

# Revision Test – 3



## Contents

- Reading Comprehension

# VA - 32

CEX-V-0268/18

Number of Questions : **35**

**Time: 60 minutes**

**Direction for questions 1-35:** Read each of the given passages and answer the questions that follow.

### **Passage 1**

Prisons are an essential tool to keep society safe. A burglar who is locked up cannot break into your home. A mugger may leave you alone if he thinks that robbing you means jail. Without the threat of a cell to keep them in check, the strong and selfish would prey on the weak, as they do in countries where the state is too feeble to run a proper justice system.

But as with many good things, more is not always better. The first people any rational society locks up are the most dangerous criminals, such as murderers and rapists. The more people a country imprisons, the less dangerous each additional prisoner is likely to be. At some point, the costs of incarceration start to outweigh the benefits. Prisons are expensive—cells must be built, guards hired, prisoners fed. The inmate, while confined, is unlikely to work, support his family or pay tax.

Money spent on prisons cannot be spent on other things that might reduce crime more, such as hiring extra police or improving pre-school in rough neighbourhoods. And—crucially—locking up minor offenders can make them more dangerous, since they learn felonious habits from the hard cases they meet inside. A ten-year sentence costs ten times as much as a one-year sentence, but is nowhere near ten times as effective a deterrent. Criminals do not think ten years into the future. If they did, they would take up some other line of work. One study found that each

extra year in prison raises the risk of reoffending by six percentage points. Also, because mass incarceration breaks up families and renders many ex-convicts unemployable, it has raised the American poverty rate by an estimated 20%. Many states have decided that enough is enough. Between 2010 and 2015 America's incarceration rate fell by 8%. Far from leading to a surge in crime, this was accompanied by a 15% drop.

America is an outlier, but plenty of countries fail to use prison intelligently. There is ample evidence of what works. Reserve prison for the worst offenders! Divert the less scary ones to drug treatment, community service and other penalties that do not mean severing ties with work, family and normality. A good place to start would be with most of the 2.6m prisoners in the world—a quarter of the total—who are still awaiting trial. For a fraction of the cost of locking them up, they could be fitted with GPS-enabled ankle bracelets that monitor where they are and whether they are taking drugs.

Tagging can also be used as an alternative to locking up convicts—a "prison without walls", to quote Mark Kleiman of New York University, who estimates that as many as half of America's prisoners could usefully be released and tagged. A study in Argentina finds that low-risk prisoners who are tagged instead of being incarcerated are less likely to reoffend, probably because they remain among normal folk instead of sitting idly in a cage with sociopaths.

Justice systems could do far more to rehabilitate prisoners, too. Cognitive behavioural therapy—counselling prisoners on how to avoid the places, people and situations that prompt them to commit crimes—can reduce recidivism by 10-30%, and is

especially useful in dealing with young offenders. It is also cheap—a rounding error in the \$80 billion a year that America spends on incarceration and probation. Yet, by one estimate, only 5% of American prisoners have access to it. Ex-convicts who find a job and a place to stay are less likely to return to crime. In Norway prisoners can start their new jobs 18 months *before* they are released. In America there are 27,000 state licensing rules keeping felons out of jobs such as barber and roofer. Norway has a lower recidivism rate than America, despite locking up only its worst criminals, who are more likely to reoffend. Some American states, meanwhile, do much better than others. Oregon, which insists that programmes to reform felons are measured for effectiveness, has a recidivism rate less than half as high as California's. Appeals to make prisons more humane often fall on deaf ears; voters detest criminals. But they detest crime more, so politicians should not be afraid to embrace proven ways to make prison less of a school of crime and more of a path back to productive citizenship.

1. Which of the following is not mentioned as a disadvantage of prisons in the passage?
  - (1) Prisons are expensive.
  - (2) Prisons result in loss of work and pay for the inmates.
  - (3) If somebody is imprisoned, the chances of reoffending increase.
  - (4) Minor offenders can acquire dangerous habits from their inmates.
2. Which of the following is not presented as an alternative to imprisoning people with minor offences?
  - (1) Tagging
  - (2) Cognitive behavioural therapy
  - (3) Community service
  - (4) Opening preschools in rough neighbourhood
3. Why does the author give the example of Norway prisoners?
  - (1) To show that if prisoners are given an opportunity to return to a normal lifestyle, they are less likely to reoffend.
  - (2) To show that Norway is better placed than America as far as dealing with prisoners is concerned.
  - (3) To show that the earlier prisoners can join the mainstream, the better it is for the society.

