1. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 19:

In the medical college, first-year students confronted anatomy through atlases captioned in an unfamiliar tongue. Cadavers, unbiased in their silence, offered no glossary. The professor, sympathetic but hurried, advised them to “think in pictures,” as if images were languages without politics. Yet when viva voce examinations arrived, the penalties for mispronouncing eponyms were harsher than those for misidentifying organs. It became clear that authority was, at least in part, a matter of accent. A few students formed study circles that restored the native terms for bones and systems before mapping them onto the imported lexicon; their diagnostic accuracy improved, though their oral scores lagged. In the wards, these same students communicated deftly with patients in the local language, eliciting histories that their more fluent peers often truncated. Still, in grade sheets, the tally favored those who could speak the atlases aloud, even if their listening at the bedside was less exact.

The statement “images were languages without politics” is treated by the passage as  
(A) a truthful depiction of visual neutrality  
(B) a naïve assumption undermined by assessment practices  
(C) a principle consistently upheld in vivas  
(D) a strategy that eliminates pronunciation issues

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 20:

In the medical college, first-year students confronted anatomy through atlases captioned in an unfamiliar tongue. Cadavers, unbiased in their silence, offered no glossary. The professor, sympathetic but hurried, advised them to “think in pictures,” as if images were languages without politics. Yet when viva voce examinations arrived, the penalties for mispronouncing eponyms were harsher than those for misidentifying organs. It became clear that authority was, at least in part, a matter of accent. A few students formed study circles that restored the native terms for bones and systems before mapping them onto the imported lexicon; their diagnostic accuracy improved, though their oral scores lagged. In the wards, these same students communicated deftly with patients in the local language, eliciting histories that their more fluent peers often truncated. Still, in grade sheets, the tally favored those who could speak the atlases aloud, even if their listening at the bedside was less exact.

The study circles’ approach led to  
(A) improved diagnostic accuracy with weaker oral exam performance  
(B) perfect pronunciation and high oral scores  
(C) confusion between native and imported terms  
(D) no measurable change in outcomes

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 21:

In the medical college, first-year students confronted anatomy through atlases captioned in an unfamiliar tongue. Cadavers, unbiased in their silence, offered no glossary. The professor, sympathetic but hurried, advised them to “think in pictures,” as if images were languages without politics. Yet when viva voce examinations arrived, the penalties for mispronouncing eponyms were harsher than those for misidentifying organs. It became clear that authority was, at least in part, a matter of accent. A few students formed study circles that restored the native terms for bones and systems before mapping them onto the imported lexicon; their diagnostic accuracy improved, though their oral scores lagged. In the wards, these same students communicated deftly with patients in the local language, eliciting histories that their more fluent peers often truncated. Still, in grade sheets, the tally favored those who could speak the atlases aloud, even if their listening at the bedside was less exact.

The passage implies that assessment standards  
(A) were indifferent to pronunciation  
(B) prioritized content knowledge solely  
(C) reinforced linguistic gatekeeping  
(D) discouraged any form of study groups

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 19, 20 and 21:

An under-discussed dimension of platformized home services is accessibility. For elderly clients, features like larger font sizes, voice booking, and explicit confirmation prompts reduce accidental taps; for persons with disabilities, the difference between a “stairs present” toggle and a genuine access plan is the difference between inclusion theater and inclusion. Providers also need accessibility: route maps that display stair counts, building elevator status, and safe parking zones reduce last-minute surprises. Security, too, intersects accessibility. A late-evening appointment policy must consider neighborhood lighting, building guard protocols, and backup numbers that are monitored in real time. The best platforms treat these as product features, not policy footnotes.

At scale, accessibility pays dividends beyond ethics. When providers can anticipate constraints, they arrive better prepared, finish faster, and earn more. When clients can signal needs precisely—“low fragrance products,” “no small talk,” “female provider only”—mismatches shrink. Accessibility, then, is not a charitable add-on; it is a precision tool that improves fit, lowers friction, and reduces the hidden tax of anxiety that both sides otherwise pay.

