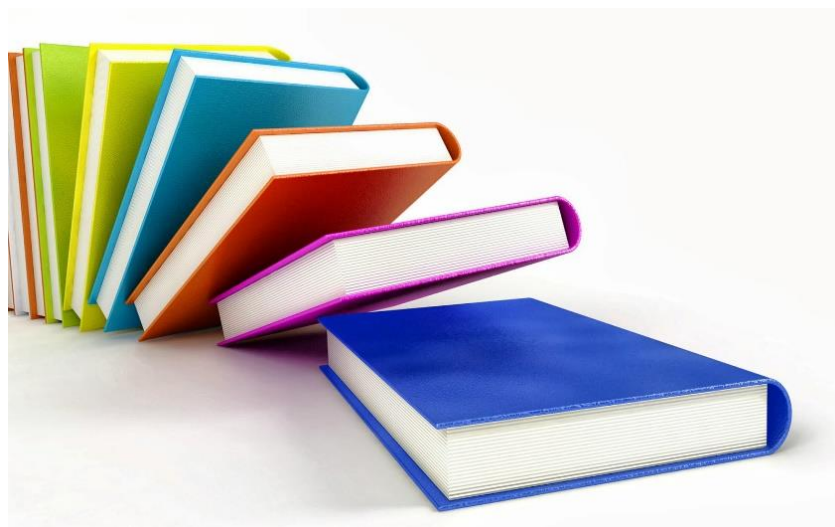


100 Must Solve Reading Comprehension



SET 1

The greatest challenge in understanding the role of randomness in life is that although the basic principles of randomness arise from everyday logic, many of the consequences that follow from those principles prove counterintuitive.

In the mid-1960s, Daniel Kahneman, a psychologist, was lecturing a group of Israeli air force flight instructors on the conventional wisdom of behaviour modification and its application to the psychology of flight training. He drove home the point that rewarding positive behaviour works, but punishing mistakes does not. One of his students interrupted, saying 'I've often praised people warmly for beautifully executed manoeuvres, and the next time they always do worse. And I've screamed at people for badly executed manoeuvres, and by and large the next time they improve. Don't tell me that reward works and punishment doesn't.' The other flight instructors agreed. To Kahneman the flight instructors' experiences rang true. On the other hand, he believed in the animal experiments that demonstrated that reward works better than punishment. He ruminated on this apparent paradox.

The answer lies in a phenomenon called regression towards the mean. That is, in any series of random events an extraordinary event is most likely to be followed, purely due to chance, by a more ordinary one. Here is how it works: The student pilots all had a certain personal ability to fly fighter planes. Raising their skill level involved many factors and required extensive practice, so although their skill was slowly improving through flight training, the change wouldn't be noticeable from one manoeuvre to the next. Any especially good or especially poor performance was thus mostly a matter of luck. So if a pilot made an exceptionally good landing – one far above his normal level of performance – then the odds would be good that he would perform closer to his norm – that is, worse – the next day. And if his instructor had praised him, it would appear that the praise had done no good. But if a pilot made an exceptionally bad landing, then the odds would be good that the next day he would perform closer to his norm – that is, better. And if his instructor had a habit of screaming 'you clumsy ape' when a student performed poorly, it would appear that his criticism did some good. In reality, it made no difference at all.

This error in intuition spurred Kahneman's thinking. How widespread, he wondered, was this misunderstanding of uncertainty? Do we make other misjudgements when faced with uncertainty? And what are its implications for human decision making? Kahneman found that even among sophisticated subjects, when it came to random processes, people's beliefs and intuition very often let them down.

Suppose four publishers have rejected the manuscript for your novel. Your intuition might say that the rejections by all those publishing experts mean that your manuscript is no good. But is your intuition correct? Is your novel unsellable? We all know from experience that if several tosses of a coin come up heads, it doesn't mean we are tossing a two-headed coin. Could it be that publishing success is so unpredictable that even if our novel is destined for the best-seller list, numerous publishers could miss the point and reject it? One book in the 1950s was initially rejected by publishers with such comments as 'very dull' and 'a dreary record of typical family bickering, petty annoyances and adolescent emotions'. Today, that book, *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank, has sold 30 million copies, making it one of the best-selling books in history.

1. According to the passage, which of the following best explains the apparently paradoxical observation that 'reward doesn't improve performance but punishment does'?
 - A. The basic principle of randomness is that rewarding positive behaviour works but punishing mistakes does not.
 - B. Experiments in animal behaviour have proved that reward works better than punishment.
 - C. Punishing mistakes merely preceded the improvement but contrary to appearances, did not cause it.
 - D. Punishing mistakes tends to force the person making a mistake to be more careful the next time, hence causes an improvement the next time, just as praise makes one complacent.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the student-pilots' flight training example?
 - A. An excellent performance of a student at any time is an aberration and has no basis in behaviour modification and its application in psychology.
 - B. Students should be complimented constantly if they have to improve their performance gradually.
 - C. Students who have been screamed at with regularity, in spite of how they perform, are more likely to better their performance than others who have never been screamed at.
 - D.. Students who maintain regularity of practice are more likely to gradually improve their performance which may not be noticeable from one test to the next.
3. All these are examples of 'regression towards the mean' EXCEPT:
 - A. When there was a sudden increase in burglaries in a particular city, the number of policemen in the city was increased, due to which the number of burglaries went down.
 - B.. Mahesh, a politician, seemed set to win the next election, but his popularity went down abruptly after a scandal regarding his personal life became known.
 - C. Diego, a football player, broke the record for goals scored in one season, but the next season, he scored far fewer goals, leading critics to wonder if he had lost his talent.

D. Previously, Sonia didn't believe in homeopathic medicine, but when her particularly bad migraine got better after she took some homeopathic medicine, she decided that there must be something to it.

4. The example of Anne Frank's book proves that ...
- A. Publishers are not good judges of the quality of literature.
 - B. Writers should keep trying to get their books published, even if they are rejected by multiple publishers.
 - C. Success in publishing depends mainly on chance, not the quality of the work.
 - D. Intuition is not a good guide to predicting which books will be successful.

SET 2

If American policy towards Europe in the postwar years had been a conspicuous success, and towards Asia a disappointing balance between success and failure, it could be said that the most conspicuous thing about relations with Latin America was the absence of any policy. Franklin Roosevelt, to be sure, had launched a "Good Neighbour" policy, but being a good neighbour was, it seemed, a negative rather than a positive affair, a matter of keeping hands off, of making the Monroe Doctrine, in form at least, multilateral. All through the postwar years, the states of Latin America -- Mexico and Chile were partial exceptions -- were in the throes of major economic and social crises. Population was growing faster than in any other part of the globe, without a comparable increase in wealth or productivity; the gap between the poor and the rich was widening; and as the rich and powerful turned to the military for the preservation of order and privilege, the poor turned to revolution. Deeply involved in other quarters of the globe, the United States paid little attention to the fortunes or misfortunes of her neighbours to the south, and when she did intervene, it appeared to be on the side of order and the status quo rather than on the side of reform. So frightened was the United States of "Communism" in Latin America that it preferred military dictatorship to reformers who might drift too far to the "left", and sustained a Batista in Cuba, a Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, a Peron in Argentina, and a Jimenez in Venezuela.

In his last two years, President Eisenhower had tried to mend his Latin American fences. Though rejecting a Brazilian proposal of a Marshall Plan for Latin America, he did take the initiative in setting up an Inter-American development Bank with a capital of one billion dollars, almost half of it supplied by the United States. Other government investments in Latin America ran to some four billion dollars, while private investment exceeded nine billion. Yet, though to most Americans, all this seemed a form of economic aid, many Latin Americans regarded it as economic imperialism. In September 1960, came a co-operative plan that could not be regarded as other than enlightened: the Act of Bogota, which authorized a grant of half a billion dollars to subsidize not only economic but social and educational progress in Latin America. "We are not

saints”, said President Eisenhower when he visited Santiago de Chile, “We know we make mistakes, but our heart is in the right place”.

But was it? President Kennedy was confronted by the same dilemma that had perplexed his predecessors. Clearly it was essential to provide a large-scale aid to the countries south of Rio Grande, but should this aid go to bolster up established regimes and thus help maintain status quo, or should it be used to speed up social reform, even at the risk of revolt? As early as 1958, the then Senator Kennedy has asserted that “the objective of our aid program in Latin America should not be to purchase allies, but to consolidate a free and democratic Western Hemisphere, alleviating those conditions which might foster opportunities for communistic infiltration and uniting our peoples on the basis of constantly increasing living standard”.

This conviction that raising the standards of living was the best method of checking Communism now inspired President Kennedy’s bold proposal for the creation of the Alliance for Progress -- a ten year plan designed to do for Latin America what Marshall Plan had done for Western Europe. It was to be “a peaceful revolution on a hemispheric scale, a vast co-operative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work, land, health and schools.” To achieve this, the United States pleaded an initial grant of one billion dollars, with the promise of additional billions for the future.

1. Following World War II, which problem was the United States most concerned with regarding Latin America?

- A. economic stability
- B. political ideology
- C. religious persecution
- D. military dictatorship

2. A key reason why Latin America rejected the Inter-American development Bank was that

- A. it primarily provided money for social reform subsidies
- B. the moneys provided were only for specific performance projects
- C. it constituted an extension of the Marshall Plan into Latin America
- D. it was being used as a means to control the economic destiny of Latin America

3. Which of the following is most closely associated with the concept of a Marshall Plan for Latin America?

- A. The Good Neighbour Policy
- B. The Alliance for Progress
- C. The Act of Bogota
- D. The Monroe Doctrine

4. According to the passage, the fundamental change in U.S. foreign policy directed toward Latin America
- A. resulted in a deterioration of U.S.-Latin American relations
 - B. was responsible for Person remaining as a dictator in Peru
 - C. recognized that economic aid alone would not prevent social revolutions
 - D. provided for increased military and economic aid to prevent the spread of communism in Latin America
5. Which of the following statements is not true?
- A. Mexico and Chile did not experience the general social crises that were common to the majority of Latin American countries
 - B. President Eisenhower continued in practice the theory that economic aid was the best defense against communist incursion into Latin America
 - C. The Good Neighbour Policy favoured a multilateral interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine
 - D. The traditional U.S. approach in Latin America was to protect the status quo

SET 3

The possibility of untimely death is frightening, but the inevitability of ageing and dying casts the longest shadow on human life. Humankind's efforts to overcome aging have been impressively persistent. We have, however, not succeeded. By age 80, half of us will die; by age 100, 99 percent; and by about age 115, every one of us will be dead, medical breakthroughs notwithstanding.

During the past few hundred years, the average length of life (expectancy) in modern societies has steadily increased, but the maximum duration of life (span) has not. Centuries ago a few people may have lived to 115; today this maximum remains about the same. All the wonders of medicine, all the advances in public health have not demonstrably increased the maximum duration of life. If ageing is a disease, it seems to be incurable.

Technically, we are not really talking about ageing, the process of growing older from birth onwards, but senescence, the process of bodily deterioration that occurs at older ages. Senescence is not a single process but is manifested in an increased susceptibility to many diseases and a decreasing ability to repair damage. Death rates in modern developed countries are very low at age 10 to 12, about 0.2 per 1000 children per year. The death rate increases slowly to 1.35 per 1000 at age 30, then increases exponentially, doubling every 8 years. By age 90, the death rate is 169 per 1000. A person aged 100 has only a one-in-three chance of living another year. Every year the mortality curve becomes steeper, until eventually we all are gone.

Imagine a world in which all causes of premature death have been eliminated, so that all deaths

result from the effects of ageing. We would live hearty, healthy lives, until, in a sharp peak of a few years centred at age 85, we would nearly all die. Conversely, imagine a world in which senescence is eliminated, so that death rates do not increase with age but remain throughout life at the level for eighteen-year-olds, that is, about 1 per 1000 per year. Some people would still die at all ages, but half the population would live to age 693, and more than 13 percent would live to age 2000! Even if death rates were much higher, say 10 per 1000, eliminating the effects of senescence would still give a substantial advantage, with some people living to age 300. From an evolutionist's point of view, an individual who did not senesce would have, to put it mildly, a substantial reproductive advantage.

This brings us to the mystery. If senescence so devastates our fitness, why hasn't natural selection eliminated it? This possibility seems preposterous only because senescence is such an inescapable part of our experience. Consider, however, the miracle of development: from a single cell with forty-six strands of nucleic acid, a body gradually forms, with each often trillion cells in the right place, making tissues and organs that function together for the good of the whole. Certainly it should be easier to maintain this body than to form it!

Furthermore, our bodies have remarkable maintenance capacities. Skin and blood cells are replaced every few weeks. Our teeth get replaced once. Damaged liver tissue can be rapidly replaced. Most wounds heal quickly. Broken bones grow back together. Our bodies do have some capacity to repair damage and replace worn-out parts; it is just that this capacity is limited. The body can't maintain itself indefinitely. Why not?

1. All of the following are true according to the passage EXCEPT:
 - A.. During the past few hundred years human life span has steadily increased.
 - B. Improved life expectancy is attributable to advances in medicine and public health.
 - C. As an evolutionary principle, senescence is a puzzling phenomenon.
 - D. Eliminating senescence would substantially improve our life span.
2. Which of the following most accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - A. The inevitability of death worries mankind the most, and all efforts to overcome senescence are doomed to ultimate failure in the face of evolution.
 - B. It is a mystery that though natural selection has the capacity to eliminate senescence and the inevitability of death, it does not do so.
 - C. Ageing is an incurable disease; neither medicine nor advances in science can eliminate senescence which is integral to natural selection.
 - D. Though mankind is persistent in its efforts to overcome ageing, the inevitability of death arises from senescence which, mysteriously, evolution does not try to correct.
3. Senescence is best described as: Senescence is best described as:

- A. The miracle of development from a single cell to trillion cells in the right place making tissues and organs that function together for the good of the whole.
 - B. The process of ageing in which one grows older from birth onwards ultimately leading to death.
 - C. Bodily deterioration and an increased susceptibility to diseases and a decreased ability to repair the damage at older ages.
 - D. The remarkable maintenance capacities of our bodies in which damaged tissues are rapidly replaced.
4. According to the author, which of the following indicates that it is possible for evolution to do away with senescence?
- A. Senescence is an inescapable part of our experience and it is preposterous to think of that possibility.
 - B. From the point of view of evolution, it is easier to create a new body than to maintain an existing one.
 - C. Our bodies have remarkable maintenance capacity by which damage is easily repaired and worn out parts are replaced.
 - D. Our ability to live hearty, healthy lives, until the age of around 85.

SET 4

In order to better understand conservatism in China, it is essential that one has a grasp of what the term “Chinese conservatism” means. Chinese conservatism is markedly different from the conservatism of the modern West. The political term “conservative” came about during the French Revolution and inspired men who were determined to preserve Christian and aristocratic elements in European society. Chinese conservatism began around the time of the Taiping Rebellion and had as its primary objectives the preservation of both Confucian society and non feudal strains of pre-Opium War Chinese society. While western conservatism believes in sacredness of private property and distrust of cosmopolitanism, the Chinese conservatism is the defense of a rational cosmopolitan order. Thus, the only common area of agreement between European and Chinese conservatism is the intent to conserve.