- (4) To show that Norwegian prisoners are less threatening than the American ones who often fail to return to their normal lifestyle.

4. What, according to the author, is the approximate number of total prisoners in the world?
  - (1) 10.4 million
  - (2) 8 million
  - (3) 2.6 million
  - (4) 4.6 million
5. Which of the following portrays the central idea of the passage?
  - (1) Prisons are doing more harm than good.
  - (2) Indiscriminate imprisonment leads to negative outcomes.
  - (3) Prison should be used with caution.
  - (4) America has failed to use its prisons judiciously.
6. What alternative does the author suggest for the 2.6 million prisoners who are still awaiting trial?
  - (1) Diverting them to a less severe punishment like drug treatment, community service etc.
  - (2) Fitting them with GPS enabled ankle bracelets
  - (3) Giving them cognitive behavioural therapy
  - (4) Helping them find new jobs

#### **Passage 2(TISSNET, 2018, MB)**

Before the grass has thickened on the roadside verges and leaves have started growing on the trees is a perfect time to look around and see just how dirty Britain has become. The pavements are stained with chewing gum that has been spat out and the gutters are full of discarded fast food cartons. Years ago I remember travelling abroad and being saddened by the plastic bags, discarded bottles and soiled nappies at the edge of every road. Nowadays, Britain seems to look at least as bad. What has gone wrong?

The problem is that the rubbish created by our increasingly mobile lives lasts a lot longer than before. If it is not cleared up and properly thrown away, it stays in the undergrowth for years; a semi-permanent reminder of what a tatty little country we have now.

Firstly, it is estimated that 10 billion plastic bags have been given to shoppers. These will take anything from 100 to 1,000 years to rot. However, it is not as if there is no solution to this. A few years ago, the Irish government introduced a tax on non-recyclable carrier bags and in three months reduced their use by 90%. When he was a minister, Michael Meacher attempted to introduce a similar arrangement in Britain. The plastics industry protested, of course. However, they need not have bothered; the idea was killed before it could draw breath, leaving supermarkets free to give away plastic bags.

What is clearly necessary right now is some sort of combined initiative, both individual and collective, before it is too late. The alternative is to continue sliding downhill until we have a country that looks like a vast municipal rubbish tip. We may well be at the tipping point. Yet we know that people respond to their environment. If things around them are clean and tidy, people behave cleanly and tidily. If they are surrounded by squalor, they behave squalidly. Now, much of Britain looks pretty squalid. What will it look like in five years?

7. As per the passage, the writer believes the best method of combating the plastic problem:
  - (1) is by introducing high tax structure against plastics.
  - (2) by taking on big plastic companies who pressurise the government.
  - (3) is by cleaning rubbish daily and not letting it pile up.
  - (4) is by a joint venture against this menace.
8. As per the passage, the problem with garbage is:
  - (1) that in the daily hustle bustle of modern life we do not pay much attention to cleanliness and thus affect the environment.
  - (2) that rubbish keeps on accumulating and becomes a visible menace later, when it is difficult to tackle.
  - (3) that our isolated and solitary existence has made us forget about the merits of collaborative ventures, and the ever expanding garbage problem is one such example.
  - (4) that it gets little attention from either the media or the politicians and thus remains in the undergrowth for years.

9. As per the passage, what did the author observe years ago?
  - (1) Ireland was in a pathetic and dirty condition until they introduced a tax on non-recyclable carrier bags.
  - (2) Honest ministers trying to tackle the garbage problem were dismissed through joint effort by the plastic industry.
  - (3) The garbage situation abroad was much worse compared to that in Britain.
  - (4) The author was myopic in vision and failed to realise that the small bits of garbage he had observed would grow into a serious problem.
10. Which of the following is a common knowledge as per the passage?
  - (1) Modern urban life is structured in a way which facilitates garbage accumulation.
  - (2) People of all class and credential have lost their will to keep their city clean.
  - (3) People do not respond to their immediate surroundings other than vested interests.
  - (4) People behave according to what they see around them.
11. Why does the author talk about Michael Meacher?
  - (1) To show how he tried to follow the Irish example with a tax on plastic bags
  - (2) To show how Ireland is the best tackler of contemporary garbage problems
  - (3) To show how insidious the plastic industry is
  - (4) To show how there are good people in the world, fighting the good fight