The passage frames accessibility primarily as  
(A) a cosmetic marketing feature  
(B) a core product capability that improves fit and reduces friction  
(C) a legal compliance issue only  
(D) an obstacle to provider earnings

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 19, 20 and 21:

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The difference between “stairs present” toggle and a real plan indicates that inclusion requires  
(A) minimal UI changes  
(B) detailed, operational accommodations  
(C) removing all late-evening slots  
(D) ignoring parking and elevator data

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 19, 20 and 21:

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The author argues that better constraint signaling by clients  
(A) increases mismatches  
(B) lengthens appointments unnecessarily  
(C) reduces mismatches and anxiety for both parties  
(D) should be discouraged to keep systems simple

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No 19:

City engineers modeling compound flooding noted that a storm arriving atop a high tide now rides a higher baseline sea than a generation ago. The amplification is non-linear: a few additional centimeters of background sea level convert rare threshold exceedances into routine street floods. Drainage systems designed to discharge by gravity back up when outfalls meet elevated seas, and what once was a one-in-fifty-year nuisance becomes a monthly choreography of detours. Critics argued that raising roads would suffice, but hydrologists countered that without parallel investments in pumps, valves, green absorption, and, in some neighborhoods, managed retreat, raised pavements would merely displace water into lower-lying homes. The city’s map of future habitability began to look less like a boundary and more like a gradient.

The passage emphasizes that small increases in sea level  
(A) have negligible effects on urban flooding  
(B) can trigger disproportionate increases in flood frequency  
(C) are fully mitigated by raising roads alone  
(D) only affect tidal timing, not drainage

8. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No 20:

City engineers modeling compound flooding noted that a storm arriving atop a high tide now rides a higher baseline sea than a generation ago. The amplification is non-linear: a few additional centimeters of background sea level convert rare threshold exceedances into routine street floods. Drainage systems designed to discharge by gravity back up when outfalls meet elevated seas, and what once was a one-in-fifty-year nuisance becomes a monthly choreography of detours. Critics argued that raising roads would suffice, but hydrologists countered that without parallel investments in pumps, valves, green absorption, and, in some neighborhoods, managed retreat, raised pavements would merely displace water into lower-lying homes. The city’s map of future habitability began to look less like a boundary and more like a gradient.

According to the hydrologists, effective adaptation requires  
(A) roads only  
(B) pumps, valves, green infrastructure, and sometimes retreat  
(C) postponement until exact forecasts  
(D) exclusive reliance on seawalls

9. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No 21:

City engineers modeling compound flooding noted that a storm arriving atop a high tide now rides a higher baseline sea than a generation ago. The amplification is non-linear: a few additional centimeters of background sea level convert rare threshold exceedances into routine street floods. Drainage systems designed to discharge by gravity back up when outfalls meet elevated seas, and what once was a one-in-fifty-year nuisance becomes a monthly choreography of detours. Critics argued that raising roads would suffice, but hydrologists countered that without parallel investments in pumps, valves, green absorption, and, in some neighborhoods, managed retreat, raised pavements would merely displace water into lower-lying homes. The city’s map of future habitability began to look less like a boundary and more like a gradient.

The “gradient” metaphor for future habitability suggests  
(A) a sharp, fixed border between safe and unsafe zones  
(B) a continuous spectrum of risk varying block by block  
(C) a return to historic flood patterns  
(D) a binary map that simplifies planning

10. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 19, 20 and 21:

Manipur’s valley and hills negotiate water as unequals. In Imphal, drains carry plastic along with runoff, turning a monsoon afternoon into a public seminar on urban design; in the hills, springs that have named villages for generations arrive late, leave early, and sometimes do not show. The recent memory of conflict shadows public works: a culvert becomes a checkpoint in rumor, and a water tanker’s route is mapped not only by hydraulics but by trust. In such a landscape, a policy that presumes frictionless delivery learns quickly that pipes do not just carry water; they carry politics. The best engineers learn to read minutes as carefully as meters.

A pilot program tried to braid these threads: youth groups audited leaks and blockages, women’s committees set rosters for spring protection, and municipal staff discovered that de-silting a drain is also a conversation about livelihoods for those who live by it. The report card did not claim miracles; it claimed maps annotated with relationships as much as with gradients, and work orders that learned to speak two languages—one of flow, one of fairness.

The statement “pipes do not just carry water; they carry politics” indicates that service delivery  
(A) is purely a technical matter  
(B) is shaped by social trust, conflict, and governance  
(C) can ignore community dynamics  
(D) only depends on rainfall amounts

11. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 19, 20 and 21:

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The contrasting images of city drains and hill springs primarily show  
(A) identical hydrological challenges  
(B) uniform infrastructure quality across the state  
(C) different water stresses in urban and rural settings  
(D) the irrelevance of monsoon timing

12. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 19, 20 and 21:

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The phrase “read minutes as carefully as meters” suggests effective engineers must  
(A) avoid attending meetings  
(B) prioritize technical measurements over all else  
(C) engage with institutional processes and community decisions  
(D) disregard governance constraints