

Revision Test – 2



Contents

- Verbal Logic

VA - 31

CEX-V-0267/18

Number of Questions : **40**

Time: 70 minutes

Directions for questions 1-3: In each of the following questions, five sentences have been jumbled up. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Choose the appropriate option as your answer.

1. A. But its most advanced formulation is called superstring theory, which even predicts the precise number of dimensions: ten.
B. However, the theory has already swept across the major physics research laboratories of the world and has irrevocably altered the scientific landscape of modern physics, generating a staggering number of research papers in the scientific literature (over 5,000 by one count).
C. Scientifically, the hyperspace theory goes by the names of Kaluza-Klein theory and supergravity.
D. The usual three dimensions of space (length, width, and breadth) and one of time are now extended by six more spatial dimensions.
E. We caution that the theory of hyperspace has not yet been experimentally confirmed and would, in fact, be exceedingly difficult to prove in the laboratory.

- (1) CADEB (2) CDAEB
(3) CADBE (4) BECAD

(XAT, 2018, 7 January)

2. A. It is less appealing, but morally more urgent, to understand the actions of the perpetrators.
B. It is easy to sanctify policies or identities by the deaths of the victims.
C. The victims were people; a true identification with them would involve grasping their lives rather than grasping at their deaths.
D. The moral danger, after all, is never that one might become a victim but that one might be a perpetrator or a bystander.
E. By definition the victims are dead, and unable to defend themselves from the use that others make of their deaths.

- (1) ABCED (2) ECBDA
(3) CEBAD (4) CABDE

(XAT, 2018, 7 January)

3. A. What general lessons can be drawn from this singular but significant experience?
B. For more than five decades India's democracy has succeeded against considerable odds.
C. A concern with the process of power negotiation, in turn, draws attention to such factors as leadership strategies.
D. Even discounting journalistic overstatement and oversimplification, the editorial pointed to a significant phenomenon.

E. Indian democracy is thus best understood by focusing, not mainly on its socioeconomic determinants, but on how power distribution in that society is negotiated and renegotiated.

- (1) DBACE (2) BDACE
(3) BDCAE (4) DBAEC

(MICAT-II, Feb, 2018, MB)

Directions for questions 4 and 5: In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have been jumbled up. Re-arrange these parts which are labelled as (A), (B), (C), and (D) to produce the correct sequence in completing the sentence. (IIFT, 2016)

4. Nelson Mandela modern country in a modern way (A) / and could run a new (B) / shifted the beliefs of the people (C) / so they could heal the racial conflict (D).

- (1) CBDA (2) CDBA
(3) BACD (4) BCAD

5. The difference and development on the other affects (A) / in the relationship between death and birth-rates on the one hand (B) / but the age structure of the population (C) / not just the rate of population growth (D).

- (1) DCBA (2) BDAC
(3) BADC (4) DABC

Directions for questions 6-10: In each of the following questions, five sentences have been jumbled up. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Write the correct order as your answer.

6. (1) From early on, members of individualistic societies are taught the special importance of personal choice.
(2) Children are often told, "If you are a good child, you'll do what your parents tell you," and the parents need not explain themselves.

- (3) Even a walk through the grocery store becomes an opportunity to teach lessons about choosing, particularly in the United States, where stores routinely offer hundreds of options.
(4) Our cultural backgrounds influence not only how we marry but how we make choices in nearly every area of our lives.
(5) A parent will probably narrow down the number of choices and explain the differences between this cereal and that one, or that toy and this one, but the child would be encouraged to express a preference.

7. (1) A social safety net might be correlated with scientific advances but only loosely, and again the case of the US is instructive.
(2) Scientists, intellectuals and social scientists expected that the spread of modern science would drive secularisation – that science would be a secularising force.
(3) If we look at those societies where religion remains vibrant, their key common features are less to do with science, and more to do with feelings of existential security and protection from some of the basic uncertainties of life in the form of public goods.
(4) The US is arguably the most scientifically and technologically advanced society in the world, and yet at the same time the most religious of Western societies.
(5) But that simply hasn't been the case.

8. (1) What generally happens is that we break away from one group or set of ideals and join another group, take up other ideals, thus creating a new pattern of thought against which we will again have to revolt.
(2) But there is an intelligent revolt which is not reaction, and which comes with self-knowledge through the awareness of one's own thought and feeling.