### Passage 3 (PGDBA, 2018)

As rough sleeping rises nationally, the exact scale of the crisis remains hard to capture. The official data shows that in England, rough sleeping has risen for six years in a row. The latest figures estimated that 4,134 people bedded down outside in 2016, up 16% on the previous year. Though London remains the centre of rough sleeping, accounting for 23% of the national total (and in Westminster, with 260 rough sleepers, the highest number of cases), the rate is increasing much faster outside the capital, in places such as Brighton, Manchester and Birmingham.

Each winter across the country, councils send teams of volunteers to conduct night-time counts of all the

rough sleepers in the borough to assess how acute the problem is. Recent counts in the homelessness hotspots of Cambridge and Hackney, east London, reveal how the problem is evolving.

"This is their bedroom you are entering. Be respectful of that," warned the organiser of the Cambridge count, before teams set out to count rough sleepers in the historic centre in the early hours of a Friday. For bedroom, read shop doorway, church graveyard, or multi-storey car park – anywhere in the cold night air where a street sleeper might hope to find a yard or two of dry shelter and, if they are lucky, a degree of privacy.

At 3 am, as the last of the evening's city-centre revellers are going home, the teams set out. This is the time when rough sleepers consider it safe enough and sufficiently quiet to bed down. Dotted along a line of shops on a main shopping street were several people in brightly coloured sleeping bags in doorways, surrounded by the paraphernalia of street life: plastic bags stuffed with belongings, cardboard under sheets to insulate them from the cold, the odd half empty wine bottle.

There are strict definitions of what constitutes a rough sleeper for the purposes of the count: people must be sleeping, about to bed down or bedded down on the street, in doorways, parks, tents, bus shelters, cars, barns, sheds and other places not designed for habitation. Homeless people who are resident in hostels or shelters on the night in question are not counted. The count is not a precise science: bad weather can depress the figures; counters can miss rough sleepers if they are well hidden; regular sleepers may by chance spend the night elsewhere. Good housing support services, too, can have a positive effect in reducing the numbers.

As the main city within a large rural area, and one with good homelessness provision such as hostels, Cambridge has always acted as a magnet for rough sleepers. Relationship breakdown and substance abuse remain important diggers of homelessness. But increasingly other factors have come into play, not least poverty: the lack of affordable housing, high rents and unstable tenancies, housing benefit cuts, and precarious incomes caused by the rise of zero-hours working.

Exactly how bad the problem has got is a matter for debate. Between October and the end of November each year, every English local authority is required to submit snapshot estimates of the number of people sleeping out on a specified night.

12. The term 'rough sleeping', as used in this passage refers to:
  - (1) people roughing it out camping outdoors.
  - (2) people sleeping in homeless shelters.
  - (3) people sleeping in public spaces not earmarked for the purpose.
  - (4) homeless people sleeping uncomfortably after roughing others up
13. According to the author, all of the following are causes of rough sleeping except:
  - (1) poor housing support services.
  - (2) revelling in the city centre in the evening.
  - (3) relationship breakdown and substance abuse.
  - (4) high rents and unstable tenancies.
14. The scale of rough sleeping is difficult to capture because:
  - (1) the rate is increasing much faster outside London.
  - (2) rough sleepers insist on a degree of privacy.
  - (3) there are strict definitions of what constitutes a rough sleeper.
  - (4) weather conditions or hidden locations can skew the figures.
15. This article primarily focuses on rough sleeping in the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (1) London
  - (2) Westminster
  - (3) Cambridge
  - (4) Birmingham
16. The most appropriate title for this article is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (1) Counting Rough-sleepers in England's Homeless Hotspots
  - (2) Be Respectful of Peoples' Bedrooms in England's Homeless Hotspots
  - (3) The Scale of Rough Sleeping: Reasons and Solutions
  - (4) An Analysis of Rough Sleeping: Towards a Solution

17. The organisers' warning to be respectful refers to:
- (1) the services provided by parks, bus shelters, barns and sheds for the rough sleepers.
  - (2) the need for a degree of privacy for the rough sleepers.
  - (3) concern for relationship breakdowns and substance abuse among the rough sleepers.
  - (4) deference for the brightly coloured sleeping bags owned by rough sleepers.

