1. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 25:

In a rural polytechnic, the new cohort received a bilingual manual for agricultural machinery. The left column bore the international terms; the right offered meticulous equivalents forged by a consortium of teachers and farmers. During field trials, students trained with the right column first, assembling implements under supervision, naming each part in the language of the soil. Only after operational fluency did instructors require the left-column nomenclature. Over the season, breakdowns decreased and maintenance logs grew more precise. Yet when a visiting evaluator audited the program, she questioned the “professionalism” of the logs, pointing to the scarcity of international acronyms. The faculty responded by appending a glossary crosswalk; the machines ran as before, but now the logs wore two names for the same gears—one that kept them turning, and one that kept appearances intact.

The evidence that the bilingual approach improved practice includes  
(A) increased breakdowns but better acronyms  
(B) decreased breakdowns and more precise logs  
(C) unchanged maintenance outcomes  
(D) faster adoption of international terms

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 26:

In a rural polytechnic, the new cohort received a bilingual manual for agricultural machinery. The left column bore the international terms; the right offered meticulous equivalents forged by a consortium of teachers and farmers. During field trials, students trained with the right column first, assembling implements under supervision, naming each part in the language of the soil. Only after operational fluency did instructors require the left-column nomenclature. Over the season, breakdowns decreased and maintenance logs grew more precise. Yet when a visiting evaluator audited the program, she questioned the “professionalism” of the logs, pointing to the scarcity of international acronyms. The faculty responded by appending a glossary crosswalk; the machines ran as before, but now the logs wore two names for the same gears—one that kept them turning, and one that kept appearances intact.

The evaluator’s critique reveals a bias toward  
(A) outcomes over documentation style  
(B) documentation style over practical outcomes  
(C) bilingualism over monolingualism  
(D) field trials over manuals

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 27:

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The “language of the soil” most nearly conveys that the right-column terms were  
(A) improvised slang  
(B) locally grounded and contextually meaningful  
(C) inaccurate translations  
(D) deliberately obscure

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:

Sustainability has entered the home-services vernacular mostly as packaging—biodegradable bags for hair, refillable bottles for cleaners—but deeper transitions are possible. A cleaning service can standardize dilution ratios to cut chemical load without reducing efficacy; a grooming service can audit water use per appointment and reward lower consumption with bonuses; an appliance repair vertical can partner with refurbishers to extend device life and publish e-waste diversion metrics in monthly reports. Clients respond not only to price and punctuality but to stewardship they can see: a before–after pH strip for a surface, a capture mat that prevents drain contamination, a simple sheet that lists what was diverted from landfill this week.

The economics can align. Chemical savings fund bonuses; e-waste partnerships generate secondary revenue; clients who care about stewardship are likelier to book recurring plans. The risk is greenwashing—badges without behavior. The cure is auditability: random checks, third-party spot tests, and a willingness to publish not just averages but outliers. In the long run, platforms that turn sustainability from a blog post into a scoreboard will win both conscience and contract.

The passage suggests sustainability should shift from  
(A) marketing slogans to auditable practices and metrics  
(B) water use to energy only  
(C) bonuses to penalties  
(D) clients to providers only

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:

Sustainability has entered the home-services vernacular mostly as packaging—biodegradable bags for hair, refillable bottles for cleaners—but deeper transitions are possible. A cleaning service can standardize dilution ratios to cut chemical load without reducing efficacy; a grooming service can audit water use per appointment and reward lower consumption with bonuses; an appliance repair vertical can partner with refurbishers to extend device life and publish e-waste diversion metrics in monthly reports. Clients respond not only to price and punctuality but to stewardship they can see: a before–after pH strip for a surface, a capture mat that prevents drain contamination, a simple sheet that lists what was diverted from landfill this week.

The economics can align. Chemical savings fund bonuses; e-waste partnerships generate secondary revenue; clients who care about stewardship are likelier to book recurring plans. The risk is greenwashing—badges without behavior. The cure is auditability: random checks, third-party spot tests, and a willingness to publish not just averages but outliers. In the long run, platforms that turn sustainability from a blog post into a scoreboard will win both conscience and contract.

Which practice best exemplifies the author’s “auditability” principle?  
(A) Adding a green icon on service listings  
(B) Random third-party spot tests and publishing outliers  
(C) Planting a tree for every booking without records  
(D) Asking for five-star ratings

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:

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The economics can align. Chemical savings fund bonuses; e-waste partnerships generate secondary revenue; clients who care about stewardship are likelier to book recurring plans. The risk is greenwashing—badges without behavior. The cure is auditability: random checks, third-party spot tests, and a willingness to publish not just averages but outliers. In the long run, platforms that turn sustainability from a blog post into a scoreboard will win both conscience and contract.