- (3) There are many who revolt against the established orthodoxies only to fall into new orthodoxies, further illusions and concealed self-indulgences.
- (4) Revolt is of two kinds: there is violent revolt, which is mere reaction, without understanding, against the existing order; and there is the deep psychological revolt of intelligence.
- (5) Reaction only breeds opposition, and reform needs further reform.
9. (1) Many of the most important cross-functional decisions are, by their very nature, the most difficult to orchestrate, and that can string out the process and lead to sparring between fiefdoms and costly indecision.
- (2) But fluid decision making across functional teams remains a constant challenge, even for companies known for doing it well, like Toyota and Dell.
- (3) Decisions that cut across functions are some of the most important ones a company faces.
- (4) For instance, a team that thinks it's more efficient to make a decision without consulting other functions may wind up missing out on relevant input or being overruled by another team that believes – rightly or wrongly—it should have been included in the process.
- (5) Indeed, cross-functional collaboration has become an axiom of business, essential for arriving at the best answers for the company and its customers.
10. (1) And the species that laid the recently discovered eggs is known as *Hamipterus tianshanensis*.
- (2) It lived during the early Cretaceous period and its wings stretched about 11 feet.
- (3) They are the largest animals to have ever flown, with some like the colossal *Quetzalcoatlus* having wingspans as large as fighter jets.

- (4) It also sported a thick forehead crest and had a mouth full of pointy teeth for snatching fish.
- (5) Pterosaurs terrorized the skies for more than 160 million years until they went extinct alongside dinosaurs some 66 million years ago.

Directions for questions 11-15: In each of the following questions, five sentences have been jumbled up. Four of these can be rearranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. One sentence doesn't fit into the paragraph. Select that odd sentence as your answer.

11. (1) The devil never lets me sleep.
- (2) Ah winters! Don't they have their own unique charm?
- (3) Uff! The alarm is at it again!
- (4) I send the accursed thing into a 'snooze', along with myself, slip my hands underneath my head again and cuddle up under my bundle of joy, the blanket.
- (5) Nights are even lovelier over this majestic season.
12. (1) Nadal battled admirably against Marin Cilic yesterday, twice going a set up in the Australian Open quarter-final.
- (2) The Spanish giant had achieved some staggering success in his career.
- (3) But a leg injury apparently sustained during the fourth set forced him to retire during the fifth while trailing 2-0.
- (4) His withdrawal sparked fears he may have suffered a recurrence of the knee injury that left him unable to start his pre-season training until after Christmas but he has allayed any concerns with a statement today.
- (5) "After the painful withdrawal last night at the Australian Open, today I had an MRI here in Melbourne," Nadal posted on social media.

13. (1) Although Mani belongs to the Dalit community, he is not subdued but one who stands out in a world moved by self interest and political design.
- (2) Acharya is powerful, conceited and intelligent but too engrossed in his own scientific world.
- (3) With its provocative wit, realistic portrayal of characters and humour, the book is a sure winner.
- (4) The devious Ayyan Mani is stuck in a boring job as personal assistant to the head astronomer named Arvind Acharya, at the Institute of Theory and Research, Bombay.
- (5) Wanting to associate himself with the heightened sense of life and fulfilment he draws up a concoction of events and surreptitiously achieves his goals.

14. (1) Although we are born with the gift of language, research shows that we are surprisingly unskilled when it comes to communicating with others.
- (2) We must carefully orchestrate our speech if we want to achieve our goals and bring our dreams to fruition.
- (3) We often choose our words without thought, oblivious of the emotional effects they can have on others.
- (4) We talk more than we need to, ignoring the effect we are having on those listening to us.
- (5) We listen poorly, without realizing it, and we often fail to pay attention to the subtle meanings conveyed by facial expressions, body gestures, and the tone and cadence of our voice.

(CAT 2017, Slot 2)

15. (1) Between 1960 and 1987, divorce rates more than doubled.
- (2) Without the bonds of marriage, many of today's fathers relinquish their responsibility for their children altogether.

- (3) The institution of marriage has seriously eroded with it affecting the quality of childcare.
- (4) Ironically, this shift away from paternal responsibility is happening at the same time men have many new opportunities form intimate involvement in the lives of their children.
- (5) Unless the relationship between mother and father is stable, the father often withdraws all forms of support from his children – emotional and financial.

(CAT, 2016, Slot 1, MB)

Directions for questions 16-20: Each of the following questions is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text and mark it as your answer.

16. When belief in the eternal – a supreme power - becomes impossible, and there is only the poor substitute of belief in believing, men seek their happiness in the joys of time. However much they may try to bury it in the depths of their minds, they are well aware that these joys are both uncertain and brief. This has two results. On the one hand, there is the anxiety that one may be missing something, so that the mind flits nervously and greedily from one pleasure to another, without finding rest and satisfaction in any. On the other, the frustration of having always to pursue a future good in a tomorrow which never comes, and in a world where everything must disintegrate, gives men an attitude of "What's the use anyhow?"
- (1) Only the existence of a supreme power given meaning to the life of man.
- (2) Absence of belief in a supreme power makes men hedonistic, anxious, and despondent.
- (3) The source of anxiety and fatalism in men can be traced back to absence of belief in the eternal.
- (4) Man, deep down, realises the futility of the worldly pleasures irrespective of how he may act.