**Passage 4 (XAT, 2018, 7 January)**

Labour and capital are the opposite poles of capitalist society. This polarity begins in each enterprise and is realized on a national and even international scale as a giant duality of classes which dominates the social structure. And yet this polarity is incorporated in a necessary identity between the two. Whatever its form, whether as money or commodities or means of production, capital is labour: it is labour that has been performed in the past, the objectified product of preceding phases of the cycle of production which becomes capital only through appropriation by the capitalist and its use in the accumulation of more capital. At the same time, as living labour which is purchased by the capitalist to set the production process into motion, labour is capital. That portion of money capital which is set aside for the payment of labour, the portion which in each cycle is converted into living labour power, is the portion of capital which stands for and corresponds to the working population, and upon which the latter subsists. Before it is anything else, therefore, the working class is the animate part of capital, the part which will set in motion the process that yields to the total capital its increment of surplus value. As such, the working class is first of all, raw material for exploitation. This working class lives a social and political existence of its own, outside the direct grip of capital. It protests and submits, rebels or is integrated into bourgeois society, sees itself as a class or loses sight of its own existence, in accordance with the forces that act upon it and the moods, conjunctures, and conflicts of social and political life. But since, in its permanent existence, it is the living part of capital, its occupational structure, modes of work, and distribution through the industries of society are determined by the ongoing processes of the accumulation of capital. It is seized, released, flung

into various parts of the social machinery and expelled by others, not in accord with its own will or self-activity, but in accord with the movement of capital.

18. While labour is capital, it is poles apart from each other because:
- (1) Labour does not have a will of its own.
  - (2) The will of capital overpowers the will of labour.
  - (3) Capital is labour performed in the past.
  - (4) Labour exists outside the direct grip of capital.
  - (5) Labour is the animate part of capital.
19. According to the passage, what does the working class subsist on?
- (1) The benevolence of the bourgeois society.
  - (2) The living labour.
  - (3) Capital which is same as labour.
  - (4) The labour that is performed in the past.
  - (5) Living labour purchased by the capitalist.
20. Which of the following statements will be true, according to the passage?
- (1) Capital exploits the working class.
  - (2) Working class when converted into capital is exploited by the bourgeois.
  - (3) Working class is exploited by the conflicts of social and political life.
  - (4) The pursuit of capital accumulation results in exploitation of the working class.
  - (5) Working class is the raw material for capital.

**Passage 5 (XAT, 2016)**

The base of Objectivism according to Ayn Rand is explicit: "Existence exists—and the act of grasping that statement implies two corollary axioms: that something exists which one perceives and that one exists possessing consciousness, consciousness being the faculty of perceiving that which exists."

Existence and consciousness are facts implicit in every perception. They are the base of all knowledge (and the precondition of proof): knowledge presupposes something to know and someone to know it. They are absolutes which cannot be questioned or escaped: every human utterance, including the denial of these axioms, implies their use and acceptance.

The third axiom at the base of knowledge—an axiom true, in Aristotle's words, of "being qua being"—is the Law of Identity. This law defines the essence of existence: to be is to be something, a thing is what it is; and leads to the fundamental principle of all action, the law of causality. The law of causality states that a thing's actions are determined not by chance, but by its nature, i.e., by what it is.

It is important to observe the interrelation of these three axioms. Existence is the first axiom. *The universe exists independent of consciousness.* Man is able to adapt his background to his own requirements, but "Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed" (Francis Bacon). There is no mental process that can change the laws of nature or erase facts. The function of consciousness is not to create reality, but to apprehend it. "Existence is Identity, Consciousness is Identification."

