1. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 4:

By the fourth semester, the engineering cohort had been sorted, rather cruelly, not by talent but by accent. In laboratories, those who could frame hypotheses in polished foreign diction were entrusted with design decisions, while those who hesitated, thinking first in the mother tongue and then negotiating a passage into the officially sanctioned speech, were delegated to repetitive measurements. The irony was double: the hands that turned the instruments with the steadiest patience were the very hands rarely permitted to sign off on conclusions; the minds with the deepest intuitions about the machines were often the least fluent in the language of memos and minutes. Professors, overworked and undertrained in pedagogies of inclusion, mistook speed of utterance for clarity of thought. The result was an epistemic economy in which words, more than working prototypes, accrued the highest interest. Over tea, the students quietly recognized the pattern: project grades tilted toward the glib, viva voce marks drifted in favor of those who could improvise jargon, and recommendation letters seemed to weigh cadence as heavily as competence. When a malfunction exposed a design flaw that the “measurement” team had repeatedly flagged in halting phrases, the postmortem noted “communication gaps,” as though the problem were mere transmission rather than the hierarchy that muffled certain voices.

The phrase “epistemic economy” primarily emphasizes the way the program  
(A) rewarded linguistic capital over demonstrable skill  
(B) eliminated bias through standardized testing  
(C) prioritized hands-on fabrication over documentation  
(D) distributed lab tasks purely by random rotation

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No 5:

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Which inference is most supported?  
(A) Professors intentionally discriminated against students from certain regions.  
(B) Students with slower speech always lacked technical intuition.  
(C) Decision-making authority correlated with fluency rather than competence.  
(D) Measurement tasks required no intelligence.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 6:

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The “double irony” refers to  
(A) skilled hands and intuitive minds being sidelined due to language  
(B) professors being both overworked and highly trained in inclusion  
(C) accents determining grades irrespective of lab output  
(D) memos being valued less than prototypes

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 4, 5 and 6:

In rapidly growing tier-2 cities, the first encounter with home services platforms often begins at the intersection of aspiration and fatigue. Families that once navigated a patchwork of neighborhood recommendations now prefer the perceived neutrality of algorithms that list ten nearby electricians with price bands and portfolios. The psychological shift is not trivial: negotiation moves from living room to interface, and haggling over parts morphs into standardized menus with warranty clauses. Yet the standardization that comforts some customers unsettles others when edge cases arise: what happens if a ceiling fan is vintage and requires a part no longer in production, or if a haircut appointment overlaps with an unplanned religious observance? Platforms attempt to mediate with options to reschedule, partial refunds, and escalation hotlines, but the quality of mediation varies with the maturity of local operations.

Workforce composition introduces another layer. Many providers are mid-career workers migrating from small workshops; they carry habits that predate app cultures, including flexible arrival windows and verbal assurances in place of formal documentation. Platforms’ training tries to codify these into scripts—confirm appointment, sanitize tools, explain charges, request review—but scripts cannot anticipate every social situation. When a technician arrives exactly on time but finds an elder alone who is uneasy about letting in a stranger, the protocol yields to prudence, and the job is rescheduled after a family member returns. These moments, invisible to dashboards, are the crucibles where trust is forged or frayed. If platforms measure only completion time and ticket value, they risk mistaking speed for service; if they widen their lens to include contextual constraints and empathetic decision-making, they will build something harder to quantify yet more durable: legitimacy.

The passage suggests standardization is most challenged by  
(A) routine, predictable service categories  
(B) rare or socially sensitive edge cases  
(C) high discounts during festivals  
(D) the presence of warranties

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The author implies that operational metrics focused solely on speed and ticket value  
(A) accurately capture service quality  
(B) may overlook critical trust-building behaviors  
(C) eliminate the need for training  
(D) guarantee five-star ratings

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The scenario with the elder at home illustrates that effective service sometimes requires  
(A) refusing all appointments with elders  
(B) rigid adherence to scripts  
(C) situational judgment and rescheduling  
(D) charging extra for delays

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No 4:

A coastal commission considered projections for the next fifty years and confronted an uncomfortable arithmetic: even modest annual sea-level increments compound into frequent nuisance floods that rewrite building codes and redraw insurance maps. The commission’s maps included uncertainty bands—optimistic, median, and high-end scenarios—but public hearings fixated on the narrowest ribbon, as if wishful precision could be legislated. Testimony from climate scientists explained that thermal expansion of oceans and land-ice contributions are not interchangeable risks; sea ice melt alters albedo and weather, whereas ice-sheet loss moves the needle on sea level. A business consortium pressed for “balanced messaging,” seeking to avoid what it called “panic economics,” yet emergency managers noted that the cost of underestimating risk lands not on quarterly reports but on neighborhoods. The meeting ended with a resolution to update flood design standards every five years; the sea, indifferent to resolutions, kept its own calendar.