During the Tung-chin Restoration, the great aim was the revival of Confucian values and institutions. But these aims had to be modified so that they might endure. Restoration statesmen had no desire to create a new society - they wanted to restore a society that they believed had been based on truth. The statesmen of the Restoration stretched the traditional ideology to its limits in an effort to make the Confucian system under new conditions. They were true conservatives in a great tradition, living in an age when revolutionary change was unavoidable. The aim of the Restoration was to restore to their original vitality the best of the ancient institutions. During the Restoration, the two immediate problems were the suppression

of rebellion and the stabilization of foreign relations. In addition, the people were striving for a restoration of the system of government by superior civil officials.

The men in the hierarchy of the Restoration rose to prominence through proven ability in both civil and military affairs. They emphasized human and social training - that is, indoctrination, morality, and the art of leadership through the cultivation of character. The great majority of the officials rose through the examination system.

During the chaos of this period, the examination system had lost much of its effectiveness. This is important and must be noted because the examination system was the traditional avenue for selecting officials. The senior officials of Restoration realized that their policies would be ineffective unless the quality of the junior officials was improved, so it was their duty to weed out the officials who

had attained office in irregular ways and to promote the examination system as the only way to high position. But these men of the Restoration had enough foresight to determine that it was impossible to select officials automatically on the basis of objective tests alone. As a result, the system of recommendation was ushered in, whereby, a high official sponsored the career of a promising young man. This acted as an important supplement to the examination system.

7. The traditional method for selecting officials was

- A. approximately by the civil government
- B. the examination system
- C. through a subjective testing system
- D. sponsorship by a high government official

8. A primary objective in the development of Restoration thought was

- A. to modify traditional Chinese society to reflect new conditions
- B. to create a new society based on truth
- C. the knowledge that Chinese conservatism is superior to western conservatism
- D. the desire to familiarize China with western military technology

9. The major similarity between Chinese and western conservatism is

- A. that Chinese conservatism attempted to preserve traditions
- B. that Chinese conservatism developed during the Taiping Revolution
- C. the cosmopolitan nature of western conservatism
- D. that Chinese conservatism is primarily land oriented

10. The most significant Chinese philosopher mentioned in the passage is

- A. Tung-chin

- B. I-Ching
- C. Buddha
- D. None of these

11. During the Restoration, ancient institutions

- A. were no longer accepted as a viable alternative to western technology
- B. were studied only as classical examples of a former glorious past
- C. were to be the cornerstones of a changing but traditional society
- D. were considered as a primary reason for the decline of traditional China

12. The western conservatives intended to preserve all of the following except

- A. Christianity
- B. Private property
- C. Cosmopolitanism
- D. Aristocratic elements

SET 5

Barely a century ago, conventional wisdom held that our universe was static and eternal. Now, we can feel smug for having discovered the underlying expansion of the universe, the cosmic microwave background, dark matter and dark energy. But what will the future bring?

Poetry ... of a sort.

The domination of the expansion of our universe by dark energy was inferred from the fact that this expansion is speeding up. Our observable universe is at the threshold of expanding faster than the speed of light. And with time, because of the accelerated expansion, things will only get worse.

This means that, the longer we wait, the less we will be able to see. Galaxies that we can now see will one day in the future be receding away from us at faster-than lightspeed, which means that they will become invisible to us. The light they emit will not be able to make progress against the expansion of space, and it will never again reach us. These galaxies will have disappeared from our horizon.

The way this works is a little different than you might imagine. The galaxies will not suddenly disappear or twinkle out of existence in the night sky. Rather, as their recession speed approaches the speed of light, the light from these objects gets ever more redshifted. Eventually, all their visible light moves to infrared, microwave, radio wave, and so on, until the wavelength of light they emit ends up becoming larger than the size of the visible universe, at

which point they become officially invisible.

We can calculate about how long this will take. Since the galaxies in our local cluster of galaxies are all bound together by their mutual gravitational attraction, they will not recede with the background expansion of the universe. Galaxies just outside our group are about 1/5000th the distance out to the point where the recession velocity of objects approaches the speed of light. By about 2 trillion years, their light will have become completely invisible, and the rest of the universe, from the perspective of our local cluster, will literally have disappeared.

Two trillion years may seem like a long time, and it is. In a cosmic sense, however, it is nowhere near an eternity. The longest living 'main sequence' stars have lifetimes far longer than our Sun and will still be shining in 2 trillion years (even as our own Sun dies out in about only 5 billion years). And so in the far future there may be civilizations on planets around those stars. And there may be astronomers with telescopes on those planets. But when they look out at the cosmos, essentially everything we can now see, all 400 billion galaxies currently inhabiting our visible universe, will have disappeared!

In any case, those astronomers in the far future would be in for a big surprise, if they had any idea what they were missing, which they won't. Because not only will the rest of the universe have disappeared, but essentially all of the evidence that now tells us we live in an expanding universe that began in a Big Bang will also have disappeared, along with all evidence of the existence of the dark energy that will be responsible for this disappearance.

While less than a century ago conventional wisdom still held that the universe was static and eternal, in the far future, long after any remnants of our planet and civilization have likely receded into the dustbin of history, the illusion that sustained our civilization until 1930 will be an illusion that will once again return, with a vengeance.

1. What does the author mean by 'Poetry ... of a sort', with respect to what the future will bring?
 - A. It is rather poetic that our past incorrect view of the universe will become correct in the far distant future.
 - B. It is rather poetic that in the far distant future, the scientific evidence will support a view of the universe that we held in the past.
 - C. It is rather poetic that our current illusions about the nature of the universe will be repeated in the far distant future.
 - D. It is rather poetic that the inhabitants of the universe in the far distant future will hold a similar view of the universe that we held till a century ago.
2. What is the main point of this passage?
 - A. Two trillion years into the future, the expansion of the universe will have stopped and it will have again become static.

- B. For inhabitants of the universe in two trillion years, the evidence of the Big Bang and the expansion of the universe will have completely disappeared.
- C. In two trillion years, all the galaxies except our local cluster will have ceased to exist.
- D. Universe has a cyclic existence. In two trillion years the current universe will end and a new one will begin.
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Nothing in the universe can move faster than light.
- B. In our local cluster of galaxies gravitational attraction is stronger than in the galaxies just outside it.
- C. When light becomes red shifted, its wavelength is smaller, until it is no longer visible.
- D. As our universe expands, the speed of light increases.
4. According to the passage, all these contribute to our understanding of a constantly expanding universe EXCEPT:
- A. The idea that the universe originated in a Big Bang.
- B. The discovery of the dark energy and the cosmic microwave background.
- C. The domination of dark energy over gravitational force.
- D. The discovery of 'main sequence' stars in our local cluster that will outlive the Sun.

SET 6

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Every state has a constitution, since every state functions on the basis of certain rules and principles. It has often been asserted that the United States has a written constitution, but that the constitution of Great Britain is unwritten. This is true only in the sense that, in the United States, there is a formal document called the Constitution, whereas there is no such document in Great Britain. In fact, however, many parts of the British constitution exist in written form, whereas important aspects of the American constitution are wholly unwritten. The British constitution includes the Bill of Rights (1689), the Act of Settlement (1700-01), the Parliament Act of 1911, the successive Representation of the People Acts (which extended the suffrage), the statutes dealing with the structure of the courts, the various local government acts, and many others. These are not ordinary statutes, even though they are adopted in the ordinary legislative way, and they are not codified within the structure of single orderly document. On the other hand, such institutions in the United States as the presidential cabinet and the system of political parties, though not even mentioned in the written constitution, are most certainly of constitutional significance. The presence or absence of a formal written document makes a difference, of course, but only one of degree. A single-document constitution has such

advantages as greater precision, simplicity, and consistency. In a newly developing state as Israel, on the other hand, the balance of advantage has been found to lie with an uncoded constitution evolving through the growth of custom and the medium of statutes. Experience suggests that some codified constitutions are much too detailed. An overlong constitution invites disputes and litigation is rarely read or understood by the ordinary citizen, and injects too much rigidity in cases in which flexibility is often preferable. Since a very long constitution says too many things on too many subjects, it must be amended often, and this makes it still longer. The United States Constitution of 7,000 words is a model of brevity, whereas many of that country's state constitutions are much too long -- the longest being that of the state of Louisiana, whose constitution now has about 255,000 words. The very new, modern constitutions of the recently admitted states of Alaska and Hawaii and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have, significantly, very concise constitutions ranging from 9,000 to 15,000 words. The 1949 constitution of India, with 395 articles, is the wordiest of all national constitutions. In contrast, some of the world's new constitutions, such as those of Japan and Indonesia, are very short indeed. Some constitutions are buttressed by powerful institutions such as an independent judiciary, whereas others, though committed to lofty principles, are not supported by governmental institutions endowed with the authority to defend these principles in concrete situations. Accordingly, many juristic writers distinguish between "normative" and "nominal" constitutions. A normative constitution is the one that not only has the status of supreme law but is also fully activated and effective; it is habitually obeyed in the actual life of the state. A nominal constitution may express high aspirations, but it does not, in fact, reflect the political realities of the state. Article 125 of the 1936 constitution of the Soviet Union and the article 87 of the 1954 constitution of the People's Republic of China both purport to guarantee freedom of speech, but in those countries even mild expressions of dissent are likely to be swiftly and sternly repressed. Where the written constitution is only nominal, behind the verbal facade will be found the real constitution containing the basic principles according to which power is exercised in actual fact. Thus in the Soviet Union, the rules of the Communist Party describing its organs and functioning are more truly the constitution of that country than are the grand phrases of the 1936 Stalin constitution. Every state, in short has a constitution, but in some, real constitution operates behind the facade of a nominal constitution.

1. The lengthiest constitution in the world is that of

- A. Great Britain
- B. India
- C. Puerto Rico
- D. Soviet Union

2. The instance of a country without a written constitution mentioned in the passage is

- A. People's Republic of China
- B. Japan
- C. Israel
- D. Indonesia

3. The unwritten parts of the US constitution deal with

- A. courts
- B. presidential cabinet
- C. relationship between the Centre and the States
- D. fundamental rights

4. In the United States

- A. the newly admitted states have lengthy constitutions
- B. the newly admitted states have concise constitutions
- C. the political parties have no constitutional significance
- D. the constitution can be termed 'nominal'

5. In countries with 'normative' constitutions

- A. there will be very little freedom of speech
- B. there are effective instruments to enforce their provisions
- C. political realities are different from what are enshrined in them
- D. there are frequent amendments to them

SET 7

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Why do the songs I heard when I was teenager sound sweeter than anything I listen to as an adult? I'm happy to report that my own failures of discernment as a music critic may not be entirely to blame. In recent years, psychologists and neuroscientists have confirmed that these songs hold disproportionate power over our emotions. And researchers have uncovered evidence that suggests our brains bind us to the music we heard as teenagers more tightly than anything we'll hear as adults – a connection that doesn't weaken as we age. Musical nostalgia, in other words, isn't just a cultural phenomenon: it's a neuron command. And no matter how sophisticated our tastes might otherwise grow to be, our brains may stay jammed on those songs we obsessed over during the high drama of adolescence.

To understand why we grow attached to certain songs, it helps to understand the brain's relationship with music. When you listen to a song that triggers personal memories, your prefrontal cortex, which maintains information relevant to your personal life and relationships, will spring into action. But memories are meaningless without emotion – and aside from love

and drugs, nothing spurs an emotional reaction like music. Brain imaging studies show that our favourite songs stimulate the brain's pleasure circuit, which releases an influx of dopamine, serotonin, oxytocin and other neurochemicals that make us feel good. The more we like a song, the more we get treated to neurochemical bliss, flooding our brains with some of the same neurotransmitters that cocaine chases after.

Music lights these sparks of neural activity in everybody. But in young people, the spark turns into a fireworks show. Between the ages of 12 and 22, our brains undergo rapid neurological development – and the music we love during that decade seems to get wired into our lobes for good. When we make neural connections to a song, we also create a strong memory trace that becomes laden with heightened emotion, thanks partly to a surfeit of pubertal growth hormones. These hormones tell our brains that everything is incredibly important – especially the songs that form the soundtrack to our teenage dreams (and embarrassments).

On its own, these neurological pyrotechnics would be enough to imprint certain songs into our brain. But there are other elements at work. First, some songs become memories in and of themselves, so forcefully do they worm their way into memory. Many of us can vividly remember the first time we heard that one Beatles (or Backstreet Boys) song that, decades later, we still sing at every karaoke night. Second, these songs form the soundtrack to what feel, at the time, like the most vital and momentous years of our lives. The music that plays during our first kiss or our first dance gets attached to that memory and takes on a glimmer of its profundity. We may recognize in retrospect that the dance wasn't really all that profound. But even as the importance of the memory itself fades, the emotional afterglow tagged to the music lingers.

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As fun as these theories may be, their logical conclusion – you'll never love another song the way you loved the music of your youth – is a little depressing. It's not all bad news, of course: Our adult tastes aren't really weaker; they're just more mature, allowing us to appreciate complex aesthetic beauty on an intellectual level. No matter how adult we may become, however, music remains an escape hatch from our adult brains back into the raw, unalloyed passion of our youths. The nostalgia that accompanies our favourite songs isn't just a fleeting recollection of earlier times; it's a neurological wormhole that gives us a glimpse into the years when our brains leapt with joy at the music that's come to define us. Those years may have passed. But each time we hear the songs we loved, the joy they once brought surges anew.

1. What is the passage trying to convey?
 - A. Why one gets attached to the music one heard as a teenager and not to the music that one would hear as an adult.
 - B. Why no other music is as good as the music that one heard as a teenager.

- C. Why one loves the music one heard as a teenager more than any other music one would listen to later.
- D. How the connection between music and the working of the brain makes listening to music a memorable experience during teenage.
2. When the writer says his “own failures of discernment as a music critic may not be entirely to blame,” he means:
- A. The critical appreciation of music that he now provides may not be reflective of the true beauty of the music under review.
- B. The music that he reviews now are much less beautiful than the music he listened to in his teens.
- C. He is able to appreciate the beauty of the music he reviews currently more intellectually than emotionally.
- D. He is unable to provide an objective criticism of the music that he is currently reviewing.
3. Which of the following is true as per the passage?
- A. The author’s failures as a music critic had more to do with the quality of the music than with his own sensitivity.
- B. The connection that our brain establishes with music when we are teenagers does not become weak as we grow old.
- C. The brain’s relationship with music is something that is not fully understood in neurological studies.
- D. The taste for music is strongest when we are in our teenage and weaken as we age beyond 22 years.
4. All these are reasons for our loving the music we heard as teenagers, EXCEPT:
- A. Music leaves a permanent imprint on the teenage brain.
- B. The teenage brain associates a soundtrack with the teenage experiences.
- C. The teenage brain comes under the influence of powerful hormones.
- D. The teenage brain is not concerned about the genre or the quality of a song.
5. “Why do the songs I heard when I was teenager sound sweeter than anything I listen to as an adult?” Which of the following provides the best explanation for the question?
- A. These songs stimulate the brain’s pleasure circuit and we get treated to neurochemical bliss.
- B. These songs form the soundtrack to what we feel like at the time - the most vital and momentous years of our lives.

- C. These songs express the best experiences of our lives at a time when we are going through rapid neurological development.
- D. These songs trigger memories of the best and worst experiences of our lives at a stage when we are going through emotional upheavals.

SET 8

The Japanese want their Emperor to reign for long, very long, but their Prime Ministers to have very short tenures. During the 61 years Hirohito has been on the Chrysanthemum throne, 38 Prime Ministers have come and gone (or at least 32, if returns to power are left out of account). Eisaku Sato's eight uninterrupted years as Prime Minister in the Sixties and early Seventies provoked fears about the possible ill-effects of one-man leadership on Japanese democracy, and led the dominant Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to lay down the norm of a two-year for a party chief and head of Government. Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, now bowing out, has served for an unusual five years. His success as Prime Minister was evidenced by the ruling party's re-electing him leader more than once. But his plan to push through the Diet a Bill to levy a 5% indirect tax as part of financial reforms failed, in spite of the LDP majority in both the chambers. It was time then for him to go.