21. Which of the following is definitely correct according to the passage?
  - (1) Only what can be perceived exists.
  - (2) What exists is perceived.
  - (3) All that exists does not have consciousness.
  - (4) Consciousness makes perception of being possible.
  - (5) Something to be known and someone to know are the *condition sine qua non* for existence.
22. Which of the following is the ESSENCE of 'The law of Causality'?
  - (1) To be is to be something; 'being qua being'.
  - (2) Wishing to become something else denies the nature of that being.
  - (3) The law of identity is the same as the law of causality.
  - (4) Essence of existence.
  - (5) Actions of a being are determined by its nature.
23. Which of the following can be best captured as 'Identity' and 'Identification'?
  - (1) College as identity; perception of cultural events as identification.
  - (2) Twitter as identity; perception of Twitter as identification.
  - (3) Government as identity; perception of taxation of citizens as identification.

- (4) Marriage as identity; perception of children as identification.
- (5) MBA as identity; perception of campus placement as identification.

24. The author would interpret Francis Bacon's "Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed" as:
  - (1) Reality should not be modified or escaped but faced.
  - (2) Man's existence depends on nature's whims.
  - (3) Essentially and objectively, Nature is superior to humans.
  - (4) Obstacles are better circumvented than confronted.
  - (5) Before channelling Nature, one must first comply with it.

### Passage 6 (IIFT, 2016)

The Cyclopes according to mythology were a race of bad tempered and rather stupid one eyed giants. Not perhaps a great portent for a new generation of robots. But Andrew Davison a computer scientist at Imperial College, London, thinks one eye is enough for a robot, provided its brain can think fast enough. For a robot to work autonomously it has to understand its environment. Stereoscopic vision, integrating the images from two eyes looking at the same thing from different angles is one approach to achieve this, but it involves a lot of complicated computer processing. The preferred method these days therefore is Simultaneous Localisation and Mapping (SLAM) which uses sensors such as laser based range finders that see by bouncing beams of light off their surroundings and timing the return. Dr. Davison however wants to replace the range finders which are expensive and fiddly with a digital camera, which is small, cheap and well understood. With this in mind he is developing ways to use a single moving video camera to create continually updated 3D maps that can guide even the most hyperactive robots on its explorations. His technique involves collecting and integrating images taken from different angles as the camera goes on its travels. The trick is to manage to do this in real time, at frame rates of 100-1,000 per second. The shape of the world pops out easily from laser data because it represents a direct contour map of the surrounding area. A camera captures this geometry indirectly and so needs more (and smarter) computation if it is to generate

something good enough for a self-directing robot. The answer is a form of triangulation, tracking features such as points and edges from one frame to the next. With enough measurements of the same set of features from different viewpoints, it is possible if you have a fast enough computer program to estimate their positions and thus by inference the location of the moving camera. However, developing such a program is no mean feat. In the milliseconds between successive frames, relevant information from each fresh image must be extracted and fused with the current map to produce an updated version. The higher the frame rate, the less time there is to do this work.

25. What is the main message of the above passage?
- (1) To explain the technique of SLAM.
  - (2) To discuss techniques for increasing efficiency of self-guided robots.
  - (3) To advocate the use of digital cameras.
  - (4) To highlight the work of the scientist in the area of robotics.
26. What message is the author conveying by drawing attention to a mythical figure and a one eyed robot?
- (1) A robot is uglier than the mythical figure and also less efficient.
  - (2) Unlike the robot, the mythical figure is uglier but more efficient than the robot because it is one eyed.
  - (3) Unlike the mythical figure, having one eye does not affect the performance of the robot.
  - (4) Having both eyes will make the mythical figure less uglier and stupid than the robot.
27. Why are laser based range finders more effective than digital cameras? (Select the right option)
- i. Laser based range finders directly capture the contour map of the surroundings which enables faster processing.
  - ii. Digital cameras are expensive.
  - iii. Laser based range finders are easier to use.
  - iv. Digital cameras are easy to use but require more computation.
- (1) i & ii                      (2) ii & iii  
(3) i & iv                      (4) ii & iv

28. It is possible to improve the performance of digital camera:
- (1) by using images from laser based range finders along with images from digital cameras.
  - (2) by collecting images from different viewpoints and a computer program for faster processing.
  - (3) by combining the methodology of SLAM along with images from digital camera.
  - (4) by calculating the measurements of different contour points and measuring the distance.
29. This passage is most likely an excerpt from:
- (1) a newspaper editorial.
  - (2) a book on mythology.
  - (3) an essay on Science and Ethics.
  - (4) a Science journal.