17. Research has shown that meditation can contribute to an individual's psychological and physiological well-being. This is accomplished as meditation brings the brainwave pattern into an alpha state, which is a level of consciousness that promotes the healing state. There is scientific evidence that meditation can reduce blood pressure and relieve pain and stress. Research has shown that hormones and other biochemical compounds in the blood indicative of stress tend to decrease during meditation. These changes also stabilize over time, so that a person is actually less stressed biochemically during daily activity. When used in combination with biofeedback, meditation enhances the effectiveness of biofeedback. The benefits of an ongoing meditation practice as it impacts our health can be classified further into three categories: physiological, psychological and spiritual.
- (1) Meditation promotes mental well being among its practitioners.
 - (2) Meditation promotes a holistic health in its practitioners by brining various transformations to their bodies.
 - (3) Meditation reduces stress, blood pressure, and pain; thus, it helps the practitioner become more stable, alert, and effective.
 - (4) Meditation improves the physiological, spiritual, and psychological health of the practitioners by improving the effectiveness of biofeedback.
18. As painful as it is to contemplate what became of them, I find myself returning to Van Straten's argument that lost books are like lost loves. Just as Tennyson wrote in his masterpiece *In Memoriam* ("*Tis better to have loved and lost / Than never to have loved at all*"), knowing that these works once existed is oddly comforting, even if they're never found or restored. The space for that knowledge is not empty – it is a void.
- (1) Even a lost book has some significance in the eyes of Van Straten.
 - (2) Books once lost can never have the same scholarly impact even though their contents are known and deemed valuable.
 - (3) Lost books are unnecessary riddles which plague human thought.
 - (4) The author of the paragraph is obsessed with recovering lost books.
19. Memory is about time. Part of having a good memory is to recall things long after they happened. But there is also value in remembering things only for a short time. We many need information for just an instant to solve a problem, but then it is actually an advantage to forget that information and briefly replace it with something else that is important for solving the problem. This is using memory to accomplish a task rather than as an information source, and this type of memory is called working memory, or short term memory. In a way, it is more about forgetting than it is about remembering, since we need to empty the short term memory space in order to put something else there.
- (CAT 2016, Slot 2, MB)**
- (1) Memory as a process of recycling and helping with tasks.
 - (2) Memory is not a monolithic function and manipulations can be useful.
 - (3) Memory used to arrest forgetting by manipulating time.
 - (4) Memory is accompanied by forgetting unnecessary events in order to accumulate further information.
20. A fundamental property of language is that it is slippery and messy and more liquid than solid, a gelatinous mass that changes shape to fit. As Wittgenstein would remind us, "usage has no sharp boundary." Oftentimes, the only way to determine the meaning of a word is to examine how it is used. This insight is often described as the "meaning is use" doctrine. There are differences between the "meaning is use" doctrine and a dictionary-

first theory of meaning. "The dictionary's careful fixing of words to definitions, like butterflies pinned under glass, can suggest that this is how language works. The definitions can seem to ensure and fix the meaning of words, just as the gold standard can back a country's currency." What Wittgenstein found in the circulation of ordinary language, however, was a free-floating currency of meaning. The value of each word arises out of the exchange. The lexicographer abstracts a meaning from that exchange, which is then set within the conventions of the dictionary definition.

- (1) Dictionary definitions are like 'gold-standards' – artificial, theoretical, and dogmatic. Actual meaning of words is their free-exchange value.
- (2) Language is already slippery; given this, accounting for 'meaning in use' will only exasperate the problem. That is why lexicographers 'fix' meanings.
- (3) Meaning is dynamic; definitions are static. The 'meaning in use' theory helps us understand that definitions of words are culled from their meaning in exchange and use and not vice versa.
- (4) The meaning of words in dictionaries is clear, fixed, and less dangerous and ambiguous than the meaning that arises when words are exchanged between people.

Directions for questions 21-25: The questions contain a paragraph each from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph most logically and coherently.

21. Controversial amendments to Russian law decriminalised some forms of domestic violence in February. The changes mean violence against a spouse or children that results in bruising or bleeding but not broken bones is punishable by 15 days in prison or a fine of 30,000 Rubles (£380) if it does not happen more than once a year.

- (1) They have been criticised and called draconian by various sections.
- (2) Previously, the offences carried a maximum jail sentence of two years.
- (3) This is as good as legitimising domestic violence for the Russian citizens.
- (4) It is a common situation that the woman will pay her abuser's fine.