The quick turnover of Prime Ministers has contributed to the functioning of the LDP through factions. In the party that has ruled Japan for 32 years continuously, factionalism is not something unseemly. The leader is chosen by hard bargaining — some foreigners call it horse-trading — among the faction leaders, followed, if necessary, by a party election. For the decision in favour of Noboru Takeshita as the next President of the LDP and Prime Minister of Japan, voting was not necessary. His hopes were stronger than those of the other two candidates — Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and former Foreign Minister, Shintaro Abe — if only because he had proved himself more skillful in the game of factional politics. A one-time protege of Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, he thrust himself forward when the leader was disgraced on a charge of accepting bribes for sale of Lockheed aircraft to Japan and debilitated by physical ailments. Mr. Takeshita took away most of Mr. Tanaka's following and now leads the biggest faction in the LDP. Mr. Nakasone persuaded Mr. Miyazawa and Mr. Abe to accept Mr. Takeshita's leadership. An election would most probably have led to the same result. Mr. Takeshita seemed to have forged a firm alliance with at least two other factions and put in his bag the votes necessary for a win. How Mr. Takeshita will fare after taking over the reins of Government in 1987 is not so certain. He will be Japan's first Prime Minister with a humble rural origin. A dichotomy in his nature shows through his record of teaching English in a junior high school and not trying to

speak that language in public later. When he was the Minister of Finance, he gave the impression of an extremely cautious man with a reverence for consensus but challenging titled a book on his ideas Going My Way. Mr. Takeshita says that continuing Mr. Nakasone's programmes would be the basis of his policy. This is not saying enough. Japan faces two main issues : tax reforms and relations with United States. Mr. Nakasone's plan to impose an indirect tax ran into effective opposition, and the friction with the U.S. over trade continue. Mr. Takeshita cannot be facing any easy future as Japan's next leader and there is nothing to show yet that he will be drawing on secret reserves of dynamism.

1. The politician who had been Prime Minister for the longest period since the Second World War was

- A. Hirohito
- B. Kakuei Tanaka
- C. Nakasone
- D. Eisaku Sato

2. When did the present Japanese Emperor ascend the throne?

- A. 1946
- B. 1926
- C. in the early fifties
- D. 1936

3. Mr. Tanaka ceased to be Prime Minister because

- A. he could not get a favourable legislative bill passed by parliament
- B. he had completed the prescribed two year term
- C. he was involved in a bribe scandal
- D. of horse-trading among his party members

4. The politician who had just recently ceased to be Prime Minister is

- A. Eisaku Sato
- B. Yasuhiro Nakasone
- C. Shintaro Abe
- D. Kiichi Miyazawa

SET 9

Populists abhor restraints on the political executive. Since they claim to represent "the people" writ large, they regard limits on their exercise of power as necessarily undermining the popular

will. Such constraints can only serve the “enemies of the people” – minorities and foreigners or financial elites. This is a dangerous approach to politics, because it allows a majority to ride roughshod over the rights of minorities. Without separation of powers, an independent judiciary, or free media – which all populist autocrats, from Vladimir Putin and Recep Tayyip Erdoğan to Viktor Orbán and Donald Trump detest – democracy degenerates into the tyranny of whoever happens to be in power.

Periodic elections under populist rule become a smokescreen. In the absence of the rule of law and basic civil liberties, populist regimes can prolong their rule by manipulating the media and the judiciary at will. Populists’ aversion to institutional restraints extends to the economy, where exercising full control “in the people’s interest” implies that no obstacles should be placed in their way by autonomous regulatory agencies, independent central banks, or global trade rules. Start with why restraints on economic policy may be desirable in the first place. Economists tend to have a soft spot for such restraints, because policymaking that is fully responsive to the push and pull of domestic politics can generate highly inefficient outcomes. In particular, economic policy is often subject to the problem of what economists call time-inconsistency: short-term interests frequently undermine the pursuit of policies that are far more desirable in the long term.

A canonical example is discretionary monetary policy. Politicians who have the power to print money at will may generate “surprise inflation” to boost output and employment in the short run – say, before an election. But this backfires, because firms and households adjust their inflation expectations. In the end, discretionary monetary policy results only in higher inflation without yielding any output or employment gains. The solution is an independent central bank, insulated from politics, operating solely on its mandate to maintain price stability. Another example is official treatment of foreign investors. Once a foreign firm makes its investment, it essentially becomes captive to the host government’s whims. Promises that were made to attract the firm are easily forgotten, replaced by policies that squeeze it to the benefit of the national budget or domestic companies. But there are other scenarios as well, in which the consequences of restraints on economic policy may be less salutary. In particular, restraints may be instituted by special interests or elites themselves, to cement permanent control over policymaking. In such cases, delegation to autonomous agencies or signing on to global rules does not serve society, but only a narrow caste of “insiders.”

Part of today’s populist backlash is rooted in the belief, not entirely unjustified, that this scenario describes much economic policymaking in recent decades. Multinational corporations and investors have increasingly shaped the agenda of international trade negotiations, resulting in global regimes that disproportionately benefit capital at the expense of labor. Stringent patent rules and international investor tribunals are prime examples. So is the capture of

autonomous agencies by the industries they are supposed to regulate. Banks and other financial institutions have been especially successful at getting their way and instituting rules that give them free rein. Independent central banks played a critical role in bringing inflation down in the 1980s and 1990s. But in the current low-inflation environment, their exclusive focus on price stability imparts a deflationary bias to economic policy and is in tension with employment generation and growth.

Such “liberal technocracy” may be at its apogee in the European Union, where economic rules and regulations are designed at considerable remove from democratic deliberation at the national level. And in virtually every member state, this political gap – the EU’s so-called democratic deficit – has given rise to populist, Euro skeptical political parties. In such cases, relaxing the constraints on economic policy and returning policymaking autonomy to elected governments may well be desirable. We should constantly be wary of populism that stifles political pluralism and undermines liberal democratic norms. Political populism is a menace to be avoided at all costs. Economic populism, by contrast, is occasionally necessary. Indeed, at such times, it may be the only way to forestall its much more dangerous political cousin.

1. In the context of the passage, which of the following has been identified as being more dangerous than economic populism?
 - A. Disproportionate control of corporations
 - B. Majoritarian identity-based politics
 - C. Religious sectarianism
 - D.. Political populism.
2. The central idea of this passage is that:
 - A. Populists abhor institutional restraints where they oppose obstacles placed in their way by autonomous regulatory agencies, independent central banks, and global trade rules.
 - B. Populists abhor restraints on the political executive, which is a dangerous approach to politics as it ends in the marginalization or persecution of minorities.
 - C.. Populists’ aversion to institutional restraints extends to the economy; while populism in the political domain is almost always harmful, economic populism can sometimes be justified.
 - D. Economists tend to support restraints on the executive as discretionary monetary policy as it almost always leads to economic populism for electoral gains.
3. All these are advanced as reasons to justify the restraints on economic policy EXCEPT:

- A.. Stringent patent rules and international investor tribunals.
 - B. Short term interests may undermine the pursuit of policies more desirable in the long term.
 - C. Creation of “surprise inflation” to boost output and employment in the short term for immediate electoral gains.
 - D. Introduction of protectionist policies.
4. Why does the passage refer to minorities, foreigners and financial elites as ‘enemies of the people’?
- A.. As an ironical reference to populists’ view that restraints on the populist leader are contrary to popular will.
 - B. To point out that they are an elite or special interest group that asserts excessive power not commensurate with their numbers.
 - C. In disapproval of the populist leader riding roughshod over the rights of the minorities, foreigners and the financial elites.
 - D. To highlight that minorities, foreigners or financial elites should have no political relevance in a true democracy.
5. With respect to “discretionary monetary policy”, the writer is of the view that ...
- A. Such policies will be isolated from the pull and push of domestic policies and their consequent ill-effects.
 - B. It always backfires and creates higher inflation without yielding any output or employment gains.
 - C.. An independent central bank operating on its own mandate can solve the ill- effects of such policies.
 - D. It undermines short term interests in pursuit of policies that are desirable in the long term.

SET 10

The Republican Party has lost its mind. To win elections, a party needs votes, obviously, and constituencies. First however, it needs ideas. In 1994 -95, the Republican Party had after a long struggle advanced a coherent, compelling set of political ideas expressed in a specific legislative agenda. The political story of 1996 is that this same party, within the space of six weeks, then became totally, shockingly intellectually deranged.

Think back. The singular achievement of the House Speaker Newt Gingrich’s ‘94 revolution was that it swept into power united behind one comprehensive ideological goal; dismantling the welfare state. Just about everything in the contract with America and the legislative agenda of the 104th Congress is a mere subheading: welfare reform, tax cuts, entitlement reform,

returning power to the states, the balanced budget (a supremely powerful means for keeping the growth of government in check).

The central Republican idea was that the individual, the family, the church, the schools - civil society - were being systematically usurped and strangled by the federal behemoth. Republicans were riding into Washington to slay it.

With this idea they met Clinton head-on in late 1995. And although they were tactically defeated - the government shutdown proved a disaster of Republicans - they won philosophically. Clinton conceded all their principles. He finally embraced their seven year balanced budget. Then, in a State of the Union speech that might have been delivered by a moderate Republican, he declared, "The era of Big Government is over," the dominant theme of the Gingrich revolution.

It seems so long ago. Because then, astonishingly, on the very morrow of their philosophical victory, just as the Republicans prepared to carry these ideas into battle in November, came cannon fire from the rear. The first Republican renegade to cry " Wrong" and charge was Steve Forbes. With his freelunch, tax -cutting flat tax, he declared the balanced budget, the centrepiece of the Republican revolution, unnecessary. Then, no sooner had the Forbes mutiny been put down than Pat Buchanan declared a general insurrection. He too declared war on the party's central ideology - in the name not supply-side theory but of class warfare, the democratic weapon of choice against Republicanism.

The enemy, according to Buchanan, is not the welfare state. It is that conservative icon, capitalism, with its ruthless captains of industry, greedy financiers and political elite (Republicans included, or course). All three groups collaborate to let foreigners - immigrants, traders, parasitic foreign-aid loafers - destroy the good life of the ordinary American worker. Buchananism holds that what is killing the little guy in America is the big guy, not Big Government. It blames not an overreaching government that tries to insulate citizens from life's buffeting to the point where it creates deeply destructive dependency. But an uncaring government that does not protect its victim-people enough from that buffeting. Buchanan would protect and wield a might government apparatus to do so, government that builds trade walls and immigrant-repelling fences, that imposes punitive taxes on imports, that polices the hiring and firing practices of business with the arrogance of the most zealous affirmative action enforcer.

This is Reaganism standing on its head.

Republicans have focused too much on the mere tactical dangers posed by this assault. Yes, it gives ammunition to the Democrats. Yes it puts the eventual nominee through a bruising campaign and delivers him tarnished and drained into the ring against Bill Clinton.

But the real danger is philosophical, not tactical. It is axioms, not just policies, that are under fire. The Republican idea of smaller government is being ground to dust - by Republicans. In the middle of an election year, when they should be honing their themes against Democratic liberalism, Buchanan's rise is forcing a pointless rearguard battle against a philosophical corpse,

the obsolete Palaeo-conservatism - a mix of nativism. protectionism and isolationism of the 1930s.

As the candidates' debate in Arizona last week showed, the entire primary campaign will be fought on Buchanan's grounds, fending off his Smoot -Hawley-Franco populism. And then what? After the convention, what does the nominee do? Try to resurrect the anti-welfare state themes of the historically successful '94 congressional campaign?

Well, yes but with a terrible loss of energy and focus- and support. Buchanan's constituency, by then convinced by their leader that the working man's issues have been pushed aside, may simply walk on Election Day or, even worse, defect to the Democrats. After all, Democrats do class war very well.

Political parties can survive bruising primary battles. They cannot survive ideological meltdown. Dole and Buchanan say they are fighting for the heart and soul of the Republican party. Heart and soul, however, will get you nowhere when you've lost your way and your mind .

1. Assuming the passage to be truthful, what does a party not need to win elections ?

- A. Votes
- B. Money
- C. Constituencies
- D. Ideas

2. Which broad ideology helped Newt Gingrich lead the Republican revolution of 1994 ?

- A. Tax cuts
- B. Entitlement reform
- C. Welfare reform
- D. Welfare state dismantling.

3. The Republicans were tactically defeated by the Democrats because

- A. of the shutdown of the government
- B. the balanced budget plan failed
- C. Steve Forbes led a revolution
- D. Bill Clinton pre-empted them

4. Which of the following are not Republicans ?

- A. Newt Gingrich
- B. Pat Buchanan
- C. Bob Dole
- D. None of the above

5. Which of the following would be a suitable title for the passage ?

- A. The democrats : victory in sight
- B. Follies and foibles of the Republican party
- C. Republicans- Are you crazy?
- D. Mutinies on the Republican Bounty

SET 11

Imagine three kids running around a maypole, forming a chain with their arms. The innermost kid is holding the pole with one hand. The faster they run, the more centrifugal force there is tearing the chain apart. The tighter they grip, the more centripetal force there is holding the chain together. Eventually centrifugal force exceeds centripetal force and the chain breaks.

That's essentially what is happening in this country, N.Y.U.'s Jonathan Haidt argued in a lecture delivered to the Manhattan Institute in November. He listed some of the reasons centrifugal forces may now exceed centripetal: the loss of the common enemies we had in World War II and the Cold War, an increasingly fragmented media, the radicalization of the Republican Party, and a new form of identity politics, especially on campus.

Haidt made the interesting point that identity politics per se is not the problem. Identity politics is just political mobilization around group characteristics. The problem is that identity politics has dropped its centripetal elements and become entirely centrifugal.

Martin Luther King described segregation and injustice as forces tearing us apart. He appealed to universal principles and our common humanity as ways to heal prejudice and unite the nation. He appealed to common religious principles, the creed of our founding fathers and a common language of love to drive out prejudice. King "framed our greatest moral failing as an opportunity for centripetal redemption," Haidt observed.

From an identity politics that emphasized our common humanity, we've gone to an identity politics that emphasizes having a common enemy. On campus these days, current events are often depicted as pure power struggles — oppressors acting to preserve their privilege over the virtuous oppressed.

"A funny thing happens," Haidt said, "when you take young human beings, whose minds evolved for tribal warfare and us/them thinking, and you fill those minds full of binary dimensions. You tell them that one side in each binary is good and the other is bad. You turn on

their ancient tribal circuits, preparing them for battle. Many students find it thrilling; it floods them with a sense of meaning and purpose.”

The problem is that tribal common-enemy thinking tears a diverse nation apart. This pattern is not just on campus. Look at the negative polarization that marks our politics. Parties, too, are no longer bound together by creeds but by enemies.

In 1994, only 16 percent of Democrats had a “very unfavorable” view of the G.O.P. Now, 38 percent do. Then, only 17 percent of Republicans had a “very unfavorable” view of Democrats. Now, 43 percent do. When the Pew Research Center asked Democrats and Republicans to talk about each other, they tended to use the same words: closed-minded, dishonest, immoral, lazy, and unintelligent.