The author claims sustainability can be economically viable because  
(A) clients ignore costs  
(B) chemical savings and refurb revenue can fund incentives and loyalty  
(C) regulators subsidize all green practices  
(D) it reduces service quality expectations

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 25:

In public discourse, numbers about sea-level rise can appear deceptively precise—centimeters attached to decades, millimeters to years—yet the largest uncertainties hinge on the dynamic response of ice sheets to warming. Some models constrain rapid change; others allow threshold behaviors that, once crossed, commit coastlines to multi-meter rises over centuries. Communicators thus face a dual task: to avoid false certainty while refusing false comfort. The responsible message is neither alarm for its own sake nor reassurance for convenience; it is the recognition that risk is a function of probability multiplied by consequence, and that the tails of the distribution, though less likely, are too costly to ignore. Planning to the median alone can be a plan for failure.

The passage suggests that the greatest uncertainty in sea-level projections is due to  
(A) tidal cycles  
(B) dynamic ice-sheet responses and thresholds  
(C) measurement error in tide gauges  
(D) rainfall variability over continents

8. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 26:

In public discourse, numbers about sea-level rise can appear deceptively precise—centimeters attached to decades, millimeters to years—yet the largest uncertainties hinge on the dynamic response of ice sheets to warming. Some models constrain rapid change; others allow threshold behaviors that, once crossed, commit coastlines to multi-meter rises over centuries. Communicators thus face a dual task: to avoid false certainty while refusing false comfort. The responsible message is neither alarm for its own sake nor reassurance for convenience; it is the recognition that risk is a function of probability multiplied by consequence, and that the tails of the distribution, though less likely, are too costly to ignore. Planning to the median alone can be a plan for failure.

The recommended communication strategy is to  
(A) provide absolute certainty to avoid confusion  
(B) emphasize only the most optimistic scenarios  
(C) balance honesty about uncertainty with attention to high-consequence risks  
(D) avoid discussing probability distributions

9. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 27:

In public discourse, numbers about sea-level rise can appear deceptively precise—centimeters attached to decades, millimeters to years—yet the largest uncertainties hinge on the dynamic response of ice sheets to warming. Some models constrain rapid change; others allow threshold behaviors that, once crossed, commit coastlines to multi-meter rises over centuries. Communicators thus face a dual task: to avoid false certainty while refusing false comfort. The responsible message is neither alarm for its own sake nor reassurance for convenience; it is the recognition that risk is a function of probability multiplied by consequence, and that the tails of the distribution, though less likely, are too costly to ignore. Planning to the median alone can be a plan for failure.

The critique of “planning to the median” implies that planners should  
(A) ignore extreme outcomes as too unlikely  
(B) weight low-probability, high-impact scenarios in decisions  
(C) assume ice sheets are stable  
(D) rely solely on historical flood records

10. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:

In the Barak basin, the promise of flood moderation through upstream structures collides with the reality that sediment budgets are not line items easily balanced. A dam’s reservoir may trap the very silt that downstream farmers have counted on to renew their fields, prompting a quiet decline in soil fertility even as the river runs clearer. Meanwhile, embankments that fail at their weakest link convert a predicted inundation into an unruly torrent, spreading damages nonlinearly. To govern a river is to inherit its memory: paleochannels that wake in heavy rain, sandbars that migrate like itinerant laborers, and distributaries that do not always distribute evenly. Plans drawn on dry-season paper can dissolve in first-spate water.

Negotiations over releases turn into theater where each actor reads a different script—power producers count megawatts, farmers count millimeters of moisture, and fishers count days of turbidity that cue migration. A basin authority sketches a comprehensive vision, but the river attends to physics more than to minutes of meetings. In years when monsoon stutters, the conflict is muted; in years when it roars, every microphone finds an audience and no one finds enough sandbags.

The passage implies that sediment trapping by reservoirs can  
(A) improve downstream soil fertility  
(B) reduce downstream nutrient replenishment  
(C) eliminate flood risk entirely  
(D) strengthen embankments naturally

11. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:

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The statement “plans drawn on dry-season paper can dissolve in first-spate water” suggests that  
(A) planning should occur only during floods  
(B) models must account for dynamic river behavior and extremes  
(C) dry-season data are sufficient for design  
(D) paleochannels are irrelevant to risk

12. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:

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The description of embankment failure indicates that damages  
(A) scale linearly with breach size  
(B) can escalate unpredictably due to systemic weaknesses  
(C) are confined to the immediate breach location  
(D) are easily contained by distributaries