philosopher and social commentator Herbert Spencer. Nowhere did Spencer have a larger or more   
enthusiastic following than in the United States, where such works as ―Social Statics   and ―The  
 Data of Ethics   were celebrated as powerful justifications for laissezfaire capitalism. Competition was  
 preordained; its result was progress; and any institution that stood in the way of individual liberties   
was violating the natural order. ―Survival of the fittest  —a phrase that Charles Darwin took from  
 Spencer—made free competition a social as well as a natural law. Spencer was, arguably, the single  
 most influential systematic thinker of the nineteenth century, but his influence, compared with that of   
Darwin, Marx, or Mill, was short-lived. In 1937, the Harvard sociologist Talcott Parsons asked, ―  
Who now reads Spencer?   Seventy years later, the question remains pertinent, even if no one now   
reads Talcott Parsons, either. In his day, Spencer was the greatest of philosophical hedgehogs: his   
popularity stemmed from the   Page 54 fact that he had one big, easily grasped idea and a mass of   
more particular ideas that supposedly flowed from the big one. The big idea was evolution, but, while  
 Darwin applied it to species change, speculating about society and culture only with reluctance,   
Spencer saw evolution working everywhere. ―This law of organic progress is the law of all progress,   
  he wrote, ―whether it be in the development of the Earth, in the development of Life upon its   
surface, in the development of Society, of Government, of Manufactures, of Commerce, of Language,  
 Literature, Science, [or] Art.   Spencer has been tagged as a social Darwinist, but it would be more   
correct to think of Darwin as a biological Spencerian. Spencer was very well known as an evolutionist  
 long before Darwin‘s ―On the Origin of Species   was published, in 1859, and people who had limited   
interest in the finches of the Galápagos had a great interest in whether the state should provide for   
the poor or whether it was right to colonize India.

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why did Spencer have a large enthusiastic following in the United States?

Op 1: Because he believed in Darwin's theory of evolution

Op 2: Because his work was perceived to justify capitalism

Op 3: Because he was a English philosopher

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following will the author agree to?

Op 1: Mill, Marx and Darwin are more famous than Spencer as of today.

Op 2: Spencer is more famous than Mill, Marx and Darwin as of today.

Op 3: Mill, Darwin, Marx and Spencer are equally famous

Op 4: Mill, Darwin, Marx and Parsons are very famous today today.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does Talcott Parson's statement, "Who now reads Spencer?" imply?

Op 1: No one read Spencer in 1937

Op 2: He is asking a question to his students.

Op 3: Everyone should read Spencer

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could possibly "laissez-faire" mean as inferred from the context in which it has been used in the passage?

Op 1: Restricted

Op 2: Not interfered by the government

Op 3: Unprincipled

Op 4: Uncompetitive

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, why was Spencer so popular in the 19th Century?

Op 1: He supported capitalism

Op 2: He extended Darwin's theory of evolution to a lot of things.

Op 3: He had one broad and simple idea and many specific ideas flowed from it.

Op 4: He was a friend of Parson's.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author most likely to agree to in the following?

Op 1: Darwin's idea of evolution preceded that of Spencer

Op 2: Both Darwin and Spencer got the idea of the evolution at the same time

Op 3: Spencer's idea of evolution preceded that of Darwin

Op 4: Darwin and Spencer worked on totally different models of evolution

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What must have been the most-likely response/reaction of the New York audience to Spencer's talk in 1882?

Op 1: Vindication

Op 2: Surprise

Op 3: Happiness

Op 4: Depression

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which people is the author referring to in the statement: "people who had limited interest in the finches of the Galápagos"?

Op 1: People who were not interested in the bird finch

Op 2: People who were not interested in finches in particular from Galapagos.

Op 3: People who were not interested in animal species or natural evolution

Op 4: People who did not have interest in birds.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Passage

Passage not available

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What of the following is true about Christensen and Mead?

Op 1: They are in complete disagreement

Op 2: They are in partial agreement

Op 3: They are in complete agreement

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What best describes the statement: "Build a worse mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door." ?

Op 1: Factual

Op 2: Celebratory

Op 3: Satirical

Op 4: Cynical

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the statements is the author of the passage most likely to agree to?

Op 1: Internet is a successful instance of Christensen's innovation model.

Op 2: Internet is an instance of Christensen's model of innovation, but unsuccessful.

Op 3: Internet is an instance of Mead's type I innovation, but unsuccessful.