Furthermore, it won’t be easy to go back to the common-humanity form of politics. King was operating when there was high social trust. He could draw on a biblical metaphysic debated over 3,000 years. He could draw on an American civil religion that had been refined over 300 years.

Over the past two generations, however, excessive individualism and bad schooling have corroded both of those sources of cohesion.

In 1995, the French intellectual Pascal Bruckner published “The Temptation of Innocence,” in which he argued that excessive individualism paradoxically leads to in-group/out-group tribalism. Modern individualism releases each person from social obligation, but “being guided only by the lantern of his own understanding, the individual loses all assurance of a place, an order, a definition. He may have gained freedom, but he has lost security.”

In societies like ours, individuals are responsible for their own identity, happiness and success. “Everyone must sell himself as a person in order to be accepted,” Bruckner wrote. We all are constantly comparing ourselves to others and, of course, coming up short. The biggest anxiety is moral. We each have to write our own gospel that defines our own virtue.

The easiest way to do that is to tell a tribal oppressor/oppressed story and build your own innocence on your status as victim. Just about everybody can find a personal victim story. Once you’ve identified your herd’s oppressor — the neoliberal order, the media elite, white males, whatever — your goodness is secure. You have virtue without obligation. Nothing is your fault.

1. The writer uses the maypole example in order to ...
 - A. Explain that when the centrifugal force exceeds the centripetal force the chain breaks.
 - B. Resolve the differences between the political attitudes of various people, who act in ways similar to these forces that are centrifugal or centripetal.

- C.. Explain the current political scenario in which the force of identity politics has broken the chain of common humanity.
- D. Capture the fundamental notions of forces acting around a centre point and the reasons these forces always are of two opposing natures.
2. According to the passage, in terms of the political situation, what are the two forces that are of a centripetal nature?
- A.. Abstract religious notions that have been debated for thousands of years and national identities honed over hundreds of years.
- B. Humanitarian values that have been upheld by democratic societies and individual morality that makes for a society based on civility.
- C. Democratic institutions that rely on individual sincerity and legal institutions that protect individual rights.
- D. Political identities that are based on homogeneous social and religious structures and recourse to the law when individual liberties are threatened.
3. According to the author, the ‘new form of identity politics on campuses’ is mainly a manifestation of which of the following?
- A. The deliberate attempt to radicalize the youth on campuses by making them see themselves as belonging to a particular victim group.
- B.. The youth find it easy to identify themselves with a certain tribe or group, as humans have evolved to view things from the perspective of tribalism.
- C. The campus is a breeding ground for feelings of inferiority and superiority.
- D. The youth on campuses are only capable of seeing situations in a binary form and cannot grasp the unity of things.
4. Who does the writer refer to when he says - You have virtue without obligation – in the last paragraph.
- A. The person who is the innocent victim of an oppressor and who has become aware of the fact that he/she is oppressed.
- B.. The person who has identified his/her status as a victim and the group that has made him/her a victim.
- C. The person who understands that in order to fit in with those who are better than oneself, one must find one’s own story of victim hood.
- D. The person who decides to be a victim of circumstances and is thus able to navigate the future course of action, based on this identity.

5. One may infer from the passage that according to Pascal Bruckner, the individualist reverts to tribalism essentially because
- A. He feels besieged by conflicting thoughts.
 - B.. He feels insecure in his individualism.
 - C. He has to sell himself as a person in order to be accepted.
 - D. He is uncertain about his own individual self

SET 12

Among those who call themselves Socialists, two kinds of persons may be distinguished. There are, in the first place, those whose plans for a new order of society, in which private property and individual competition are to be superseded and other motives to action substituted, are on the scale of a village community or township, and would be applied to an entire country by the multiplication of such self-acting units; of this character are the systems of Owen, of Fourier, and the more thoughtful and philosophic Socialists generally. The other class, who are more a product of the Continent than of Great Britain and may be called the revolutionary Socialists, propose to themselves a much bolder stroke. Their scheme is the management of the whole productive resources of the country by one central authority, the general government. And with this view some of them avow as their purpose that the working classes, or somebody in their behalf, should take possession of all the property of the country, and administer it for the general benefit.

Whatever be the difficulties of the first of these two forms of Socialism, the second must evidently involve the same difficulties and many more. The former, too has the great advantage that it can be brought into operation progressively, and can prove its capabilities by trial. It can be tried first on a select population and extended to others as their education and cultivation permit. It need not, and in the natural order of things would not, become an engine of subversion until it had shown itself capable of being also a means of reconstruction. It is not so with the other : the aim of that is to substitute the new rule for the old at a single stroke, and to exchange the amount of good realized under the present system, and its large possibilities of improvement, for a plunge without any preparation into the most extreme form of the problem of carrying on the whole round of the operations of social life without the motive power which has always hitherto worked the social machinery. It must be acknowledged that those who would play this game on the strength of their own private opinion, unconfirmed as yet by any experimental verification — who would forcibly deprive all who have now a comfortable physical existence of their only present means of preserving it, and would brave the frightful bloodshed and misery that would ensue if the attempt was resisted — must have a serene confidence in their own wisdom on the one hand and a recklessness of other people's sufferings of the other, which Robespierre and St. Just, hitherto the typical instances of those united

attributes, scarcely came up to. Nevertheless this scheme has great elements of popularity which the more cautious and reasonable form of Socialism has not; because what it professes to do, it promised to do quickly, and holds out hope to the enthusiastic of seeing the whole of their aspirations released in their own time and at a blow.

39. According to the author, the difference between the two kinds of socialists is that

- A. one consists of thinkers and the others are active people
- B. the first have a definite philosophy and the second don't have any definite philosophy.
- C. the first believe in gradual change while the others believe in revolutionary change.
- D. the first are the products of Britain, while the others are products of Russia.

40. Which of the following is not a socialist ?

- A. Robespierre
- B. Fourier
- C. Owen
- D. All are socialists

41. According to the philosophy of revolutionary socialism

- A. The government takes over the village first and then, gradually the whole country.
- B. The government takes over all productive resources of the country at one stroke.
- C. The government declares a police state and rules by decree
- D. There is no government as such; the people rule themselves by the socialist doctrine

42. Which of the following, according to the author, is true ?

- A. The second form of socialism has more difficulties than the first.
- B. The second form of socialism has the same difficulties than the first.
- C. The second form of socialism has less difficulties than the first.
- D. The author has not compared the difficulties of the two.

43. Which of the following were characteristics of St. Just and Robespierre ?

- A. Unconcern for other's suffering
- B. Full confidence in their own wisdom
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

SET 13

As Arctic permafrost thaws, it unleashes a vicious cycle—the unfrozen soil releases its carbon reserves that intensify climate change, in turn accelerating the thaw. Now researchers have

reported another disturbing discovery: The permafrost holds a much greater cache of mercury than thought—and as the ground warms, it could potentially release that toxic metal on the world.

In the new study, published in *Geophysical Research Letters*, an international team of scientists drilled 13 permafrost soil cores at various locations in Alaska. Back at their lab they analysed the frozen cores to measure factors such as moisture, organic carbon and mercury content. The 50- to 100-centimeter cores spanned a time between 22,000 and 2,400 years ago, meaning the vast majority of mercury they hold came from nonhuman sources. The researchers used their measurements to extrapolate an estimate of how much mercury is stored in the entire Northern Hemisphere's permafrost.

Their results indicate Arctic permafrost holds about 793 gigagrams of mercury—more than 15 million gallons, or the equivalent of about 23 Olympic swimming pools, says Paul Schuster, a research geologist for the U.S. Geological Survey and one of the study authors. When the researchers calculated the amount of mercury likely stored in both the permafrost and the layer of soil that sits above it (and routinely thaws for part of the year), they estimated there is a total of 1,656 gigagrams. "The active layer and the permafrost together contain nearly twice as much [mercury] as all the other soils, the ocean and the atmosphere combined," the researchers wrote in their study.

Permafrost is frozen soil, rock or sediment that stays at or below freezing for at least two consecutive years. It covers about a quarter of the Northern Hemisphere's landmass, which helps explain why it holds so much mercury. But permafrost is also unique in that its frozen state traps the mercury in the soil, rather than allowing it to be mobile in the environment. "In [other locations such as] the Lower 48 [U.S. states], soils are hydrologically connected and mercury cycles through. It's part of the whole global mercury cycle," Schuster says. "In the Arctic you're locking in the mercury—it's not reacting with the rest of the world."

The new findings have potentially massive implications for ecosystems and human health. Between 30 and 99 percent of the Arctic's near-surface permafrost is predicted to thaw by 2100, according to the study. As it does so, at least a portion of the previously locked-away mercury will probably become mobile. "It becomes not just an Arctic problem, but a global problem," says Elsie Sunderland, an associate professor of environmental science and engineering at Harvard University who was not involved in the study. "It doesn't just stay in the [same] place."

The mercury could either be washed into the Arctic Ocean and then circulate through the global marine system or escape into the atmosphere and travel to other parts of the planet. Either in the Arctic soil or in the broader environment, mercury can get converted into a form dangerous to humans and other wildlife, including marine animals. "The other half of the story—the one

that most people are concerned with—is how does this affect the health of our environment, our aquatic systems, us?” Schuster says. “This has major ramifications.”

Other experts concur: “It really reinforces the [idea] that climate change can make a lot of other environmental issues worse,” says Noelle Selin, an associate professor of data, systems, and society, and atmospheric chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Carl Lamborg, an assistant professor of ocean sciences at the University of California, Santa Cruz, agrees it is definitely a concern that humans have potentially “added a whole bunch of mercury into the global mercury cycle.” But he also notes, “it’s a little hard to know exactly what’s going to happen when this permafrost soil thaws. Just because the soil warms, is all of the mercury going to get released? I don’t think we know, but it’s definitely something to be worried about.”

Schuster says this is exactly what experts want to find out now: “The next question is, if it’s going to be released, where is it going to go?”

1. Which of the following best describes what the writer is attempting to do in this passage?
 - A. To caution mankind of the consequences of the large amounts of mercury in the Arctic that may become mobile sooner than expected in view of climate change owing to human activities.
 - B. To bring to light the hitherto unknown existence of enormous amounts of mercury in the Arctic permafrost and the risk it poses to the environment.
 - C. To explain the findings of a recent study related to the Arctic permafrost that has potentially massive implications for ecosystems and human health.
 - D.. To point out that Northern Hemisphere’s huge cache of mercury has troubling implications for wildlife and human health

2. According to the passage, all these are true EXCEPT
 - A. A quarter of Northern Hemisphere’s landmass contains almost twice as much mercury as all other soils, the ocean, and the atmosphere combined.
 - B. Mercury occurring in the active layer and the permafrost is a naturally occurring phenomenon.
 - C.. Mercury from the Arctic routinely gets washed into the Arctic Ocean and circulates through the global marine system in the ‘mercury cycle’.
 - D. A global ‘mercury cycle’ is a natural phenomenon at places other than the Arctic.

3. In the light of the passage, the enormous amount of mercury locked-in in the Arctic permafrost is “something to be worried about” because:
- A. Mercury can get converted into a form dangerous to humans and other wildlife, including marine animals.
 - B.. According to the study, between 30 and 99 percent of the Arctic’s near-surface permafrost is predicted to thaw by 2100.
 - C. According to Carl Lamborg, humans have potentially added a whole bunch of mercury into the global mercury cycle.
 - D. The ‘active layer’ or the layer of soil that sits above the permafrost routinely thaws for part of the year.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that ...
- A.. The permafrost contributes is one of the natural factors affecting climate change.
 - B. Arctic’s near surface permafrost is predicted to thaw completely by 2100 releasing 1656 gigagrams of locked-in mercury.
 - C. The consequences of the thaw of arctic permafrost are beginning to be felt in the Northern Hemisphere.
 - D. The mercury held locked-in by the Arctic permafrost has an otherwise important role to play in the mercury-cycle in the environment.
5. Which one of the following, about permafrost, is NOT asserted in the passage?
- A. Stays frozen for at least two consecutive years.
 - B.. Thaw of Permafrost periodically releases the mercury locked-in inside.
 - C. Covers a quarter of the landmass of the Northern Hemisphere.
 - D. Holds totally 793 gigagrams of mercury.

SET 14

The opinion polls had been wrong. Although they were signalling a weakening in Labour’s lead in the days before the general election - which pointed to a hung parliament - many working-class voters had been embarrassed to tell middle-class pollsters that they were intending to vote Labour. The final result on April 9, 1992, which gave Neil Kinnock a working majority of 30, was the turnaround of the century.

As John Major cleared his desk in Downing Street, pundit after pundit lined up to criticise his lackluster campaign. The trouble was, they all agreed, that the conservative party no longer had a message or political purpose. Its representation in the north of England was decimated ; its future as a national party is doubt.

For Kinnock the victory was sweet reward for nine years of Herculean labour in making his party electable. Not only had he a working majority, but the divisions in Conservative ranks between anti-Europeans, free marketers and moderates- threatened to split the party. Having set himself the objective of heading a two-or-three-term government, Kinnock made his cabinet appointments with

the long haul in mind. There were few surprises. John Smith, with whom he coexisted uneasily, was made Chancellor ; Roy Hattersley became Home Secretary ; Gerald Kaufmann went to the Foreign office ; inveterate Euro- sceptic Bryan Gould took over environment; and Gordon Brown went to trade. It was, as many commentators conceded, a much more heavy weight cabinet than any the Conservatives could have mustered.

But the new cabinet was to have its first trial of strength very soon, The problem was the foreign exchange markets. Although both Kinnock and Smith had, throughout the election campaign, reaffirmed their commitment to hold the pound's parity at 2.95DM inside the ERM, the foreign exchange markets simply did not believe them. Every previous Labour government had devalued; what reason was there to suppose this one would be different ?

The pressure built up immediately. On Friday, April 10, the Bank of England managed to hold the line only by spending £4 billion - around a sixth of its total reserves - to support the exchange rate. But late that night, as the New York markets closed, the governor of the bank of England led a deputation to a meeting at 11, Downing Street with Smith and the permanent secretary to the Treasury, Sir Terence Burns. If said the governor, the pound was to survive the coming week inside the ERM, then Smith would have to demonstrate his resolve by raising interest rates - by at least 2 percent. It would also help, added the officials, if the Government were to commit Britain to full monetary union and to meet the Masstricht criteria for single currency. This would mean that both the taxation from Smith's first budget would have to be used to reduce government borrowing and the manifesto promises to raise child benefit and pensions be postponed.

Smith listened to Eddie-George-number two at the bank of England and the arbiter of British exchange rate policy - explain that, at the current rate of reserve loss, Britain's reserves would have run out by the following weekend. The markets needed decisive action. And they needed to know, by the night of Sunday, April 12, at the very latest, what the Government would do when the far-eastern markets opened after the weekend. Sir Terence advised that once the markets recognised the Government was resolved to hold the exchange rate, pressure would quickly subside and the interest rate increases could be reversed. The name of the game was earning credibility.