22. "The un-indoctrinated should not be able to tell if we are joking or not." So states the writing guide of the neo-Nazi website the Daily Stormer. As expressly outlined by the leaked guide, the goal is to make the site's ideas digestible, palatable and visible to those outside its toxic sphere.

- (1) In other words, the goal is to "hold a mirror up to the outsiders".
- (2) The website is just one of the many forms taken by the hate wave of neo-Nazism.
- (3) By muddying the waters of Nazi's hate, a great number will drink.
- (4) In a way, the website is the online equivalent of a secret neo-Nazi cult with limited access.

23. In the colonial period, the settler-native relationship could be compared to that of a master and a slave. The natives were conscious of their rights and free will so as to be the soul masters of their land. But the natives were treated as secondary citizens in their own land and this subjugation was made possible in the name of racism. Indians were referred to as "brown" and Africans as "black". The subalterns tried to retaliate against the white supremacy for the sufferings that they had undergone. Even though they tried to communicate their resentment, the authority could not have the patience to listen to their plea. In the colonial countries, the natives suffered a lot as they were not equal with the so-called whites and never a threat to their relentless leadership. Gradually, after years of subjugation, the colonized started looking up to the white.

- (1) In the colonies, the foreigner coming from another country imposed his rule by means of guns and machines.
- (2) The white settlers very often resorted to violence for the implementation of various policies.
- (3) The subalterns were made to believe that they belonged to an inferior race and so not fit for making any real contribution to the society.
- (4) The outcome of colonialism is that the "West" still occupies the position of an ideal state in the minds of the colonized people.

24. Characters are also part of deep structure. Characters tie events in a story together and provide a thread of continuity and meaning. Stories can be about individuals, groups, projects, or whole organizations, so from an organizational studies perspective, the focal actor(s) determine the level and unit of analysis used in a study. Stories of mergers and acquisitions, for example, are commonplace. In these stories whole organizations are personified as actors. But these macro-level stories usually are not told from the perspective of the macro-level participants, because whole organizations cannot narrate their experiences in the first person.

(CAT 2007)

- (1) More generally, data concerning the identities and relationships of the characters in the story are required, if one is to understand role structure and social networks in which that process is embedded.
- (2) Personification of a whole organization abstracts away from the particular actors and from traditional notions of level of analysis.
- (3) The personification of a whole organization is important because stories differ depending on who is enacting various events.

- (4) Every story is told from a particular point of view, with a particular narrative voice, which is not regarded as part of the deep structure.
- (5) The personification of a whole organization is a textual device we use to make macro-level theories more comprehensible.

25. Nevertheless, photographs still retain some of the magical allure that the earliest daguerreotypes inspired. As objects, our photographs have changed; they have become physically flimsier as they have become more technologically sophisticated. Daguerre produced pictures on copper plates: today many of our photographs never become tangible things, but instead remain filed away on computers and cameras, part of the digital ether that envelops the modern world. At the same time, our patience for the creation of images has also eroded. Children today are used to being tracked from birth by digital cameras and video recorders and they expect to see the results of their poses and performances instantly. The space between life as it is being lived and life as it is being displayed shrinks to a mere second.

(CAT 2007)

- (1) Yet, despite these technical developments, photographs still remain powerful because they are reminders of the people and things we care about.
- (2) Images, after all, are surrogates carried into battle by a soldier or by a traveller on holiday.
- (3) Photographs, be they digital or traditional, exist to remind us of the absent, the beloved, and the dead.
- (4) In the new era of the digital image, the images also have a greater potential for fostering falsehood and trickery, perpetuating fictions that seem so real we cannot tell the difference.
- (5) Anyway, human nature being what it is, little time has passed after photography's invention became means of living life through images.

Direction for questions 26-33: Read each of the given statements / paragraphs and answer the question that follows.

26. **Statement 1:** If you want to understand the causes that existed in the past, look at the results they have manifested in the present.
Statement 2: Murali did not work as hard as his friends but had secured 1st rank in the examination.

Which of the following options is correct with respect to the above two statements?

- (1) If Statement 2 is right, Statement 1 is invalid.
- (2) Statement 1 and Statement 2 are contradictory to each other.
- (3) Statement 2 supplements Statement 1.
- (4) Statement 2 is a rare occurrence and hence irrelevant.
- (5) Statement 1 will hold true even if Statement 2 is valid.

XAT, 2015

27. In 2007, at the time when the third ASER survey was conducted, Assam's learning levels were either close to or at par with the national level. Further, they were typically better than other north-eastern states. Since then (2007-2016), India has experienced a gradual decline in its learning levels as has Assam. What is worrying for the state is that its learning levels have fallen steadily behind All- India levels and those of neighbouring states. The decline has happened even though schools in Assam now have better physical infrastructure than that in 2007.

