in about 500 genes -- including 48 that were turned on and 453 genes that were turned off. The activity of disease-preventing genes increased while a number of disease-promoting genes, including those involved in prostate cancer and breast cancer, shut down, according to the study published in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The research was led by Dr. Dean Ornish, head of the Preventive Medicine Research Institute in Sausalito, California, and a well-known author advocating lifestyle changes to improve health. "It's an exciting finding because so often people say, 'Oh, it's all in my genes, what can I do?' Well, it turns out you may be able to do a lot," Ornish, who is also affiliated with the University of California, San Francisco, said in a telephone interview. "In just three months, I can change hundreds of my genes simply by changing what I eat and how I live?" That's pretty exciting," Ornish said. "The implications of our study are not limited to men with prostate cancer."

1. The article basically states that a healthy lifestyle
 - (a) can even alter your genes for the better.
 - (b) has no effect on your genes.
 - (c) is good for the environment.

2. Apart from eating healthy food and exercising, the men in the study
 - (a) were put under a lot of stress.
 - (b) were taught stress management methods.
 - (c) were given a lot of meat.
3. In total, how many genes changed as a result of the healthy lifestyle?
 - (a) 48
 - (b) 453
 - (c) 500
4. What happened to some of the disease-causing genes?
 - (a) Their activity increased
 - (b) Their activity decreased
 - (c) There was very little change in their activity
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the article? - The men in the study
 - (a) complained about headaches
 - (b) lost weight
 - (c) lowered their blood pressure

Directions for Q6 to Q8: Read the following short passages and pick the best option for the questions that follow.

6. Guillemots are birds of Arctic regions. They feed on fish that gather beneath these sheets of floating ice, and they nest on nearby land. Guillemots need 80 consecutive snow-free days in a year to raise their chicks, so until average temperatures in the Arctic began to rise recently, the Guillemots' range was limited to the southernmost Arctic coast. Therefore, if the warming continues, the Guillemots' range will probably be enlarged by being extended northward along the coast.

What of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- (a) Even if the warming trend continues, there will still be years in which Guillemot chicks are killed by an unusually early snow.
 - (b) If the Arctic warming continues, Guillemots' current predators are likely to succeed in extending their own range farther north.
 - (c) Guillemots nest in coastal areas, where temperatures are generally higher than in inland areas.
 - (d) If the Arctic warming continues, much of the thin ice in the southern Arctic will disappear.
7. Gortland has long been narrowly self-sufficient in both grain and meat. However, as per capita income in Gortland has risen toward the world average, per capita consumption of meat has also risen towards the world average, and it takes several pounds of grain to produce one pound of meat. Therefore, per capita income will continue to rise, whereas domestic grain production will not increase, Gortland will soon have to import either grain or meat or both.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- (a) The total acreage devoted to grain production in Gortland will soon decrease.
 - (b) Importing either grain or meat will not result in a significantly higher percentage of Gortlander's incomes being spent on food than is currently the case.
 - (c) The per capita consumption of meat in Gortland is increasing at roughly the same rate across all income levels.
 - (d) People in Gortland who increase their consumption of meat will not radically decrease their consumption of grain.

8. Some economists view the Kennedy-Johnson tax cut of 1964, which radically reduced corporate and individual taxes, as the impetus for the substantial prosperity enjoyed by the United States in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the claim that the tax cut of 1964 was the impetus for economic prosperity?

- (a) Modernized, more productive factories were built in the late 1960's as a result of funds made available by the tax cut.
- (b) Improved economic conditions in Western Europe and Japan resulted in substantially increased demand for United States manufactured goods in the late 1960's.
- (c) The tax cut of 1964 contained regulations concerning tax shelters that prompted investors to transfer their savings to more economically productive investments.
- (d) Personal income after taxes rose in the years following 1964.

Directions for Q9: Read each of the short passages given below and choose the option best representing the theme of the passage.

9. The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid. One anomaly is that on freezing water expands, whereas most liquids contract on cooling. For this reason, ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom. If the ice sank, the hydrosphere would soon be frozen, except for a thin layer of surface melt water during summer. Then, all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm and cold currents, which moderates climate, would stop.
- (a) One of the properties of ice, i.e., floating on water, plays the main role in moderating the climate.
 - (b) The anomaly of water expanding on cooling is a boon for the moderation of climate and for all aquatic life.
 - (c) The strange characteristics of the hydrosphere make the floating of ice possible on water bodies.
 - (d) Ice does not sink in water; this property of ice has ensured the preservation of all aquatic life.
10. One theory of the Moon's origin is that the Earth, early in its development, was a rapidly rotating body of molten rock in which most of the iron had settled to the core; some of this fluid was cast off from the surface of the spinning mass and later solidified to form the Moon.

Which of the following statement can be most directly inferred from the above?

- (a) The Moon is the only sizable heavenly body in orbit around the Earth.
 - (b) The Moon has proportionally less iron at its core than the Earth does.
 - (c) The surface of the Moon solidified after the surface of the Earth did.
 - (d) Most of the fluid cast off from the Earth was dispersed into outer space.
11. Hindustan Lever Limited (HLL), a subsidiary of the giant corporation Unilever, is the largest consumer company in India. Following its merger with Kwality, it has become the largest company in the ice-cream industry. HLL's mergers and acquisitions route has provided it access to new high growth business segments like ice-creams, cosmetics, etc. HLL enjoys the reputation of being one of the most investor-friendly companies with an excellent dividend track record and a high average payout ratio.