Although Smith had been warned to expect a Treasury / Bank of England move to assert the canons of economic orthodoxy, he had hoped to have been more than a few hours into his chancellorship before the pressures started to mount. As it stood, he felt like the victim of a coup and wondered to what extent the foreign exchange market selling had been prompted by

the Bank of England's ham-fisted intervention-almost designed to manufacture a run on the pound. In any case, he could do nothing without conferring with the Prime Minister. In fact Kinnock had asked Smith to have the preliminary Bank of England meeting without him. Although he was not at one with his Chancellor over economic policy and distrusted his judgement, he wanted to complete his cabinet appointments - and confer with his own advisers about how to react to what he knew the Bank and Treasury recommendations would be. He was determined to avoid being bounced into decisions before he had decided his line. The alternative was to apply to the EC for a realignment conference, in which many more currencies would be devalued. But that could hardly be done then; it would have to wait until the following weekend. And it was not clear if the pound would be devalued sufficiently, or if other countries would follow the British lead. Not only might Britain have to devalue alone, it might not secure a devaluation large enough to make a difference; and be accompanied by higher interest rates

1. Who, according to the passage, is the leader of the Labour party ?
 - A. Neil Kinnock
 - B. John Smith
 - C. Gerald Kaufmann
 - D. Roy Hattersley.
2. What was the main problem facing the new cabinet ?
 - A. The dissension in the ranks of the party
 - B. The devaluation of the currency
 - C. The foreign exchange problem
 - D. The monetary union problem
3. What, according to the treasury secretary, was the only way out of the exchange problem?
 - A. Devaluation of the currency
 - B. Raise in interest rates
 - C. Government spending
 - D. Raising taxes
4. Why did Kinnock ask Smith to attend the Bank of England meeting without him ?
 - A. Because he did not get along with Smith
 - B. Because he wanted to use that time to confer with others
 - C. Because he already met them and did not want to meet them again
 - D. Because he was afraid of being censured by them

5. Why, according to the author, was a realignment conference not a viable option for the government?

- A. Because other countries may not follow the British lead in devaluation.
- B. Because the higher interest rates to be given by British lead in devaluation.
- C. Both A and B
- D. neither A nor B

SET 15

The fact that GDP may be a poor measure of well-being, or even of market activity, has, of course, long been recognized. But changes in society and the economy may have heightened the problems, at the same time that advances in economics and statistical techniques may have provided opportunities to improve our metrics.

For example, while GDP is supposed to measure the value of output of goods and services, in one key sector – government – we typically have no way of doing it, so we often measure the output simply by the inputs. If government spends more – even if inefficiently – output goes up. In the last 60 years, the share of government output in GDP has increased from 21.4% to 38.6% in the US, from 27.6% to 52.7% in France, from 34.2% to 47.6% in the United Kingdom, and from 30.4% to 44.0% in Germany. So what was a relatively minor problem has now become a major one.

Likewise, quality improvements – say, better cars rather than just more cars – account for much of the increase in GDP nowadays. But assessing quality improvements is difficult. Health care exemplifies this problem: much of medicine is publicly provided, and much of the advances are in quality.

The same problems in making comparisons over time apply to comparisons across countries. The United States spends more on health care than any other country (both per capita and as a percentage of income), but gets poorer outcomes. Part of the difference between GDP per capita in the US and some European countries may thus be a result of the way we measure things.

Another marked change in most societies is an increase in inequality. This means that there is increasing disparity between average (mean) income and the median income (that of the

“typical” person, whose income lies in the middle of the distribution of all incomes). If a few bankers get much richer, average income can go up, even as most individuals’ incomes are declining. So GDP per capita statistics may not reflect what is happening to most citizens.

We use market prices to value goods and services. But now, even those with the most faith in markets question reliance on market prices, as they argue against mark-to-market valuations. The pre-crisis profits of banks – one-third of all corporate profits – appear to have been a mirage.

This realization casts a new light not only on our measures of performance, but also on the inferences we make. Before the crisis, when US growth (using standard GDP measures) seemed so much stronger than that of Europe, many Europeans argued that Europe should adopt US-style capitalism. Of course, anyone who wanted to could have seen American households’ growing indebtedness, which would have gone a long way toward correcting the false impression of success given by the GDP statistic.

Recent methodological advances have enabled us to assess better what contributes to citizens’ sense of well-being, and to gather the data needed to make such assessments on a regular basis. These studies, for instance, verify and quantify what should be obvious: the loss of a job has a greater impact than can be accounted for just by the loss of income. They also demonstrate the importance of social connectedness.

Any good measure of how well we are doing must also take account of sustainability. Just as a firm needs to measure the depreciation of its capital, so, too, our national accounts need to reflect the depletion of natural resources and the degradation of our environment.

Statistical frameworks are intended to summarize what is going on in our complex society in a few easily interpretable numbers. It should have been obvious that one couldn’t reduce everything to a single number, GDP. The report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress will, one hopes, lead to a better understanding of the uses, and abuses, of that statistic.

The report should also provide guidance for creating a broader set of indicators that more accurately capture both well-being and sustainability; and it should provide impetus for improving the ability of GDP and related statistics to assess the performance of the economy and society. Such reforms will help us direct our efforts (and resources) in ways that lead to improvement in both.

1. The function of paragraph 3 in the passage as a whole is to:

- A. Narrow the scope of discussion pertaining to limitations of GDP.
 - B.. Present examples to assert that GDP may be a poor measure of well-being.
 - C. Cite the most prominent limitation of GDP.
 - D. Explain the need for quality improvements.
2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following?
- A.. GDP measure may actually impede economic development by limiting the application of statistical techniques to improve general well-being.
 - B. GDP is a comprehensive and accurate indicator of a nation's well-being and market activity.
 - C. Market prices of goods and services are usually less than the intrinsic value of those goods and services.
 - D. GDP is calculated differently in capitalist countries like US than in non-capitalist European countries.
3. The passage mentions all of the following as not included in GDP, EXCEPT:
- A. Importance of social connectedness.
 - B. Degradation of environment.
 - C.. A country's growing indebtedness.
 - D. Depletion of natural resources.
4. The reference to "American households' growing indebtedness" serves to do which of the following?
- A. Argue that Europe should not adopt US-style capitalism.
 - B.. Highlight the limitations of GDP.
 - C. Show that the pre-crisis growth of US was stronger than that of Europe.
 - D. Demonstrate the importance of recent methodological advances to measure economic well-being.
5. The primary purpose of the passage is to:
- A.. Identify some critical shortcomings of GDP and suggest that better indicators of economic well-being and sustainability are needed.
 - B. Show that incorrect interpretation of GDP numbers lead to a false notion that US growth was much stronger than that of Europe.
 - C. Suggest ways in which inferences from GDP numbers could be improved so that economic well-being and sustainability can be assessed more accurately.
 - D. Argue that changes in society and the economy and simultaneous advances in economics and statistical techniques have diminished the relevance of GDP as an indicator of the nation's economic well-being.

SET 16

Governments looking for easy popularity have frequently been tempted into announcing giveaways of all sorts; free electricity, virtually free water, subsidised food, cloth at half price, and so on. The subsidy culture has gone to extremes : cooking gas (used mostly by the top 10% of income-earners) has been sold at barely half its cost. The wealthiest people in the country have had access for years to subsidised sugar. The rich farmers in the country get subsidised fertiliser. University education, typically accessed by the wealthier sections, is charged at a fraction of cost. Postal services are subsidised, and so are railway passengers. Bus fares cannot be raised to economical levels because there will be violent protests, so bus travel subsidised too. In the past, price control on a variety of items, from steel to cement, meant that industrial consumers of these items got them at less than cost, while the losses of the public sector companies that produced them were borne by the taxpayer! One study, done a few years ago, came to the conclusion that subsidies in the Indian economy total as much as 14.5% of gross domestic product. At today's level, that would work out to about Rs. 150,000 crore.

And who pays the bill? The theory — and the political fiction on the basis of which it is sold to unsuspecting voters — is that subsidies go to the poor, and are paid for by the rich. The fact is that most subsidies go to the “rich” (defined in the Indian context as those who are above the poverty line), and much of the tab goes indirectly to the poor. Because the hefty subsidy bill results in fiscal deficits, which in turn push up rates of inflation -- which, as everyone knows, hits the poor the hardest of all. Indeed, that is why taxation call inflation the most regressive form of taxation.

The entire subsidy system is built on the thesis that people cannot help themselves, therefore governments must do so. That people cannot afford to pay for a variety of goods and services, and therefore the government must step in. This thesis has been applied not just in the poor countries but in the rich ones as well; hence the birth of the welfare state in the West, and an almost Utopian social security system : free medical care, food aid, old age security, et al. But with the passage of time, most of the wealthy nations have discovered that their economies cannot sustain this social safety net, that it in fact reduces the desire among people to pay their own way, and takes away some of the incentive to work. In short, the bill was unaffordable, and their societies were simply not willing to pay. To the regret of many, but because the laws of economics are harsh, most Western societies have been busy pruning the welfare bill .

In India, the lessons of this experience — over several decades, and in many countries — do not seem to have been learnt. Or, they are simply ignored in the pursuit of immediate votes. People who are promised cheap food or clothing do not in most cases look beyond the gift horses — to the question of who picks up to the tab. The uproar over higher petrol, diesel and cooking gas prices ignored this basic question : if the user of cooking gas does not want to pay for its cost, who should pay? Diesel in the country is subsidised, and if the trucked or owner of a diesel generator does not want to pay for its full cost, who does he or she think should pay the balance of the cost? It is a simple question, nevertheless it remains unasked. The Deve Gowda

government has shown courage in biting the bullet when it comes to the price of petroleum products. But it has been bitten by a much bigger subsidy bug. It wants to offer food at half its cost to everyone below the poverty line, supposedly estimated at some 380 million people. What will this cost? And, of course, who will pick up the tab? The Andhra Pradesh government has been bankrupted by selling rice at Rs 2 per kg. Should the central government to bankrupted too before facing up to the question of what is affordable and what is not? Already, India is perennially short of power because the subsidy on electricity has bankrupted most electricity boards, and made private investment wary unless it gets all manner of state guarantees. Delhi subsidised bus fares have bankrupted the Delhi Transport Corp., whose buses have slowly disappeared from the capital's streets. It is easy to be soft and sentimental, by looking at programmes that will be popular. After all, who doesn't like a free lunch? But the evidence is surely mounting that the lunch isn't free at all. Somebody is paying the bill. And if you want to know who, take a look at the country's poor economic performance over the years.

1. Which of the following may not be subsidised now, according to the passage?

- A. University education
- B. Postal services
- C. Steel
- D. All of the above

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author.....

- A. believes that people can help themselves do not need the government
- B. believes that the theory of helping people with subsidy is destructive
- C. believes in democracy and free speech
- D. is not a successful politician

3. The statement that subsidies are paid for by the rich and go to the poor is

- A. fiction
- B. fact
- C. fact, according to the author
- D. fiction, according to the author

4. Which of the following is not true, in the context of the passage?

- A. Where subsidies are concerned, the poor ultimately pay the tab
- B. Inflation is caused by too much subsidies
- C. Experts call subsidies the most regressive form of taxation
- D. The dangerous reduction in fiscal deficits is another result of high subsidies

SET 17

The human intellect is said to be so constituted that general ideas arise by abstraction from particular observations, and therefore come after them in point of time. If this is what actually occurs, as happens in the case of a man who has to depend solely upon his own experience for what he learns — who has no teacher and no book — such a man knows quite well which of his particular observations belong to and are represented by each of his general ideas. He has a perfect acquaintance with both sides of his experience, and accordingly, he treats everything that comes in his way from a right standpoint. This might be called the natural method of education.

Contrarily, the artificial method is to hear what other people say, to learn and to read, and so to get your head crammed full of general ideas before you have any sort of extended acquaintance with the world as it is, and as you may see it for yourself. You will be told that the particular observations which go to make these general ideas will come to you later on in the course of experience; but until that time arrives, you apply your general ideas wrongly, you judge men and things from a wrong standpoint, you see them in a wrong light, and treat them in a wrong way. So it is that education perverts the mind.

This explains why it so frequently happens that, after a long course of learning and reading, we enter upon the world in our youth, partly with an artless ignorance of things, partly with wrong notions about them; so that our demeanor savors at one moment of a nervous anxiety, at another of a mistaken confidence. The reason of this is simply that our head is full of general ideas which we are now trying to turn to some use, but which we hardly ever apply rightly. This is the result of acting in direct opposition to the natural development of the mind by obtaining general ideas first, and particular observations last: it is putting the cart before the horse. Instead of developing the child's own faculties of discernment, and teaching it to judge and think for itself, the teacher uses all his energies to stuff its head full of the ready-made thoughts of other people. The mistaken views of life, which spring from a false application of general ideas, have afterwards to be corrected by long years of experience; and it is seldom that they are wholly corrected. This is why so few men of learning are possessed of common-sense, such as is often to be met with in people who have had no instruction at all.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A.. The abstraction of one's general ideas should follow from and be rooted in direct experience and observation.
 - B. The artificial method of education is essentially the inverse of the natural method.
 - C. Artificial education produces at once a nervous anxiety and mistaken confidence.
 - D. Common-sense is uncommon among learned men.

2. The author contends that artificial method of education leads to “artless ignorance” in the third paragraph to point out that:
 - A.. We see the world around us as per the ready-made thoughts of other people rather than try to see and think for ourselves.
 - B. We tend to be generally ignorant about the art and beauty around us.
 - C. Wrong general ideas are filled into our minds and have to be corrected afterwards.
 - D. People who have no instructions at all are not ignorant and have better common-sense.

3. In the author’s view, education perverts the mind because
 - A. We judge men and things from a wrong standpoint.
 - B.. We are filled with general ideas but have no practical observations.
 - C. We apply general ideas wrongly.
 - D. We treat men in a wrong way.

SET 18

The conventional wisdom has become that this is an issue-less election. There is no central personality of whom voters have to express approval or dislike; no central matter of concern that makes this a one-issue referendum like so many elections in the past; no central party around which everything else revolves -- the congress has been displaced from its customary pole position, and no one else has been able to take its place. Indeed, given that all-seeing video cameras of the Election Commission, and the detailed pictures they are putting together on campaign expenditure, there isn’t even much electioneering: no slogans on the walls, no loudspeakers blaring forth at all hours of the day and night, no cavalcades of cars heralding the arrival of a candidate at the local bazaar. Forget it being an issue-less election is this an election at all?

Perhaps the “fun” of an election lies in its featuring someone whom you can love or hate. But Narasimha Rao has managed to reduce even a general election involving nearly 600 million voters, to the boring non-event that is the trademark of his election rallies, and indeed of everything else that he does. After all, the Nehru-Gandhi clan has disappeared from the political map, and the majority of voters will not even be able to name P. V. Narasimha Rao as India’s prime minister. There could be as many as a dozen prime ministerial candidates ranging from Jyoti Basu to Ramakrishna Hegde, and from Chandra Shekar to (believe it or not) K. R. Narayanan. The sole personality who stands out, therefore, is none of the players, but the umpire : T. N. Seshan.

As for the parties, they are like the blind men of Hindustan, trying in vain to gauge the contours of the animal they have to confront. But it doesn't look as if it will be the mandir masjid, nor will it be Hindutva or economic nationalism. The Congress would like it to be stability, but what does that mean for the majority? Economic reform is a non-issue for most people and with inflation down to barely 4%, prices are not top of the mind either. In a strange twist, after the hawala scandal, corruption has been pushed off the map too. But ponder for a moment. Isn't this state of affairs astonishing, given the context? Consider that so many ministers have had to resign over the hawala issue; that a governor who was a cabinet minister has also had to quit, in the wake of judicial displeasure; that prime minister himself is under investigation for his involvement in not one scandal but two; that the main prime ministerial candidate from the opposition has had to bow out because he too has been charged in the hawala case; and that the head of the "third force" has his own little (or not so little) fodder scandal to face. Why then is corruption not an issue--not as a matter of competitive politics, but as an issue on which the contenders for power feel that they have to offer the prospect of genuine change? If all this does not make the parties (almost all of whom have broken the law, in not submitting their audited accounts every year to the income tax authorities) realise that the country both needs -- and is ready for -- change in the Supreme Court; the assertiveness of the Election Commission, giving new life to a model code of conduct that has been ignored for a quarter century; the independence that has been thrust upon the **Central Bureau of Investigation**; and the fresh zeal on the part of tax collector out to nab corporate no-gooders. Think also that at no other point since the Emergency of 1975-77 have so many people in power been hounded by the system for their misdeeds.