Which one of the following, if true, would weaken the above argument?

- (1) The survey conducted for Assam had loser parameters than what it had for other states.
- (2) Assam had been steadily falling behind other states in other parameters of education way before the survey was conducted.

- (3) The infrastructural changes have been done to show off prosperity rather than quality.
- (4) The survey does not take into factor migration of people from other states.

28. It is time to examine the vexatious issue of inequalities through a different lens-view, namely of labour compensation and labour shares in national income. Policy considerations should focus on the tricky question of how to handle such inequalities and the government's role in the same. Government regulations to protect the share of labour, as in India's antiquated labour laws, would not work, leading either to greater unemployment (in the form of more contractual labour) or increased automation. A system of progressive taxation of capital would not work as well, leading only to greater tax evasion.

With reference to the above passage, which one of the following is the most valid assumption?

- (1) Labour shares and labour compensation are a matter of concern for the author.
 - (2) The author is against government regulations in the issues of labour welfare.
 - (3) The author is very pessimistic towards the issue of inequality and egalitarianism.
 - (4) The author shares a positive worldview regarding the rise of Communism and labour welfare.
29. Arti is planning for higher studies and her future goals include working as a manager of a non-profit organization designed to provide assistance to under-represented populations. Arti researched the mission statements of various colleges and discovered that college X, a small private college with a fee of Rs. 8 lakhs per year, was dedicated to producing compassionate and curious leaders. College Y, a large institute with a fee of Rs. 9 lakh per year, promoted itself as a leading research facility. Based on her research, she decided to apply to college X rather than College Y.

(XAT 2018, 7 January)

Which of the following options is the most likely explanation of Arti's decision?

- (1) A direct relationship exists between a college's cost and the quality of the education it provides.
- (2) Students apply to smaller colleges that offer more personalized attention from professors.
- (3) A large research university cannot prepare students for a career as a non-profit executive.
- (4) Students apply to colleges with mission statements that align with their goals.
- (5) The best colleges have the best mission statements. Hence, students select a college with the best mission statement.

30. A manager seeks approval for conducting a training programme on 'openness'. He puts forward the following arguments in favour of the program to his CEO.

(XAT, 2018, 7 January)

Which of the following arguments is the least likely to have a logical fallacy?

- (1) We did a pilot training program with a group of employees. Post the program, one of the participants was open to new ideas.
- (2) This program should be good for our organization since it is designed by a leading consultant.
- (3) Internal studies conducted across groups and locations showed that 'openness' increases innovation.
- (4) We have only two options; we can either train our employees on 'openness' or suffer the consequences.
- (5) If you really care about the organization, you should approve this training program.

31. The elephant is hunted only when the lions come together.

If the above statement is true, which of the following statements is necessarily true?

- (1) The lions have come together. Hence, the elephant is hunted.
- (2) The lions have not come together. Hence, the elephant is hunted.

(3) The elephant is not hunted. Hence, the lions have not come together.

(4) The lions have not come together. Hence, the elephant is not hunted.

32. All reviewers are biased. No reviewer is an expert.

From the above premises which one of the following conclusions is valid?

- (1) No expert is biased.
- (2) Some biased are not experts.
- (3) Some experts are biased.
- (4) None of the above conclusions are valid.

33. "War and Peace is a timeless delight. War and Peace is seldom perused".

Which of the following conclusions surely follows from the given premises?

- (1) No timeless delight is ever perused.
- (2) All timeless delights are seldom perused.
- (3) Some timeless delight is seldom perused.
- (4) All books which are not perused are timeless delights.

34. Four arguments are given below. Choose the one which can never be logically accepted.

- (1) When friends turn into foes, humanity takes a hit. Taylor and Kim, once best buddies, have now turned into sworn enemies. Humanity, therefore, shall survive.
- (2) Desire is the root cause of all sorrows. Hence, if desire is eradicated, sorrow can become extinct.
- (3) It is a custom in Kolkata to address one's elder brother with the suffix "da". Pradosh is older than his cousin brother Tapes, both natives of Kolkata. Hence, Tapes calls Pradosh "Feluda", Felu being Pradosh's nickname.
- (4) Lal Mohan Ganguly writes 2 books a year and he has been writing for 12 years now. Publishers still demand that he write more number of books per year. Probably that's why Lal Mohan Ganguly is called a "best-selling author".

Directions for questions 35-37: In each of the following questions, a pair of words is given where the words share a kind of relationship. From the given options, choose the pair which shares a relationship similar to the one exhibited by the question pair. Mark it as your answer.