Which of these can be deduced from the passage?

- (a) HLL's growth is organic and hence it is dominant in the Indian market.
- (b) HLL is rethinking its survival strategy, shunning its complacency, in the wake of the opening of the economy.
- (c) HLL has merged with Kwality to emerge as India's largest ice-cream company.
- (d) All of the above

12. A major impediment to wide acceptance of electric vehicles even on the part of people who use their cars almost exclusively for commuting is the inability to use electric vehicles for occasional extended trips. In an attempt to make purchasing electric vehicles more attractive to commuters, one electric vehicle producer is planning to offer customers three days free rental of a conventional car for every 1,000 miles that they drive their electric vehicle.

Which of the following, if true, most threatens the plan's prospects for success?

- (a) Many electric vehicles that are used for commercial purposes are not needed for extended trips.
 - (b) Because a majority of commuters drive at least 100 miles a week, the cost to the producer of making good the offer would add considerably to the already high price of electric vehicles.
 - (c) The relatively long time it takes to recharge the battery of an electric vehicle can easily be fitted into the regular patterns of car use characteristics of commuters.
 - (d) Although electric vehicles are essentially emission-free in actual use, generating the electricity necessary for charging as electric vehicle's battery can burden the environment.
13. The increase in the number of newspaper articles exposed as fabrications serves to bolster the contention that publishers are more interested in boosting circulation than in printing the truth. Even minor publications have staff to check such obvious fraud.

The argument above assumes that

- (a) newspaper stories exposed as fabrications are a recent phenomenon.
 - (b) everything a newspaper prints must be factually verifiable.
 - (c) fact checking is more comprehensive for minor publications than for major ones.
 - (d) the publishers of newspapers are the people who decide what to print in their newspapers.
14. A common defense of sport hunting is that it serves a vital wildlife-management function, without which countless animals would succumb to starvation and disease. This defense leads to the overly hasty conclusion that sport hunting produces a healthier population of animals.

Which of the following, if true, best supports the author's claim that sport hunting does not necessarily produce a healthier population of animals?

- (a) For many economically depressed families, hunting helps keep food on the table.
- (b) Wildlife species encroach on farm crops when other food supplies become scarce.
- (c) Over population of a species causes both strong and weak animals in a population.
- (d) Sport hunters tend to pursue the biggest and healthiest animals in a population.

Directions for Q15 and 16: Each question has a number of sentences which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

15. A. So it is not always a blessing to have house servants.
B. Sometimes he may even teach bad habits to our children.
C. Or he may be lazy.
D. He may be dishonest.
E. A servant might not always be a trustworthy fellow.
(a) ABCDE (b) DEABC (c) CDEAB (d) EDCBA
16. A. When I speak of intelligence, I include two things.
B. There is one great defect in traditional morality.
C. The other is receptivity to knowledge.
D. One is actual knowledge.
E. It puts low store by intelligence.
(a) BEADC (b) CDAEB (c) AEBCD (d) EBCDA

Directions for Q17 and 18: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are labeled A, B, C and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the five given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

17. 1. The smaller mobile phones get; the more functions they seem to acquire.
A. Beginning early next year, TU Media, a consortium of SK Telecom and other Korean companies, will be beaming television programmes via satellite to special Digital Multimedia Broadcasting phones.
B. The phones, made by Samsung, have 5.5 centimetre screens and cost \$700.
C. Now a South Korean firm is rolling out mobiles that double as televisions—and high-definition ones, at that.
D. Based on early tests, executives at TU Media think that the new service will improve on SK's existing cellular-based television phone service, which has 3 million subscribers but is often interrupted due to poor transmission.
6. The biggest problem, though, is coming up with programming.
(a) BDAC (b) BADC (c) CABD (d) CBAD (e) CADB
18. In the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century British society, on top was the royalty, followed by the aristocracy, then by the gentry, and then by the lower classes, who made up the vast majority of the population.
1. The social status of aristocrats was a formal and settled matter, because aristocrats had official titles.
B. Although the gentry, or upper middle class, possessed servants and often large estates, they held a nonetheless fragile social position.
C. Members of the gentry, however, held no titles, and their status was thus subject to change.
D. A man might see himself as a gentleman but find, to his embarrassment, that his neighbours did not share this view.
6. A discussion of whether or not a man was really a gentleman would consider such questions as how much land he owned, how many tenants and servants he had, how he spoke, whether he kept horses and a carriage, and whether his money came from land or "trade"—gentlemen scorned banking and commercial activities.
(a) ABCD (b) BACD (c) ACBD (d) DBCA

Directions for Q19 and Q20: The first and the last parts of the sentence are marked 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and marked-P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the five combinations is correct.

19. 1. The need of administration
P. which could bring together
Q. language of the rulers should be the one li
R. apart from those of liberal education
S. render it necessary that English, as the
6. linguistic areas.
(a) RSQP (b) SRQP (c) PQRS (d) QSPR
20. 1. Economic domination
P. anger and
R. of persons speaking
6. a sense of revolt.
Q. a different language
S. often causes
(a) PSRQ (b) QRPS (c) RQPS (d) RQSP