This is just a case of a few individuals outside the political system doing their job, or is the country heading for a new era? The seventies saw the collapse of the national consensus that marked the Nehruvian era, and ideology took over in the Indira Gandhi years. That too was buried by Rajiv Gandhi and his technocratic friends. And now, we have these issue-less elections. One possibility is that the country is heading for a period of constitutionalism, as the other arms of the state reclaim some of the powers they lost, or yielded to the political establishment. Economic reform freed on part of Indian society from the clutches of the political class. Now this could spread to other parts of the system. Against such a dramatic backdrop, it should be obvious that people (voters) are looking for accountability, for ways in which to make a corrupted system work again. And the astonishing thing is that no party has sought to ride this particular wave; instead, all are on the defensive, desperately evading the real issues. No wonder this is an "issue-less" election.

1. A suitable title to the passage would be...

A. Elections: A preview

B. The country's issue-less elections

- C. T. N. Seshan-the real hero
- D. Love or hate them, but vote for them

2. Which of the following are not under scrutiny for alleged corruption, according to the passage ?

- A. The opposition prime ministerial candidate
- B. P. V. Narasimha Rao
- C. The leader of the 'third force'
- D. Ramakrishna Hegde

3. Why does the author probably say that the sole personality who stands out in the elections is T.N. Seshan ?

- A. Because all the other candidate are very boring
- B. Because all the other candidates do not have his charisma
- C. Because the shadow of his strictures are looming large over the elections
- D. None of the above

4. According to the passage, which of the following is not mentioned as even having the potential to be an issue in the current elections?

- A. The mandir/masjid issue
- B. The empowerment of women
- C. Economic Nationalism
- D. Hindutva

SET 19

Around 13,000 years ago North America had a more diverse mammal community than modern-day Africa. There were multiple horse species, camels, llamas and a now-extinct animal called Glyptodon, which looked something like a Volkswagen bug-size armadillo. Smilodon, a saber-toothed cat around the size of today's African lion, skulked across the grasslands in search of ground sloths and mammoths. Seven-foot-long giant otters chowed down on massive trees. And such massive creatures were not just found in North America. On every continent mammals on average were a lot larger in the late Pleistocene, the geologic epoch spanning from around 2.5 million until about 11,700 years ago.

Scientists have long debated what caused all these large-bodied critters to go extinct while many of their smaller counterparts survived. A team of researchers led by University of New Mexico biologist Felisa Smith analyzed evidence from millions of years' worth of mammalian extinctions and found that on each continent largemammals started to die out around the same time humans first showed up.

If the extinction trend continues apace, modern elephants, rhinos, giraffes, hippos, bison, tigers and many more large mammals will soon disappear as well, as the primary threats from humans have expanded from overhunting, poaching or other types of killing to include indirect processes such as habitat loss and fragmentation. The largest terrestrial mammal 200 years from now could well be the domestic cow, Smith's research suggests.

Some scientists lay the blame squarely on humanity's shoulders, arguing overhunting doomed the planet's megafauna. After our hominid relative *Homo erectus* fanned out from Africa into Eurasia starting some two million years ago, *Homo sapiens* followed around 60,000 to 80,000 years ago and became widespread in Eurasia, joining our close cousins, the Neandertals and Denisovans. It is thought *Homo sapiens* later reached Australia between 50,000 and 60,000 years ago and finally settled the Americas between 13,000 and 15,000 years ago. In the time line of mammalian extinctions, large animals started to disappear only after humans or their hominid cousins showed up. But could that be a coincidence? Others have argued the main culprit behind these die-offs was the changing climate.

In North America the average mammal weighed around 98 kilograms before the ancestors of humans showed up. Today the average size is closer to eight kilograms. "We've lopped a couple orders of magnitude off the distribution of mammals' [body sizes]," Smith says. For most of mammalian evolutionary history, an animal's size was not predictive of its extinction risk. That link only appeared once hominids began to live alongside large mammals.

This finding does not mean climate-related changes could not have stressed some wildlife populations, enabling humans to more easily bring about their eventual downfall. Rather it suggests the greater likelihood of large-bodied mammals going extinct is tied to human activities. A suite of animals that evolved in Eurasia, Australia and the Americas without the risk of predation from tool-using, fire-making, group-living hominids were suddenly faced with a new threat. They simply could not adapt fast enough to survive the incursion of these omnivorous bipedal apes.

In addition, Smith's analysis looked at the size distribution of African mammals prior to the hominid migration into Eurasia. She found African mammals were also smaller on average once hominids began appearing on the landscape there—and they evolved right alongside one another. "They have evidence that hominids in Africa had already been impacting the size distribution of mammals on that continent before *Homo sapiens* evolved," says paleoecologist Emily Lindsey, assistant curator and excavation site director of the La Brea Tar Pits Museum in Los Angeles, who was not involved in the study. What that means, she says, is "these groups of hominid species were having impacts on a continental scale before the evolution of modern humans." And it does not take all that many hominids to have such broad effects. Driving a large species to extinction does not mean killing every last one of its members. "You just have to kill slightly more than are being produced each year," Lindsey says. If a population's reproduction rate cannot compensate for its losses each year, within a few hundred to a couple thousand years the species will simply die out.

Large-bodied mammals are especially vulnerable because they reproduce slowly. Mammoths and mastodons, for example, likely had a two-year gestation period, akin to modern elephants, and would have typically produced just one offspring at a time. It is therefore a lot easier to decimate a population of 100,000 mammoths than a population of 100,000 rabbits, which reproduce twice a year and birth by litter.

1. The central idea of the passage is that ...
 - A. Humans and other hominids have historically driven large animals to extinction but it is high time we start thinking about minimizing our impact on the Earth.
 - B. Human evolution and progress is replete with killing of large animals accelerating their extinction.
 - C.. Humans and other hominids accelerated the extinction of large species in the past and human activities are driving modern large mammals to extinction as well.
 - D. Human activities combined with failure of large mammals to adapt to the changing climate led to their eventual downfall in the Pleistocene.
2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a risk to the existence of modern large mammals?
 - A. The emergence of discontinuities in the environment of these animals.
 - B. The destruction of the environment inhabited by these animals.
 - C. Human activities coupled with the slow reproductive rate and longer gestation period of these mammals.
 - D.. The growing demand for meat due to human population explosion and overconsumption.
3. Which one of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. The extinction of a majority of large mammals in Australia between 50,000 to 60,000 years ago was the first significant impact that Homo sapiens had on a continental scale.
 - B.. Modern humans settled in the Americas in the late Pleistocene.
 - C. An animal's size cannot be linked to its extinction risk.
 - D. Changing climate is the main reason behind extinction of large species.
4. Which of the following best sums up the findings of the study led by biologist Felisa Smith?
 - A. Climate change aided by human activities was responsible for driving the extinction of large mammals.

- B. Climate-related changes could not have stressed wildlife populations, rather human activities are to be squarely blamed for their eventual downfall.
 - C. Hominids were extremely proficient predators.
 - D.. Large animals faced greater extinction risk after humans or hominids started living alongside them.
5. All of the following statements about hominids are true EXCEPT:
- A. They fed only on food of animal origin.
 - B. They tended to associate in social and cooperative groups.
 - C. They could start and maintain fire.
 - D. They walked on two feet.

SET 20

I think that it would be wrong to ask whether 50 years of India's Independence is an achievement or a failure. It would be better to see things as evolving. It's not an either-or question. My idea of the history of India is slightly contrary to the Indian idea. India is a country that, in the north, outside Rajasthan, was ravaged and intellectually destroyed to a large extent, by the invasions that began in about 1000 A.D. by forces and religions that India had no means of understanding.

The invasions are in all the school books. But I don't think that people understand that every invasion, every war, every campaign, was accompanied by slaughter, a slaughter always of the most talented people in the country. So these wars, apart from everything else, led to a tremendous intellectual depletion of the country. I think that in the British period, and in the 50 years after the British period, there has been a kind of recruitment or recovery, a very slow revival of energy and intellect. This isn't an idea that goes with the vision of the grandeur of old India and all that sort of rubbish. That idea is great simplification and it occurs because it is intellectually, philosophically and emotionally easier for Indians to manage.

What they cannot manage, and what they have not yet come to terms with, is that ravaging of all the north of India by various conquerors. That was ruin not by an act of nature, but by the hand of man. It is so painful that few Indians have begun to deal with it. It's much easier to deal with British imperialism. That is the familiar topic, in India and Britain. What is much less familiar is the ravaging of India before the British.

What happened from 1000 AD on, really, is such a wound that it is almost impossible to face. Certain wounds are so bad that they can't be written about. You deal with that kind of pain by hiding from it. You retreat from reality. I do not think, for example, that the Incas of Peru or the native people of Mexico have ever get over their defeat by the Spaniards. In both places the head was cut off.

I think the pre-British ravaging of India was as bad as that. In the place of knowledge of history, you have various fantasies about the village republic and the Old Glory. There is one big fantasy that Indians have always found solace in: about India having the capacity for absorbing its conquerors. This is not so. India was laid low by its conquerors. I feel the past 150 years have been years of every kind of growth. I see the British period and what has continued after that as one period. In that time, there has been a very slow intellectual recruitment. I think every Indian should make the pilgrimage to the site of the capital of the Vijayanagar empire, just to see what the invasion of India led to. They will see a totally destroyed town. Religious wars are like that. People who see that might understand what the centuries of slaughter and plunder meant. War isn't a game. When you lost that kind of war, your towns were destroyed, the people who built the towns were destroyed, you are left with a headless population. That's where modern India starts from. The Vijayanagar capital was destroyed in 1565. It is only now that the surrounding region has begun to revive. A great chance has been given to India to start up again, and I feel it has started up again. The questions about whether 50 years of India since Independence have been a failure or an achievement are not the questions to ask. In fact, I think India is developing quite marvelously. People thought - even Mr. Nehru thought - that development and new institutions in a place like Bihar, for instance, would immediately lead to beauty. But it doesn't happen like that. When a country as ravaged as India, with all its layers of cruelty, begins to extend justice to people lower down, it's a very messy business. It's not beautiful, it's extremely messy. And that's what you have now, all these small politicians with small reputations and small parties. But this is part of growth, this is part of development. You must remember that these people, and the people they represent, have never had rights before. When the oppressed have the power to assert themselves, they will behave badly. It will need a couple of generations of security, and knowledge of institutions, and the knowledge that you can trust institutions - it will take at least a couple of generations before people in that situation begin to behave well. People in India have known only tyranny. The very idea of liberty is a new idea. The rulers were tyrants. The tyrants were foreigners. And they were proud of being foreign. There's a story that anybody could run and pull a bell and the emperor would appear at his window and give justice. The child's idea of history. The slave's idea of the ruler's mercy. When the people at the bottom discover that they hold justice in their own hands, the earth moves a little. You have to expect these earth movements in India. It will be like this for a hundred years. But it is the only way. It's painful and messy and primitive and petty, but it's better that it should begin. It has to begin. If we were to rule people according to what we think fit, that takes us back to the past when people had no voices. With self-awareness all else follows. People begin to make new demands on their leaders, their fellows, on themselves. They ask for more in everything. They have a higher idea of human possibilities. They are not content with what they did before or what their fathers did before. They want to move. That is marvelous. That is as it should be.

I think that within every kind of disorder now in India there is a larger positive movement. But the future will be fairly chaotic. Politics will have to be at the level of the people now. People like Nehru were colonial-style politicians. They were to a large extent created and protected by the colonial order. They did not begin with the people. Politicians now have to begin with the people. They cannot be too far above the level of the people. They are very much part of the people.

It is important that self-criticism does not stop. The mind has to work, the mind has to be active, there has to be an exercise of the mind. I think it's almost a definition of a living country that it looks at itself, analyses itself all times. Only countries that have ceased to live can say it's all wonderful.

1. The central thrust of the passage is that ...

- A. India is gearing up for a new awakening
- B. India is going back to its past status
- C. India is yet to understand itself
- D. India's glorious past is a figment of the imagination

2. The writer's attitude is ..

- A. excessively critical of India
- B. insightful
- C. cynical
- D. cold

3. The writer has given the example of the Vijayanagar kingdom in order to drive home the point that

- A. Indians should know their historical sites
- B. Indians should be aware of the existence of such a historical past
- C. It is time that India came to terms with the past
- D. All of the these

4. The writer is against

- A. The child's view of history
- B. Taking a critical stand on their history
- C. Indulging in the details of the past
- D. None of these

5. According to the writer, India's regenerating and revival took place

- A. in the British period
- B. after the British period

- C. during and after the British period
- D. a long time after the British left

SET 21

It was, quite literally, a dark and stormy night. The volcanic eruption of Mount Tamborain faraway Indonesia had plunged Europe beneath unceasing cloud; 1816 was known as “the year without a summer”. Rain was falling on the shore of Lake Geneva as, on an evening in mid-June, five young people gathered in a swanky villa for a ghost-story competition. The host was Lord Byron, at 28 already a jaded superstar. With him was John Polidori, a doctor of 20. They were joined by Percy Bysshe Shelley, a 23 year old poet; his girlfriend Mary Godwin; and Mary’s stepsister Claire Claremont, also 18.

The contest yielded two ideas that became gothic classics. One was Polidori’s “The Vampyre”, originally intended as a queasy satire on Byron and the bloodsucking nature of celebrity. The other, infinitely more famous outcome was Mary’s tale of a scientist who confects a humanoid out of body parts. In the following weeks her story grew into “Frankenstein”, which was first published two centuries ago, in 1818.

Few novels have had such mythical beginnings, and few have themselves achieved the status of myths, as “Frankenstein” has. It was the founding text of modern science fiction. Each generation of its readers finds new allegories for the anxieties and ambitions of what they take for modernity; the monster each sees is a reflection of themselves. Yet at the heart of the story, as of Mary’s biography, were primeval sadnesses and fears.

Mary Shelley (as she soon became) was born into the radical aristocracy of her day. Writing her imaginary story of a being jolted to life by Victor Frankenstein, Mary drew on the cutting-edge science of her time, including galvanism and electricity. She formulated her plot as modern science itself was in its birth-throes. In the year of the novel’s publication an experiment was conducted in which electrical currents were passed through a corpse in a failed attempt at reanimation. The cadaver convulsed; its fingers twitched. But it remained resolutely dead—unlike Frankenstein’s monster:

“With an anxiety that almost amounted to agony, I collected the instruments of life around me, that I might infuse a spark of being into the lifeless thing that lay at my feet...by the glimmer of the half-extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open; it breathed hard, and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs.”

For all the historical specificity of these references, the novel's qualms about the underside of progress have never resonated more than in the 21st century. The issues raised by artificial life are no longer hypothetical. Genetic modification and robotics, current attitudes among scientists to techniques commonly known as "playing God" have made them urgent.

Over the centuries the monster has been enlisted as an avatar for other sorts of change. Just as Frankenstein loses control of his creation, Mary's story has travelled around the world, metastasising in ways she could not have imagined. It is celebrated in the form of books, plays and films. Mary's monster, though, is not confined to page, stage and screen. Every time children stick out their arms and affect a ghoulish plod, he lives again. He has entered the English language as a byword for hubris and unintended consequences.