#### Passage 7 (CAT, 2015, Slot 1, MB)

The World Bank regards the \$37 million grant as money well spent on a landmark scheme that will help bring grid electricity to the 90 per cent of Congolese who lack it. Most environmentalists and many in the aid community disagree. They say the dam is a white elephant and that its power will mainly benefit urban elites, mining companies and the export market. What the DRC's poor need, they say, is de-centralised, low-carbon energy sources such as solar panels. The disagreement over Inga 3 is a microcosm of a wider debate about how best to bring electricity to people who lack it. And the argument is not just pitting the likes of the World Bank against environmentalists.

The Breakthrough Institute, a California environmental think tank known for its iconoclastic stance, recently published a report called *Our High-Energy Planet*. In it, co-author Alex Trembath argues that promoting solar panels and other low-carbon energy technologies is "neo-colonialist, morally unacceptable and increasingly irrelevant". The charge is that solar enthusiasts are sacrificing economic development for the poor on the altar of their environmental concerns.

The same debate surfaced at a recent meeting on low-carbon energy, organised by the University of Sussex's Sussex Energy Group at the Royal Society in London, where researchers presented an analysis of the spread of domestic solar power in Kenya. Over 300,000 homes are now fitted with panels, an achievement that the university's David Ockwell

praised as an example of “pro-poor, low-carbon development”.

Or is it? As Ockwell himself remarked later in conversation, a couple of panels on the roof can charge phones and run a few lights and a radio but would be no good for anything more demanding, like boiling a kettle. Most Kenyans would probably prefer to be hooked up to centralised power, but the grid only reaches one-fifth of the country.

In other words, it is not obvious that low-carbon is necessarily pro-poor. And its widespread adoption might lock poor communities into a low-carbon future that is also low-energy and low-income.

Which brings us back to the Breakthrough Institute's report. It slams environment groups and aid agencies who make a fetish of off-grid, low-energy power while giving “big” low-carbon energy like nuclear and hydroelectric the thumbs down. The institute says this is both unethical and counterproductive. It argues that the world's poor need a “massive expansion of energy systems” or they will be condemned to a future of continued poverty.

The trouble is that neither side is wholly convincing. The Breakthrough report has little to say about the implications of its strategy for the climate. The small-is-beautiful crowd, meanwhile, have yet to explain where their endless expanses of solar panels will take the poor.

30. Which of the following is the focal point of this passage?
- (1) How to sustain economic growth while protecting the climate.
  - (2) How to provide for the world's poor without affecting the climate.
  - (3) How to counter the forces that are trying to propel the world's poor into an economically uncertain future.
  - (4) How to find the best way to provide electricity to the world's poor.
31. The Breakthrough institute condemns the attitude of environmental groups towards the electricity project unethical because:
- (1) these groups don't care for pulling these countries out of poverty.
  - (2) these groups favour the rich and discriminate against the poor.
  - (3) these groups don't care for the economic future of the globe.
  - (4) these groups don't try to find a solution that is suitable for the environment.

32. According to the passage, the environmentalists oppose Inga3 dam because:
- (1) it is a white elephant.
  - (2) it is a high carbon energy generation project.
  - (3) it pities them against the likes of World Bank.
  - (4) it supports their overall agenda.
33. According to the passage, why does the author say that “neither side is wholly convincing”?
- (1) Because none of them care for the financial elevation of the poor.
  - (2) Because both sides have good intentions but utopian ideas of implementation.
  - (3) Because both sides are yet to address the lacunae of their respective aims.
  - (4) Because both sides have contradictory ideas which can't survive together.
34. According to the passage, what can be inferred about the impact of the proposed electricity project on the poor?
- (1) The project will not bring them out of poverty.
  - (2) The project will add to their financial burden.
  - (3) The project will adversely impact the Kenyan economy.
  - (4) The project will lead to a confrontation between environmental groups and the World Bank.
35. In the passage, why does the author report Ockwell's conversation on low power generation capacity of solar panels?
- (1) To show that the project, despite the hype, doesn't prove useful for the Kenyan people in fulfilling their minimal energy needs.
  - (2) To show that the project, though well meaning, doesn't help the Kenyan people to fill more demanding and long term power solutions.
  - (3) To show that the project, though ambitious and low-carbon in nature, doesn't prove useful for the poor of the world in a long term capacity.
  - (4) To show that the project, though with a noble aim, fails to meet the demanding requirements of the Kenyan people.