35. Knead: Need
 (1) Red: Read
 (2) Win: Won
 (3) While: Whilst
 (4) Whirl: Twirl
36. Halcyon: Cataclysmic:: _____
 (1) Playful : Whimsical
 (2) Lambaste : Excoriate
 (3) Fulsome : Nauseating
 (4) Amenable : Mulish
37. Asperity: Acrimony:: _____
 (1) Barren: Verdant
 (2) Blatant: Brazen
 (3) Piety: Blasphemy
 (4) Bizarre: Stolid

Direction for questions 38-40: Read each question carefully and answer by choosing the correct option.

38. From the given statements, choose the conclusions which follow logically. Assume the statements to be true disregarding commonly known facts.

(IIFT, 2015)

Statements:

- i. Some iphones are mobiles.
- ii. Some mobiles are ipads.
- iii. Some ipads are tablets.

Conclusions:

- I. Some tablets are iphones.
- II. Some mobiles are tablets.
- III. Some ipads are iphones.
- IV. All iphones are tablets.

- (1) Only I and II follow.
- (2) Only I, II, and III follow.
- (3) Only II and III follow.
- (4) None of these

39. From the given statements, choose the conclusions which follow logically. Assume the statements to be true disregarding commonly known facts.

(IIFT, 2014)

Statements:

- a. Some shirts are pants.
- b. All shoes are shirts.
- c. All pants are gloves.

Conclusions:

- I. Some shoes are gloves.
- II. Some shirts are gloves.
- III. No pants are shoes.
- IV. All gloves are shirts.

- 1. Only II follows.
- 2. Both I and III follow.
- 3. Only III follows.
- 4. Only I and IV follow.

40. From the given statements, choose the conclusions which follow logically. Assume the statements to be true disregarding commonly known facts.

(IIFT, 2011)

Statements:

- a. All teachers are professors.
- b. All professors are researchers.
- c. All researchers are consultants.

Conclusions:

- I. Some consultants are teachers.
- II. All professors are consultants.
- III. Some researchers are teachers.
- IV. All professors are teachers.

- 1. Only I and II follow.
- 2. Only I and III follow.
- 3. Either I or IV follows.
- 4. None of the above

Visit "Test Gym" for taking Topic Tests / Section Tests on a regular basis.

* MB – Memory Based

VA - 31 : Revision Test – 2

Answers and Explanations

CEX-V-0267/18

1	1	2	3	3	4	4	2	5	3	6	41352	7	25314	8	43152	9	35241	10	53124
11	5	12	2	13	3	14	2	15	4	16	2	17	2	18	1	19	2	20	3
21	2	22	3	23	4	24	5	25	1	26	5	27	2	28	1	29	4	30	3
31	4	32	2	33	3	34	1	35	1	36	4	37	2	38	4	39	1	40	4

1. 1 Statement C opens the paragraph as it introduces hyperspace theory. Statements C and A form a mandatory pair since the use of 'its' in A is a reference to hyperspace theory. Next follows statement D, as it mentions three dimensions out of the 'ten' stated in A. Statements E and B also form a mandatory pair as E states that the theory has not been confirmed yet, while B states that even though it has not been confirmed, it has spread across the major physics research. Hence, CADEB is the correct sequence.

2. 3 It opens with sentence C stating about the victims whose true identification would involve grasping their lives rather than grasping at their deaths. It is followed by E which states that the victims who are now dead are unable to defend people's perceptions about their death. B follows E justifying the previous sentence. A and D form a mandatory pair describing the role of the perpetrators. Hence, CEBAD is the correct sequence.

3. 4 DB is a pair (significant phenomenon – succeeded against considerable odds). EC answer the question raised in A. A also points out to B (this experience – India's success). E has the word 'thus' which serves as an answer to A. "Power negotiation, in turn" in C makes it the logical successor to E. So, option 4 is the correct choice.

4. 2 BA is a grammatical pair (new modern country). 'Shifted' (verb) can logically come only after Mandela. So, C has to be the first segment. Option 2 is the answer. Hence, CDDBA is the correct sequence.

5. 3 BA is a pair (on the one hand – on the other). Affects is a verb. It has to be followed by an object. Not just – but is a pair. So, option 3 is the correct answer.

6. 41352
The correct sequence is 41352. 4 is the opening sentence of the paragraph which introduces the influence of our cultural backgrounds on our lives. 1

starts with giving an example. 1 and 3 make a mandatory pair where 3 gives an example of how members are taught the importance of personal choice. 5 will follow because it furthermore defines the example of the grocery store. 2 is the closing sentence summing up what parents do.