The commission’s main challenge as depicted is  
(A) technical inability to create maps  
(B) public preference for optimistic scenarios despite uncertainty  
(C) lack of testimony from scientists  
(D) overfunding of emergency management programs

8. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No 5:

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According to the passage, which contribution directly raises global sea level?  
(A) Seasonal sea ice melt  
(B) Ice-sheet mass loss on land  
(C) Changes in jet stream patterns  
(D) Reduced algal growth on ice

9. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No 6:

A coastal commission considered projections for the next fifty years and confronted an uncomfortable arithmetic: even modest annual sea-level increments compound into frequent nuisance floods that rewrite building codes and redraw insurance maps. The commission’s maps included uncertainty bands—optimistic, median, and high-end scenarios—but public hearings fixated on the narrowest ribbon, as if wishful precision could be legislated. Testimony from climate scientists explained that thermal expansion of oceans and land-ice contributions are not interchangeable risks; sea ice melt alters albedo and weather, whereas ice-sheet loss moves the needle on sea level. A business consortium pressed for “balanced messaging,” seeking to avoid what it called “panic economics,” yet emergency managers noted that the cost of underestimating risk lands not on quarterly reports but on neighborhoods. The meeting ended with a resolution to update flood design standards every five years; the sea, indifferent to resolutions, kept its own calendar.

The phrase “the sea, indifferent to resolutions, kept its own calendar” suggests that  
(A) sea-level rise will pause when policies are passed  
(B) natural processes proceed regardless of administrative timelines  
(C) emergency managers can fully control outcomes  
(D) business pressures determine ocean dynamics

10. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 4, 5 and 6:

On an August afternoon, a classroom in Aizawl debated whether “connectivity” meant roads or relationships. The teacher drew a line from bamboo clumps to landslide frequency, from slash-and-burn cycles to the mosaic of secondary growth, and from the new highway to the changing cadence of markets and migration. Students traced how a month of persistent drizzle turns quickly to catastrophe when a hillside terraced more for speed than stability lets go; the same stretch, a year later, might be praised for reducing travel time by hours. What goes missing in celebratory inaugurations is the ledger of maintenance: drains cleared before the cloudburst, culverts right-sized for debris, slopes replanted with species whose roots stitch clay to stone. The city’s silhouette, hemmed by ridgelines, asks a different kind of engineering—one that hears soil as a language and never mistakes concrete for comprehension.

In workshops with ward committees, a quieter truth emerges: maintenance has no ribbon to cut, yet it is the ribbon that ties a city together when monsoon arrives unscheduled. Engineers admit that budgets find it easier to buy asphalt than to fund the hands that keep drains alive; contractors prefer visible stretches to invisible subsoil. The debate turns from what to build to how to steward: slope drains that talk to each other, culverts that do not choke on first cargo of leaves, and right-of-way rules that do not turn every verge into a dump that returns to the road in rain. Connectivity, the class concludes, is an ecosystem—of labor, listening, and long memory—not a single carriageway.

The passage suggests that the most neglected aspect of new roads is  
(A) ceremonial inaugurations  
(B) routine maintenance and slope-appropriate design  
(C) the reduction in travel time  
(D) the presence of markets along highways

11. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 4, 5 and 6:

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The phrase “hears soil as a language” most nearly means that effective engineering in hill cities requires  
(A) more concrete and wider carriageways  
(B) sensitivity to geomorphology and ecological stabilization  
(C) avoidance of any construction in hilly terrain  
(D) exclusive reliance on bamboo to prevent landslides

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The classroom debate frames “connectivity” as  
(A) only a metric of kilometers built  
(B) a balance between physical links and social-ecological ties  
(C) an outdated concept in mountain regions  
(D) synonymous with migration out of the state