1	3	2	4	3	1	4	1	5	1	6	2	7	4	8	2	9	3	10	4
11	1	12	3	13	2	14	4	15	3	16	1	17	2	18	2	19	5	20	4
21	4	22	5	23	2	24	5	25	2	26	3	27	3	28	2	29	4	30	4
31	1	32	2	33	3	34	1	35	2										

1. 3 "One study found that each extra year in prison raises the risk of reoffending by six percentage points." So it is the extra time spent in prison that increases chances of reoffending and not general imprisonment. All of the other options portray the disadvantages of prisons.
2. 4 It is presented as an alternate way of spending money and not as an alternative to imprisonment. The other options can be eliminated.
3. 1 Refer to these lines in the passage —*"In Norway prisoners can start their new jobs 18 months before they are released. In America there are 27,000 state licensing rules keeping felons out of jobs such as barber and roofer. Norway has a lower recidivism rate than America, despite locking up only its worst criminals, who are more likely to reoffend..."* Option 3 is vague. Option 2 is a generalized statement and does not answer the why Norway imprisonment strategies are better. Option 4 is beyond the scope of the given passage.
4. 1 Refer to this data - "A good place to start would be with most of the 2.6m prisoners in the world—a quarter of the total—who are still awaiting trial."
5. 1 1 represents the main idea of the passage. The given passage primarily discusses the disadvantages of prisons. So, other options may seem close but they fail to portray the basic idea on which this passage is built.
6. 2 Refer to these lines in the passage - *"A good place to start would be with most of the 2.6m prisoners in the world—a quarter of the total—who are still awaiting trial. For a fraction of the cost of locking them up, they could be fitted with GPS-enabled ankle bracelets."* The required suggestion is for the prisoners who are awaiting trials. Other options do not cater to this section of the prisoners.
7. 4 In the passage it is mentioned that, 'What is clearly necessary right now is some sort of combined initiative, both individual and collective, before it is too late.' The other options cannot be verified from the given passage.
8. 2 In the passage it is mentioned that, 'The problem is that the rubbish created by our increasingly mobile lives lasts a lot longer than before. If it is not cleared up and properly thrown away, it stays in the undergrowth for years' 1 is an indictment on modern life and not a statement on the garbage problem. The other options cannot be verified from the given passage.
9. 3 In the passage it is mentioned that, 'Years ago I remember travelling abroad and being saddened by the plastic bags, discarded bottles and soiled nappies at the edge of every road. Nowadays, Britain seems to look at least as bad. What has gone wrong?' The other options cannot be verified from the given passage.
10. 4 In the last paragraph of the passage it is mentioned that, 'Yet we know that people respond to their environment. If things around them are clean and tidy, people behave cleanly and tidily.' The other options cannot be verified from the given passage.
11. 1 In the passage it is mentioned that, 'A few years ago, the Irish government introduced a tax on non-recyclable carrier bags and in three months reduced their use by 90%. When he was a minister, Michael Meacher attempted to introduce a similar arrangement in Britain.' The other options cannot be verified from the given passage.
12. 3 Option 3 is the correct answer as the author talks about people sleeping in "doorways, parks, tents, bus shelters, cars, barns, sheds and other places not designed for habitation".
13. 2 Except option 2, all the other options are stated in second last paragraph.
14. 4 "The count is not a precise science: bad weather can depress the figures; counters can miss rough sleepers if they are well hidden; regular sleepers may by chance spend the night elsewhere. Good housing support services, too, can have a positive effect in reducing the numbers."
15. 3 Cambridge is repeatedly referred to in the passage.
16. 1 Throughout the entire passage, there is not a concrete line which points towards a solution regarding homelessness. The passage essentially tries to provide a proper figure of persons suffering from homelessness. Even towards the end, the debate centres on the rough estimate of people suffering from homelessness. Hence, options 3 and 4 cannot be the answers. Option 2 is too vague. Option 1 captures the essence of the passage.