7. 25314

The correct sequence is 25314. 2 and 5 make a mandatory pair where 5 refutes 2 by using the conjunction 'but'. 3 furthermore defines 5 so it will follow 5. 1 and 4 also make a mandatory pair where 1 introduces that the case of the US is instructive and 4 explains why.

8. 43152

4 introduces the topic. 3 and 1 talk about revolt of the first type. Here 3 should come before 1 because in 3 the revolt has started whereas 1 describes what happens in this revolt. 5 follows the theme and should be placed before 2 to justify the use of but in 2.

9. 35241

The 'indeed' in 5 links it with 3. 'For instance' in 4 indicates an example and it connects 4 with 2. 2 should come after the idea mentioned in 3 and 5 because of 'but'. If 1 is put at the beginning, it will become the topic sentence of the paragraph but the rest of the sentences make it clear that it is not the topic of the paragraph. Therefore it should be kept at the end.

10. 53124

This question has two distinctive pairs. 53 and 124. 1 can't begin the paragraph as it starts with 'and'. So, 5 is the introductory sentence which is followed by 3 which goes on to talk about Pterosaurs. 12 is a mandatory pair as 'it' in 2 refers to the species mentioned in 1. 2 is followed by 4 as the latter continues talking about the species. Also there is another clue in 4- 'It also'.

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| <p>11. 5 The correct order is 3142. 5 talks about some other season and not Winters. The paragraph talks about cold. Nights, thus, can't be lovely.</p> <p>12. 2 2 is the odd one out. The other sentences are in the correct order and create a meaningful paragraph. 2 doesn't fit because of its theme and the tense used.</p> <p>13. 3 The correct order is 4215. The paragraph talks about the protagonist of the book under discussion. 3 is the odd one out. It is a statement that analyzes the book in its entirety. It definitely belongs to the theme or the passage. But it can't be part of this paragraph.</p> <p>14. 2 All the other sentences adopt a negative tone. They talk about our shortcomings with regards to the communication process. So, option 2 is clearly the odd one out.</p> <p>15. 4 The correct order is 3125. Sentence 3 talks about marriage. Sentence 1 follows with an example for "erosion of marriage". Sentences 2 and 5 also talk about divorce. However, sentence 4 talks about "new opportunities" and it doesn't fit the context of the paragraph because of its tone.</p> <p>16. 2 Option 1 can be ruled out because of 'only'. Option 3 distorts the causal relationship between the psychological issues and the absence of belief in the eternal. Option 4 distorts the main idea and fails to mention the other key points.</p> <p>17. 2 The paragraph states that how the well being of an individual is promoted by the different changes meditation brings to his/her body. Option 1 is partially correct as mental well being is one of the many benefits of meditation. Option 3 simply reiterates the facts given in the paragraph and twists their cause and effect relationship. Option 4 is similarly distorted. So, option 2 is the correct answer.</p> <p>18. 1 The passage is about books lost forever. The author mentions that the thought that the books once existed is comforting and that the space for knowledge is not empty. Hence, only option 1 fits the context. The other options are irrelevant and don't match the main idea of the paragraph.</p> <p>19. 2 The passage differentiates between long term and short term memories. It also shows how a particular form of memory is dependent on forgetting. Thus, it is a form of manipulation. 4 comes close but is wrong since it mentions that the process of memory is accompanied by forgetting 'unnecessary events'. This cannot be verified from the passage.</p> | <p>20. 3 The passage talks about the importance of meaning which is dynamic in nature whereas definitions are not dynamic. Definitions are extracted from the meanings and not the other way round. Hence 3 is the correct option here. Option 1 is incorrect since it talks about the dogmatic nature of meaning. Option 2 is also incorrect factually. Option 4 is beyond the scope of the given context.</p> <p>21. 2 1 can be eliminated as the law has gone softer on these forms of violence, so the changes won't be called draconian. 3 is eliminated as based on changes in 'some forms' of domestic violence, one can't opine that the changes legitimise domestic violence as a crime. 4 would come somewhere later in the discussion in the paragraph that talks about the implications of these changes. 2 fits in the paragraph and gives us a complete picture of 'the changes' by telling us about the punishment given earlier.</p> <p>22. 3 1 is eliminated as the paragraph talks about making the ideas more palatable or acceptable. So it is not about showing them the truth. 4 is eliminated as the aim of the website is to subtly spread their ideas to the outsiders, not to be a secret cult with limited access. 2 talks about the website and relates it to the larger wave of neo-Nazism. The paragraph talks only about the goal of the website mentioned in the leaked guide. So 2 could become a part of later discussion on the same topic. 3, however, is a comment on the call and is strongly related to the previous discussion of making the ideas palatable. It also relates to the first sentence about confusing the un-indoctrinated. It acts as a concluding sentence and is the answer.</p> <p>23. 4 The given paragraph ends on a note of the colonized natives looking forward to their colonizers. Options 1 and 2 are incorrect since they again talk negatively about the colonizers, which is not in line with the last sentence of the paragraph. Option 3 is incorrect due to the same reason. Option 4 is the most appropriate as it goes well with the idea that once the colonized started looking up to the whites, they have continued to do it in the present as well, by thinking of the "West" as an ideal state.</p> <p>24. 5 "The personification of a whole organization is a textual device ..." is the choice which continues the theme in the last two lines of the paragraph in the best possible way. The latter half of the paragraph is talking about personification of whole organizations and this is the choice which completes the paragraph satisfactorily. The choice justifies why whole organizations are personified even though they cannot speak as characters.</p> |
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25. 1 'Yet despite these technical developments..... ..care about'. In the first line of the paragraph the author speaks about the magical allure still retained by photographs. Then he goes on to describe the negative effects of technological advancements on the same. Thus, in line with the first idea, 1 describes how photographs are still holding out against these negative effects.