Those coming to the original for the first time, expecting the sort of B-movie schlock horror it has inspired, may be surprised by its knotty, highbrow prose. Mary was a disciple of her philosopher father and, for all the science, the novel's primary concern is ethics. That description of the monster's birth, which became the primal scene in all the films, is actually fairly cursory. Her underlying aim was to explore the idea—derived from John Locke—of the newborn as a tabula rasa, whose character is determined by experience rather than innate qualities. It is because the creature is scorned, and deprived of a moral framework, that he becomes monstrous and seeks a gruesome revenge. "I was benevolent and good," he pathetically tells Frankenstein; "misery made me a friend. Make me happy, and I shall again be virtuous."

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The common error of thinking Frankenstein the name of the monster, rather than of his maker, can be traced not just to his namelessness in the novel but to the fact that, in the cast-list for the first stage blockbuster, the part was called simply "----". The conflation, though, is more than a mistake. It captures the symbiosis of the two figures—the mutual cruelties of wayward offspring and remiss parent—and an eternal truth about neglect and its sequel.

1. In the context of the passage, what is implicit when children, during play, "stick out their arms and affect a ghoulish plod"?
 - A. The grim associations, in the minds of people who may not even have read Frankenstein, between pride and its downfall.
 - B.. The mythical status of Mary's monster as a figure of horror that has caught the popular imagination.
 - C. The association of pride and arrogance with a dangerous tendency to generate hate and violence.

- D. The unexpected spread of Mary Shelley's story as something evoking fear rather than something that arouses philosophical debate.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage, regarding John Polidori's "The Vampyre"?
- A. It was not successful in showing that Byron's ennui was a product of his own desire for fame at the cost of his peace of mind.
 - B. It created a new type of creature in the world of ghost stories but was not as popular as Frankenstein
 - C. It emerged as a genre by itself as it spawned countless other stories about creatures that drank blood.
 - D..The initial intention of John Polidori was not to inspire horror even though he wrote a ghost story.
3. According to the passage, Mary Shelley's book Frankenstein, is:
- A. Highbrow and hard to comprehend because of its philosophical perspective on the ethics of scientific progress.
 - B. Considerably popular because of its populist appeal to the sensational horror it inspires.
 - C.. Surprisingly intellectual considering the kind of lowbrow fame it has acquired through films based on it.
 - D. A difficult book to read for those who have formulated an opinion of the story by viewing films based on it.
4. According to the passage, "common error of thinking Frankenstein the name of the monster rather than of his maker is more than a mistake" for the following reasons EXCEPT:
- A.. It signifies the intimate association of the novel's author and its protagonist.
 - B. It signifies the intimate association of the monster and its creator.
 - C. It signifies the unity of the two characters in the novel.
 - D. It stands for the eternal truth about neglect and its consequences.
5. The passage does NOT attribute which of the following motifs (themes)to the novel Frankenstein?
- A. Monsters are not born monsters.
 - B. Science can go too far.
 - C. Actions have consequences.
 - D.. Bloodsucking nature of celebrity.

SET 22

When Deng Xiaoping died a few months ago, the Chinese leadership barely paused for a moment before getting on with the business of governing the country. Contrast that with the chaotic contortions on India's political stage during the past month, and it is easy to conclude that democracy and democratic freedoms are serious obstacles to economic progress.

When the Chinese leadership wants a power plant to be set up, it just goes ahead. No fears of protracted litigation, of environmental protests, or of lobbying by interested parties. It — or the economy — is not held to ransom by striking truckers or air traffic controllers. Certainly there is much that is alluring about an enlightened dictatorship.

But there the trouble begins. First, there is no guarantee that a dictatorship will be an enlightened one. Myanmar has been ruled by a dictator for decades, and no one would claim that it is better off than even Bangladesh which has itself suffered long stretches of dictatorship. Nor can Mobutu Sese Seko, much in the news these days, be described as enlightened by any reckoning. The people of Israel, almost the only democracy in a region where dictatorships (unenlightened ones) are the norm, are much better off than their neighbours.

Second, dictatorships can easily reverse policies. China was socialist as long as Mao Zedong was around. When Deng Xiaoping took over in what was essentially a palace coup, he took the country in the opposite direction. There is little to ensure that the process will not be repeated. In India such drastic reversals are unlikely.

Six years ago few Indian politicians agreed that industries should be delicensed, that imports should be freed or that investment decisions should be based on economic considerations. Now few think otherwise. Almost all politicians are convinced of the merits of liberalisation, though they may occasionally lose sight of the big picture in pandering to their constituencies. India has moved slower than China on liberalisation, but whatever moves it has made are more permanent.

Democracies are also less likely to get embroiled in destructive wars. Had Saddam Hussein been under the obligation of facing free elections every five years, he would have thought ten times before entangling his people in a long confrontation with the West. Germany, Italy and Japan were all dictatorships when they launched the Second World War. The price was paid by their economies.

Democracies make many small mistakes. But dictatorships are more susceptible to making huge ones and risking everything on one decision - like going to war. Democracies are the political equivalent of free markets. Companies know they can't fool the consumer too often; he will simply switch to the competition. The same goes for political parties. When they fail to live up to their promises in government, the political consumer opts for the competition.

Democratic freedoms too are important for the economy, especially now that information is supreme. Few doubt that the Internet will play an important part in the global economy in the decades to come. But China, by preventing free access to it, is already probably destroying its capabilities in this area. As service industries grow in importance, China may well be at a

disadvantage though that may not be apparent today when its manufacturing juggernaut is rolling ahead.

India has stifled its entrepreneurs through its licensing policies. That was an example of how the absence of economic freedom can harm a country. But right-wing dictatorships like South Korea erred in the opposite direction. They forced their businesses to invest in industries which they (the dictators) felt had a golden future. Now many of those firms are trying to retreat from those investments. Statism is bad, no matter what the direction in which it applies pressure. At this moment, China and other dictatorships may be making foolish investment decisions. But as industries are subsidized and contrary voices not heard, the errors won't be realised until the investments assume gargantuan proportions.

India's hesitant ways may seem inferior to China's confident moves. But at least we know what the costs are. That is not the case with China. It was only years after the Great Leap Forward and other such experiments that the cost in human lives (millions of them) became evident to the world. What the cost of China's present experiment is we may not know for several years more. A 9 percent rate of growth repeated year after year may seem compelling. But a 7 per cent rate of growth that will not falter is more desirable.

India seems to be on such a growth curve, whatever the shenanigans of our politicians.

1. According to the passage

- A. India needs a benevolent dictatorship
- B. India has failed as a democracy
- C. India should go the way of China
- D. None of these

2. The passage says that

- A. benevolent dictators are not easy to find
- B. not all dictators will be enlightened
- C. dictators can make or break a country
- D. an enlightened dictatorship is better than a corrupt democracy

3. It can be implied from the passage that

- A. a lower rate of growth is preferred to a high rate of growth
- B. a higher rate of growth is preferred to a lower rate of growth
- C. a low but stable rate of growth is preferred to a high rate of growth
- D. a low but faltering rate of growth is a sign of stability amidst growth

4. Vis-a-vis democracies, dictatorships run the risk of

- A. losing all for a single mistake

- B. making bigger mistakes
- C. making huge mistakes and risking everything
- D. None of these

5. The writer's conclusion in the passage is that

- A. under no circumstances should a country encourage a corrupt democrat
- B. under no circumstances should statism be a welcome move
- C. a statist will not give due importance to the voice of the people
- D. a statist will always look to his own welfare

SET 23

It's always a welcome thing to learn that ideas that are commonplace in science fiction have a basis in science fact. One such fictional concept, "the warp drive" – alternately known as FTL (Faster-Than-Light) travel, Hyperspace, Lightspeed, etc. – actually has one foot in the world of real science. In physics, it is what is known as the Alcubierre Warp Drive. On paper, it is a highly speculative, but possibly valid solution of the Einstein field equations, specifically how space, time and energy interact.

Since Einstein first proposed the Special Theory of Relativity in 1905, scientists have been operating under the restrictions imposed by a relativistic universe. One of these restrictions is the belief that the speed of light is unbreakable and hence, that there will never be such a thing as FTL space travel or exploration. But then, in 1994, a Mexican physicist by the name of Miguel Alcubierre came along with proposed method for stretching the fabric of space-time in way which would, in theory, allow FTL travel to take pace.

To put it simply, this method of space travel involves stretching the fabric of space-time in a wave which would (in theory) cause the space ahead of an object to contract while the space behind it would expand. An object inside this wave (i.e. a spaceship) would then be able to ride this region, known as a "warp bubble" of flat space. This is what is known as the "Alcubierre Metric". Interpreted in the context of General Relativity, the metric allows a warp bubble to appear in a previously flat region of spacetime and move away, effectively at speeds that exceed the speed of light. The interior of the bubble is the inertial reference frame for any object inhabiting it.

The mathematical formulation of the Alcubierre metric is consistent with the conventional claims of the laws of relativity and conventional relativistic effects. Since the ship is not moving within this bubble, but is being carried along as the region itself moves, the laws of relativity would not be violated in the conventional sense.

One of the reasons for this is because this method would not rely on moving faster than light in the local sense, since a light beam within this bubble would still always move faster than the ship. It is only “faster than light” in the sense that the ship could reach its destination faster than a beam of light that was traveling outside the warp bubble.

However, there are few problems with this theory. For one, there are no known methods to create such a warp bubble in a region of space that would not already contain one. Second, assuming there was a way to create such a bubble, there is not yet any known way of leaving once inside it. As a result, the Alcubierre drive (or metric) remains in the category of theory at this time.

In 2012, NASA’s Advanced Propulsion Physics Laboratory (aka.Eagleworks) announced that they had begun conducting experiments to see if a “warp drive” was in fact possible. This included developing an interferometer to detect the spatial distortions produced by the expanding and contracting space-time of the Alcubierre metric.

The team lead – Dr. Harold Sonny White – described their work in a NASA paper titled Warp Field Mechanics 101. He also explained their work in NASA’s 2012 Roundup publication: “We’ve initiated an interferometer test bed in this lab, where we’re going to go through and try and generate a microscopic instance of a little warp bubble. And although this is just a microscopic instance of the phenomena, we’re perturbing space time, one part in 10 million, a very tiny amount... The math would allow you to go to Alpha Centauri in two weeks as measured by clocks here on Earth. So somebody’s clock onboard the spacecraft has the same rate of time as somebody in mission control here in Houston might have. There are no tidal forces, no undue issues, and the proper acceleration is zero. When you turn the field on, everybody doesn’t go slamming against the bulkhead, (which) would be a very short and sad trip.” In 2013, Dr. White and members of Eagleworks published their results, which were deemed to be inconclusive.

When it comes to the future of space exploration, some questions like “how long will it take us to get the nearest star?” seem rather troubling when we don’t make allowances for some kind of hypervelocity or faster-than-light transit method. How can we expect to become an interstellar species when all available methods will either take centuries (or longer), or will involve sending a nanocraft instead?

At present, such a thing just doesn’t seem to be entirely within the realm of possibility. And attempts to prove otherwise remain inconclusive. But as history has taught us, what is considered to be impossible changes over time. Until then, we’ll just have to be patient and wait on future research.

1. Which of the following best describes the 2012 experiment of Eagleworks?
 - A.. They attempted to create a wave that would slightly distort space-time and then to detect the wave using investigative tools.
 - B. They attempted to create conditions in which there would be no tidal forces, no undue issues, and the proper acceleration would be zero.
 - C. They attempted to create a microscopic instance of a spacecraft which would not send the occupants slamming against the bulkhead.
 - D. They attempted to make a microscopic spacecraft to go to Alpha Centauri in two weeks time as measured by clocks on Earth but the attempt was inconclusive.

2. Which of the following statements holds true for Alcubierre Warp drive?
 - A. It is inspired from ideas in science fiction.
 - B. It can overcome the restrictions imposed by a relativistic universe.
 - C. It is possibly a valid solution of the Einstein field equations, which may, in future, allow an object to travel at speeds that exceed the speed of light.
 - D.. It would require expanding and contracting space around an object.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the interferometer developed by NASA Eagleworks team would ...
 - A. measure speeds greater than the speed of light.
 - B.. identify even minute disturbances in spacetime.
 - C. generate a microscopic instance of a little warp bubble.
 - D. maintain somebody's clock onboard the spacecraft at the same rate of time as somebody in mission control in Houston might have.

4. Alcubierre metric remains in the category of theory because
 - A.. It is proven only mathematically.
 - B. Survivability inside the warp bubble is questionable.
 - C. The amount of energy required to warp spacetime is currently unattainable.
 - D. An object inside the warp bubble will not experience time since the bubble would effectively travel at speeds greater than the speed of light.

5. The author comes to the conclusion that:

- A. FTL or Hypervelocity travel is not within the realm of possibility because attempts to prove otherwise remain inconclusive.
- B.. Though interstellar travel is not considered possible today, over time it may become a reality.
- C. History has taught us that humans continuously challenge what is considered impossible.
- D. It will take us centuries to get to the nearest star.

SET 24

Of each of the great leaders, it is said by his followers, long after he has gone, he made us do it. If leadership is the art of persuading your people to follow your bidding, without their realising your involvement, the archetype of its practice is N. R. Narayana Murthy, the chairman and managing director of the Rs. 143.81 crore Infosys Technologies (Infosys). For, the 52 year old CEO of the globalised software corporation - which he founded with seven friends, and a combined capital of Rs. 10,000, in 1981 and which now occupies the front ranks of the country's most admired corporations - leads with the subtlest of weapons : personal example. Infosys ranks only 578th among the country's listed companies, and sixth in the software sector, in terms of its turnover. But it is setting new standards for India Inc. through its practices of *inter alia* awarding stock options to its employees, putting the value of its intellectual assets and its brands on its balance-sheet, and conforming to the disclosure standards of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of the US. Behind all this is the stubborn personal subscription of its CEO to the underlying causes of wealth-creation, people-power and transparency. "What were choices earlier are compulsions now," asserts Murthy.

In fact, the mirror images of Murthy, The Man, can be found all over Infosys, His Company. His egalitarianism - which finds expression in such habits as using the same table and chair as anyone else in the organisation - is practiced firmly when it comes to charting a course for the company's future: everyone has a voice. "We have no hierarchy just for the sake of control." Brimming with the conviction that customer satisfaction is the key to success, Murthy has built a fleet-footed human resource management system that treats employees as customers, using the resources of the organisation to meet their professional and personal needs. His instruments are not just top-of-the-market salaries, but also operational empowerment as well as every facility that an employee needs to focus on the job.

Just what methods does Murthy use to ensure that his DNA is replicated in his company? Not for him are the classical leadership genres - transactional or transformational, situational or visionary. His chosen style, instead, is to lead by example, ensuring that the CEO's actions set the template for all Infoscons.

Murthy believes that the betterment of man can be brought about through the "creation of wealth, legally and ethically". The personal example that he has set enabled his company to mirror those beliefs: tying his own rewards, and measuring his value to the company, to his

ability to create wealth, and erecting systems for the company's wealth to be shared by its people. Sums up Nandan Nilekani, 41, deputy managing director, Infosys: "this is the future model of the corporation. Run an excellent company, and let the market increase its value to create wealth."