17. 2 Option 2 is stated in the third paragraph of the passage- "For bedroom, read shop doorway, church graveyard, or multi-storey car park – anywhere in the cold night air where a street sleeper might hope to find a yard or two of dry shelter and, if they are lucky, a degree of privacy."
18. 2 "Materialists hope that we will one day be able to explain consciousness in purely physical terms. But this project now has a long history of failure. The problem with materialist approaches to the hard problem is that they always end up avoiding the issue by redefining what we mean by consciousness." This clearly justifies that the will of labour is limited. The capitalists control the capital. Therefore they control labour.
19. 5 The passage states- "living labour which is purchased by the capitalist to set the production process into motion, labour is capital. That portion of money capital which is set aside for the payment of labour, the portion which in each cycle is converted into living labour power, is the portion of capital which stands for and corresponds to the working population, and upon which the latter subsists." This clearly makes option 5 correct.
20. 4 Refer to the 2nd last line of the given passage- "But since, in its permanent existence, it is the living part of capital, its occupational structure, modes of work, and distribution through the industries of society are determined by the on-going processes of the accumulation of capital." This sentence clearly makes option 4 the correct answer.
21. 4 It is mentioned in the passage that perception helps one to capture all that exists. However, it is not sure from the passage that all existence can be perceived. So, options 1 and 2 are eliminated. Option 3, too, is uncertain. It may be possible that all existence has consciousness. Option 5 would have been true if it had the word 'knowledge' instead of 'existence'. Option 4 is correct from the line 'consciousness being the faculty of perceiving that which exists'.
22. 5 Refer to the third paragraph, last line. Option 5 is the clear answer.
23. 2 The passage says that "Existence is Identity; Consciousness (which is the perception of existence) is Identification." So, perception of cultural events, taxation of citizens, children, and campus placement will be identification of extra-curricular activities (can have other connotations too), taxation system, parenthood, and value of the college respectively. So, option 2 is the correct answer. Twitter is the existence and identification is the perception of this existence.
24. 5 Refer to the last paragraph. It clearly states that Man can't change Nature; Man can only adapt to Nature. There is no mental process available. So, option 5 is the clear answer.
25. 2 Option 2 is the correct choice. Option 1 is close but is invalidated based upon the fact that the passage expands further the idea of SLAM.
26. 3 Option 3 is the correct answer as it is mentioned in the passage that having one eye is not a disadvantage to a robot.
27. 3 Only statements (i) and (iv) are mentioned in the passage.
28. 2 Option 1 is incorrect as it is nowhere mentioned in the passage. Options 3 and 4 are incorrect as they extend beyond the scope of the passage. Option 2 is mentioned in the passage in the sentence 'enough measurements....'
29. 4 The language and theme of the passage renders option 1 incorrect. An editorial will not contain such a descriptive and academic passage. Mythology or Ethics don't reflect the main subject of the passage. So, option 4 is the best choice.
30. 4 The passage focuses on providing energy efficient and economically viable electricity to the poor countries. So, options 1 and 3 can be directly eliminated. Option 2 talks about providing for the poor in general. So, it is too generic. Option 4 is the best answer.
31. 1 Refer to the line "The charge is that solar enthusiasts are sacrificing economic development for the poor on the altar of their environmental concerns." Option 1, thus, is the answer.
32. 2 Refer to the first paragraph. Refer to the line "What the DRC's poor need, they say, is de-centralised, low-carbon energy sources such as solar panels." This line means the current project is a high carbon project. Option 1 is vague. It doesn't answer the question. So, option 2 is the correct answer.
33. 3 Refer to the last paragraph. Option 3 best captures the author's main problem. He has not compared the two sides. He has not talked about "utopian implementation plans". So, option 3 is the correct answer.
34. 1 Refer to the first paragraph. Option 4 doesn't talk about the project's impact on the poor. Options 2 and 3 talk about financial impact in a generic sense. Hence, option 1 is the best answer.
35. 2 Refer to the third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs. The author mentions Ockwell and his discussion in these paragraphs. The main point of Ockwell is that this project has one benefit i.e. its low carbon nature. But it fails to help the Kenyan people in fulfilling any demanding power based task or in fighting economic backwardness. Only option 2 talks about these. Option 1 wrongly states that the project will not help their minimal electricity needs. It will do so in a limited capacity, according to the author. Option 3 talks about the poor of the world which is out of context in this regard. Option 4 talks about "the demanding requirements of the Kenyan people" which doesn't necessarily mean the need for electricity.