26. 5 The method of elimination combined with basic application of logic is required here. Clearly Statement 2 is not an example of Statement 1. However, it doesn't logically contradict Statement 1. It simply shows an exception and its validity doesn't affect the validity of Statement 1 in a negative way. So, option 5 is the right choice. Option 4 is logically incorrect as there is not enough data in the statement to support 'rare occurrence'.

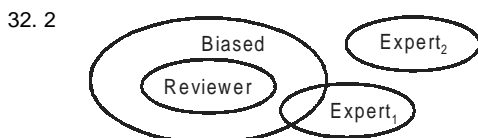
27. 2 The main point of the paragraph is that the fall in the learning level in Assam is especially worrisome as it has fallen drastically behind the neighbouring states. The assumption that Assam was earlier better off than its neighbouring state needs to be challenged. Only option (2) does that. Option (1) strengthens the argument. Options (3) and (4) are beyond the scope of the given argument.

28. 1 The correct answer is 1 as the author wants the government to examine the issue of inequality through a different lens view. Inequality in this case refers to the shares and compensations with respect to labour in national income. The other options are either factually incorrect or irrelevant to the crux of the argument.

29. 4 According to the given argument, Arti chose the college whose mission statements were in alignment with her own future plans. Hence, option 4, which explains the same is the correct answer.

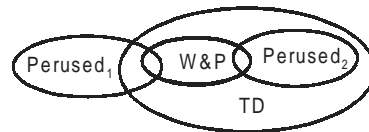
30. 3 The given argument stresses on 'openness'. However, all option 1, 2, 4 and 5 are limiting that sense of openness. 1 limits to one participant. 2 idolizes one consultant. 4 also sets a constraint (only two options). 5 also restricts as it states 'you should'. Option 3 sets no such limitations or restrictions and hence adheres to 'openness'.

31. 4 It follows an only if...then situation. Hence, 4 is the only correct combination.



From direct deduction, 2 is a valid conclusion.

33. 3



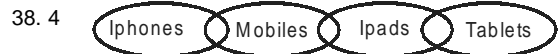
Seldom is a "some not" sentence. By clear deduction, 3 follows.

34. 1 Options 2, 3 and 4 are logically valid. Option 2 uses the word "can" and option 4 uses the word "probably" in the conclusion. Option 3 is logically valid as the premises clearly lead to the conclusion. Option 1 is logically invalid as the conclusion contradicts the premise.

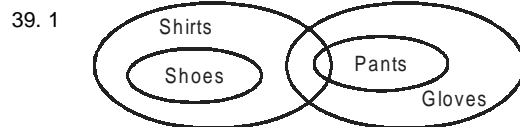
35. 1 The given pair in bold is a pair homophones. The only pair that shares a similar relationship is presented

36. 4 The given pair in question is a set of antonyms. Options 1, 2, and 3 show similar relationships. Option 4 is a pair of antonyms. Hence, it is the answer.

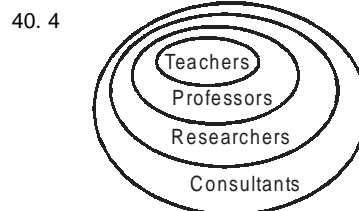
37. 2 The given pair in question exhibits a synonymous relationship. Blatant and brazen form a pair of synonyms. Barren or infertile is the antonym of verdant which means a healthy natural growth. Piety is the antonym of blasphemy. Stolid means calm and it is not related to bizarre or weird.



By direct deduction, none of the given conclusions follow.



By direct deduction, only II follows.



By the rules of syllogism, conclusions I, II, and III follow. So, none of the given options is correct.