Op 4: Internet is an successful instance of Mead's type I innovation.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, what is the problem companies had with the internet?

Op 1: It's quality never improved.

Op 2: It helped the consumers.

Op 3: The companies could not make money with it.

Op 4: It was an instance of Mead's Type II innovation.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the author imply by the phrase thanks mainly to "The Innovator's Dilemma," in the first paragraph?

Op 1: The author wants to thank Christenson for writing the book.

Op 2: The author is obliged to Christenson for writing the book.

Op 3: The author implies that the phrase "Build a worse…" comes from Christenson's book

Op 4: The author is being sarcastic towards Christenson's book.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which segment of society are initial users to Christensen's "disruptive technology" and Type One innovation of Mead?

Op 1: Economically high and low respectively

Op 2: Economically low and high respectively

Op 3: Both economically low

Op 4: Both economically high

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does 'giddy' mean in context of it's usage in the third paragraph of the passage?

Op 1: Those suffering of vertigo

Op 2: Unhealthy

Op 3: Light-hearted

Op 4: Nervous

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What does the statement of Schumpeter imply?

Op 1: One should make mail coaches instead of rail roads.

Op 2: One should make rail roads instead of mail coaches.

Op 3: Incremental changes cannot lead to an innovation

Op 4: Innovations are irreversible changes.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author of the passage most likely to agree to?

Op 1: Social networking has benefited corporate sector to a large extent.

Op 2: Social networking is not useful for corporate sector.

Op 3: Social networking may benefit the corporate sector to some extent.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : According to the author, how does social networking help recruitment?

Op 1: By increasing the reach in a super-linear fashion.

Op 2: Making available a larger pool of passive candidates.

Op 3: Since enthusiastic teenagers are also on the network.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following is an appropriate title for the passage?

Op 1: Social Networking and Business

Op 2: Social Networks

Op 3: Ethics of Social Networking in Business

Op 4: Social Networking: Pros and Cons

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following statements is Reid Hoffman most likely to agree to?

Op 1: Social network is only useful for recruiting.

Op 2: Social networking has other uses apart from recruiting.

Op 3: Social networking has not impacted business much.

Op 4: The prime use of social networking is for Hedge funds.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What meaning of avid could you infer from the passage?

Op 1: Dormant

Op 2: Unprincipled

Op 3: Unwanted

Op 4: Enthusiastic

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the most probable context in which the author is talking about Pizza Hut?

Op 1: Social networking did not benefit it.

Op 2: Social networking was a big success for it.

Op 3: Social networking created problems for it.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Why does the author call Lotus Connections a social software platform?

Op 1: Because it is used for knowledge management.

Op 2: It has a feature to allow employees to interact and cooperate with each other.

Op 3: Because IBM developed it.

Op 4: Because the service team can get in touch with the right engineers using it.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 2

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What are the hurdles that social networking has to overcome in order to benefit the business world?

Op 1: Issue of confidentiality.

Op 2: Misalignment of interests.

Op 3: Misalignment of interests and confidentiality.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is the author likely to agree to in the following?

Op 1: Some cultures suffer corruptions while others do not.

Op 2: Social factors incline a society towards corruption.

Op 3: Bribery is not a cultural phenomena.

Op 4: None of these

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : Which of the following the author does not identify as linguistic manifestation of corruption?

Op 1: Asking for a favour.

Op 2: Use of double meanings.

Op 3: Use of quasi-official terminology.

Op 4: Relate to food item.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 4

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What is bribe generally called in China?

Op 1: Hand-over

Op 2: Refresco

Op 3: Envelopes

Op 4: Baksheesh

Op 5:

Correct Op : 3

Passage

GIVE people power and discretion, and whether they are grand viziers or border guards, some will use their position to enrich themselves. The problem can be big enough to hold back a country's development. One study has shown that bribes account for 8% of the total cost of running a business in Uganda. Another found that corruption boosted the price of hospital supplies in Buenos Aires by 15%. Paul Wolfowitz, the head of the World Bank, is devoting special efforts during his presidency there to a drive against corruption.  
For most people in the world, though, the worry is not that corruption may slow down their country's GDP growth. It is that their daily lives are pervaded by endless hassles, big and small. And for all the evidence that some cultures suffer endemic corruption while others are relatively clean, attitudes towards corruption, and even the language describing bribery, is remarkably similar around the world.  
In a testament to most people's basic decency, bribe-takers and bribe-payers have developed an elaborate theatre of dissimulation. This is not just to avoid detection. Even in countries where corruption is so common as to be unremarkable and unprosecutable—and even when the transaction happens far from snooping eyes—a bribe is almost always dressed up as some other kind of exchange. Though most of the world is plagued by corruption, even serial offenders try to conceal it.  
Related items  
·         Corruption and the law: BarefacedDec 19th 2006  
·         Party funding: Looking worseDec 19th 2006  
One manifestation of this is linguistic. Surprisingly few people say: “You are going to have to pay me if you want to get that done.” Instead, they use a wide variety of euphemisms. One type is quasi-official terminology. The first bribe paid by your correspondent, in Ukraine in 1998, went to two policemen so they would let him board a train leaving the country. On the train into Ukraine, the customs officer had absconded with a form that is needed again later to leave the country. The policemen at the station kindly explained that there was a shtraf, a “fine” that could be paid instead of producing the document. The policemen let him off with the minimum shtraf of 50 hryvnia ($25).  
Another term widely used at border crossings is “expediting fee”. For a euphemism it is surprisingly accurate: paying it will keep your bags, and perhaps your contraband, from being dumped onto a floor and sifted through at a leisurely pace. (A related term, used in India, is “speed money”: paying it can get essential business permits issued considerably faster.)  
Paul Lewis, an analyst with the Economist Intelligence Unit (a sister company to The Economist), describes the quasi-business terminology typically used for bribery in the post-communist privatisations of eastern Europe. A mostly useless but well-connected insider at the company is hired as a “consultant”. The consultant is paid a large official “fee”, nominally for his industry expertise, on the understanding that he will cut in the minister and other decision-makers.  
A second type of euphemism dresses up a dodgy payment as a friendly favour done by the bribe-payer. There is plenty of creative scope. Nigerian policemen are known to ask for “a little something for the weekend”. A North African term is “un petit cadeau”, a little gift. Mexican traffic police will suggest that you buy them a refresco, a soft drink, as will Angolan and Mozambican petty officials, who call it a gazoso in Portuguese. A businessman in Iraq told Reuters that although corruption there is quite overt, officials still insist on being given a “good coffee”.  
Double meaning can help soothe the awkwardness of bribe-paying. Baksheesh, originally a Persian word now found in many countries of the Middle East, can mean “tip”, “alms” and “bribe”. Swahili-speakers can take advantage of another ambiguous term. In Kenya a machine-gun-wielding guard suggested to a terrified Canadian aid worker: “Perhaps you would like to discuss this over tea?” The young Canadian was relieved: the difficulty could be resolved with some chai, which means both “tea” and “bribe”.  
India lives in several centuries at the same time. Somehow we manage to progress  
and regress simultaneously. As a nation we age by pushing outward from the  
middle–adding a few centuries on either end of the extraordinary CV. We greaten  
like the maturing head of a hammerhead shark with eyes looking in diametrically  
opposite directions.  
I don’t mean to put a simplistic value judgment on this peculiar form of “progress” by  
suggesting that Modern is Good and Traditional is Bad–or vice versa. What’s hard  
to reconcile oneself to, both personally and politically, is the schizophrenic nature of  
it. That applies not just to the ancient/modern conundrum but to the utter illogic of  
what appears to be the current national enterprise. In the lane behind my house,  
every night I walk past road gangs of emaciated laborers digging a trench to lay  
fiber-optic cables to speed up our digital revolution. In the bitter winter cold, they  
work by the light of a few candles.  
It’s as though the people of India have been rounded up and loaded onto two  
convoys of trucks (a huge big one and a tiny little one) that have set off resolutely in  
opposite directions. The tiny convoy is on its way to a glittering destination  
somewhere near the top of the world. The other convoy just melts into the darkness  
and disappears. A cursory survey that tallies the caste, class and religion of who  
gets to be on which convoy would make a good Lazy Person’s concise Guide to t

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : In summary what does the passage primarily suggest and provide evidence for?

Op 1: Corruption is always concealed in some way, both linguistically and in the process.

Op 2: Corruption exists only in developing economies.

Op 3: Corruption is an unethical practice.

Op 4: Corruption slows down GDP growth.

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1

Ques. Select the correct answer option based on the passage. : What could be the meaning of the word dissimulation, as can be inferred from the context it is used in first line of the passage?

Op 1: Hypocrisy

Op 2: Clarity

Op 3: Frankness

Op 4: Insult

Op 5:

Correct Op : 1