Although Murthy is one of the prime beneficiaries of the philosophy - his 10 percent stake in Infosys is worth Rs.130 crore today - in his book, the leader leads not by grabbing the booty but by teaching others to take what they deserve. That's why, on the Infosys' balance-sheet, the value of Murthy's intellectual capital is nowhere near the top, on the rationale, that the CEO, at 52, is worth far less to his company than, say, a bright young programmer of 26. To spread the company's wealth, Murthy has instituted stock options - the first to do so in the country - for employees, creating 300 millionaires already. By 2000, he wants the number to climb to 1000. To act as a beacon for his version of the learning organisation, Murthy not only spends an hour a day trawling the Internet to learn about new technological developments in his field, he also makes as many luncheon appointments as he can with technical people and academicians - dons from the Indian Institutes of Technology for instance - systematically plumbing their depths for an understanding of new developments in infotech. Murthy's objective is not just to stay abreast of the state of the art, but also to find a way to use that knowledge for the company. Following Murthy's example, Infosys has set up a technology advancement unit, whose mandate is to track, evaluate, and assimilate new techniques and methodologies. In fact, Murthy views learning not just as amassing data, but as a process that enables him to use the lessons from failure to achieve success. This self-corrective loop is what he demonstrates through his leadership during a crisis.

In 1995, for example, Infosys lost a Rs.15 crore account - then 20 per cent of its revenues - when the \$69 billion GE yanked its business from it. Instead of recriminations, Murthy activated Infosys' machinery to understand why the business was taken away, and to leverage the learning for getting new clients instead. Feeling determined instead of guilty, His employees went on to sign up high profile customers like the \$20 billion Xerox, the \$7 billion Levi Strauss, and the \$14 billion Nynex.

"You must have a multi-dimensional view of paradigms," says the multi-tasking leader. The objective is obvious: ensure that Infosys' perspective on its business and the world comes from as many vantage points as possible so that corporate strategy can be synthesised not from a narrow vision, but from a wide angle lens. Infact Murthy still regrets that, in its initial years, Infosys didn't distil a multi-pronged understanding of the environment into its strategies, which forced it onto an incremental path that led revenues to snake up from Rs. 0.02 crore to just Rs.5 crore in the first 10 years.

It was after looking around itself instead of focusing on its initial business of banking software, that Infosys managed to accelerate. Today the company operates with stretch targets, setting distance goals and working backwards to get to them. The crucial pillar on which Murthy bases his ethical leadership is openness. Transparency, he reckons, is the clearest signal that one has

nothing to hide. The personal manifestations of that are *inter alia* the practice of always giving complete information whenever any employee, customer, or investor asks for it: the loudly proclaimed insistence that every Infosys pay taxes and file returns; and a perpetually open office into which anyone can walk. But even as he tries to lead Infosys into cloning its own approach to enterprise, is Murthy choosing the best future for it? If Infosys grows with the same lack of ambition, the same softness of style, and the same absence of aggression, is it not cutting off avenues of growth that others may seize? As Infosys approaches the 21st Century, it is obvious that Murthy's leadership will have to set ever-improving role models for his ever-learning company. After all, men grow old; companies shouldn't.

1. One of the ways in which Infosys spreads the company's wealth among its employees is

- A. by awarding stock options
- B. by giving extravagant bonus at the end of each year
- C. both 1 and 2 above
- D. None of these

2. According to the passage

- A. at Infosys, control is exerted through a system of hierarchy
- B. control is not exerted through a system of hierarchy
- C. hierarchy does not have pride of place in Infosys
- D. popular opinion is the most respected voice in Infosys

3. Murthy believes in

- A. betterment of man through learning
- B. betterment of man through ethical creation of wealth
- C. betterment of man through experimentation
- D. All of these

4. The example of the Rs.15-crore account highlights

- A. Murthy's ability to see his company through a crisis
- B. Murthy's ability to turn failure into success
- C. Murthy's potential to handle a crisis
- D. All of these

5. According to Murthy, learning is

- A. a process
- B. the art of amassing data

- C. a process that helps him to learn from failure
- D. All of these

SET 25

For an obscure temple no one's heard of, Cholula (now part of Mexico) holds an impressive array of records: it's the largest pyramid on the planet, with a base four times larger than the Great Pyramid at Giza and nearly twice the volume.

Never mind the largest pyramid – it's the largest monument ever constructed anywhere, by any civilisation, to this day. To locals it's aptly known as Tlachihualtepetl ("man-made mountain"). Thanks to the church on top, it's also the oldest continuously occupied building on the continent.

The story goes that until the locals began construction of an insane asylum in 1910, nobody knew it was a pyramid. Certainly, by the time the Spanish conquistador, Hernan Cortez and his army arrived in the 16th century, it was already a thousand years old and entirely concealed by vegetation.

Despite its enormous size, very little is known about the pyramid's early history. It's thought that the construction began around 300 BC; by who exactly remains a mystery. According to myth it was built by a giant named Xelhua, after he escaped a flood in the neighbouring Valley of Mexico. Most likely, the city's inhabitants – known as the Cholteca – were a cosmopolitan mix. "It appears to have been multi-ethnic, with a great deal of migration," says David Carballo, an archaeologist at Boston University, Massachusetts.

Whoever they were, they probably had a lot of money. Cholula is conveniently located in the Mexican highlands and was an important trading post for thousands of years, linking the Tolteca-Chichimeca kingdoms in the North with the Maya in the South.

Cortez called it "the most beautiful city outside Spain". By the time he arrived, it was the second-largest city in the Aztec empire, though it had already exchanged hands numerous times.

And here there are even more surprises. In fact it's not one pyramid at all, but a great Russian

doll of a construction, consisting of no less than six, one on top of the other. It grew in stages, as successive civilisations improved on what had already been built. “They made a conscious effort to maintain and in some cases display previous construction episodes. This is pretty novel, and shows deliberate efforts to link to the past,” says Carballo.

According to legend, when they heard the conquistadors were coming, the locals covered the precious temple with soil themselves. In fact it may have happened by accident. That’s because, incredibly, the largest pyramid in the world is made of mud. “Adobe” bricks are made by mixing mud with other materials such as sand or straw, and baking it hard in the sun. To make the pyramid, the outer bricks were smoothed with more earth to create a painting surface. In its prime, the temple was covered in red, black and yellow insects. In dry climates, mud bricks are extremely durable – lasting thousands of years. In humid Mexico, the mud creation was a fertile platform for tropical jungle.

Today the city has reclaimed their pyramid, which can be explored via over five miles of tunnels constructed in the early 20th Century. Nearly 500 years after the colonial conquest, the city must contend with a new invasion: tourists.

1. The central idea of the passage is that:
 - A. The arrival of tourists could be detrimental to the Cholula temple which is of significant historical importance.
 - B. The Pyramid of Cholula is incorrectly classified as a pyramid; in reality it is a great Russian doll of a construction built by successive civilisations that dominated the region.
 - C. Even though the temple at Cholula is the largest monument ever constructed, it went unnoticed till the early 20th century because it was covered in vegetation.
 - D. The Cholteca were prosperous and made an effort to maintain and build upon the constructions of previous civilizations.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the relics of the “great Russian doll of a construction”
 - A. were covered with soil by the locals themselves.
 - B. looked like a mountain.
 - C. were built by a giant named Xelhua.
 - D. were home to insects.
3. All these are true about Cholula EXCEPT:

- A. It had a tradition of folklore.
 - B. It was a regional centre of importance.
 - C.. It was conquered by Hernan Cortez and his army.
- times.” Thus, we can safely infer that it was governed by various rulers. Eliminate 4.
- D. It was governed by various rulers in its history.

SET 26

Last fortnight, news of a significant development was tucked away in the inside pages of newspapers. The government finally tabled a bill in Parliament seeking to make education a fundamental right. A fortnight earlier, a Delhi-based newspaper had carried a report about a three-month interruption in the Delhi government’s “Education for All” programme. The report made for distressing reading. It said that literacy centres across the city were closed down, volunteers beaten up and enrollment registers burnt. All because the state government had, earlier this year, made participation in the programme mandatory for teachers in government schools. The routine denials were issued and there probably was a wee bit of exaggeration in the report. But it still is a pointer to the enormity of the task at hand.

That economic development will be inherently unstable unless it is built on a solid base of education, specially primary education, has been said so often that it’s in a danger of becoming a platitude. Nor does India’s abysmal record in the field need much reiteration. Nearly 30 million children in the six-ten age group do not go to school - reason enough to make primary education not only compulsory but a fundamental right. But is that the solution? More importantly, will it work? Or will it remain a mere token, like the laws providing for compulsory primary education? It is not widely known that 14 states and four Union territories have this law on their statute books. Believe it or not, the list actually includes Bihar, Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Rajasthan, where literacy and education levels are miles below the national average. A number of states have not even notified the compulsory education law.

This isn’t to belittle the decision to make education a fundamental right. As a statement of political will, a commitment by the decision-makers, its importance cannot be undervalued. Once this commitment is clear, a lot of other things like resource allocation will naturally fall into place. But the task of universalising elementary education (UEE) is complicated by various socio-economic and cultural factors which vary from region to region and within regions.

If India’s record continues to appall, it is because these intricacies have not been adequately understood by the planners and administrators. The trouble has been that education policy has been designed by **grizzled mandarins** ensconced in Delhi and is totally out of touch with the ground reality. The key, then, is to decentralise education planning and implementation. What’s

also needed is greater community involvement in the whole process. Only then can school timings be adjusted for convenience, schoolchildren given a curriculum they can relate to and teachers made accountable. For proof, one has only to look at the success of the district primary education programme, which was launched in 1994. It has met with a fair degree of success in the 122 districts it covers. Here the village community is involved in all aspects of education -- allocating finances to supervising teachers to fixing school timings and developing curriculum and text books --- through district planning teams. Teachers are also involved in the planning and implementation process and are given small grants to develop teaching and learning materials, vastly improving motivational levels. The consequent improvement in the quality of education generates increased demand for education. But for this demand to be generated, quality will first have to be improved. In MP, the village panchayats are responsible for not only constructing and maintaining primary schools but also managing scholarships, besides organising non-formal education. How well this works in practice remains to be seen (though the department of education claims the schemes are working very well) but the decision to empower panchayats with such powers is itself a significant development. Unfortunately, the Panchayat Raj Act has not been notified in many states. And delegating powers to the panchayats is not looked upon too kindly by vested interests. More specifically, by politicians, since decentralisation of educational administration takes away from them the power of transfer which they use to grant favours and build up a support base. But if the political leadership can push through the bill to make education a fundamental right, it should also be able to persuade the states to implement the laws on panchayat raj. For, UEE cannot be achieved without decentralisation. Of course, this will have to be accompanied by proper supervision and adequate training of those involved in the administration of education. But the devolution of powers to the local bodies has to come first.

1. One of the reasons contributing to India's poor performance on the education front is that

- A. its leaders do not have the conviction required to improve the education system
- B. male members of society do not want their female counterparts to be educated
- C. administrators in charge of education are out of touch with the ground realities
- D. the country does not have the law for implementation of education policies in its statute books

2. Very low education levels are visible in

- A. Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
- B. Rajasthan, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh
- C. Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh
- D. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

3. The district primary education programme
- A. was launched in 1994 in 22 states
 - B. was launched in 1994 in 12 states
 - C. launched in 1994 has been successful in 122 districts
 - D. launched in 1994 has met with dubious success
4. The village panchayats in Madhya Pradesh are responsible for ...
- A. implementing adult education policies for the villages
 - B. organising non-formal education
 - C. scholarships and construction and maintenance of primary schools
 - D. Both (b) and (c) above

SET 27

How can you tell if someone is angry or happy? How do you know when you feel that way yourself? If you suffer from alexithymia, you can't. The disorder, first identified in the 1970s, describes people who are unable to articulate their own feelings and can't understand the feelings of others. They tend to have literal-minded dreams, and have trouble reading others' facial expressions and nonverbal cues. They often run into difficulties at work and in their personal lives because of this emotional awareness deficit. They are, for all intents and purposes, emotionally blind.

Alexithymia is rare. For most of us, the ability to read other people's emotional signals and expressions develops gradually and with varying degrees of skill over a lifetime.

But while studying research by Clifford Nass, a Stanford University psychologist and expert on multitasking, I was reminded of alexithymia. Nass found that spending a lot of time in mediated environments undermines our ability to read others' emotions. When Nass showed avid Internet users pictures of human faces or told them stories about people, they had trouble identifying the emotions being expressed. "Human interaction is a learned skill," Nass concluded, "and they don't get to practice it enough." If emotions use our bodies as their theater, as the Neuroscientist Antonio Damasio puts it, what happens when that theater becomes virtual?

As more of our emotional experiences occur online, we expand the quantity of our connections, more easily finding like-minded people with whom to share our feelings. At the same time, we lose the physical cues that define face-to-face interaction and so risk undermining a crucial skill: how to read each other's intentions and understand others' feelings. If the vitriolic discussions

about climate change on my favorite weather blogs are any guide, this leads many of us to assume the worst about each other's motives.

Although we all recognize rationally that there is another human being on the other side of the screen, it's becoming clear that our use of certain technology elevates some emotional responses over others. A recent study published in the Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication explored whether incivility online influenced people's perceptions of an article, in this instance a neutral explanation of emerging technologies such as nanotechnology. The results were startling. Rude comments didn't merely polarize readers; they changed their perception of the article. The researchers noted how "social reprimands such as nonverbal communication and isolation can curb incivility in face-to-face discussion," but that, by contrast, "the Internet may foster uncivil discussion because of its lack of offline, in-person consequences." As a result, they argued, this form of online incivility, which they called "the nasty effect," may impede the "democratic goal" of public deliberation online.

1. Which of the following best sums up the findings of the research done by Clifford Nass?
 - A. Multitasking on the internet inhibits our ability to identify human emotions.
 - B. Social isolation can cause alexithymia.
 - C. Alexithymics genuinely cannot read other people's emotions since they don't get enough opportunities to practice human interaction.
 - D.. Lack of face-to-face communication due to increased use of digital media hampers our ability to read facial emotions and other non-verbal cues to emotions.
2. All of the following statements are true according to the passage EXCEPT:
 - A. The ability to read other people's emotions can't be learnt from a screen in the same way it can be learnt from face-to-face interactions.
 - B. Alexithymia is the inability to express emotions or to understand others' emotions.
 - C.. Habitual and prolonged use of the internet increases the risk of alexithymia.
 - D. Alexithymia can be linked with poor marital quality.
3. The author discusses the results of the study published in the Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication to demonstrate that...

- A. incivility in online discourses not only polarizes readers but also spreads rapidly thereby changing their perception of the topic under review.
- B.. certain technologies can help us shed inhibitions and express some feelings in the way that we are reluctant to do in personal interactions.
- C. the risk of social repercussions can limit uncivil behaviour in in-person discussions.
- D. “the nasty effect” may impede the “democratic goal” of public deliberation online.

SET 28

The end of mutual funds, when it came, was sudden but not unexpected. For over 10 years mutual fund has been scripting its own growth demise, embarking on a reckless course of high risk, unhealthy pastimes, and unchecked maladies. Ironically but fittingly too, the very hand that had supported and sustained it through the turbulent early period of its existence was the one that, finally wielded

the euthanasian syringe. The individual investor it was who had made the mutual fund post-liberalisation India's most vibrant vehicle for individual investment. The individual investor it was who brought the curtain down on an act that had started with a virtuoso performance, only to putrefy into a show of ineptitude, imprudence, and irresponsibility.

The mutual fund, as we know it, may be dead. It died of many things. But primarily, of a cancer that ate away at its innards. A cancer that destroyed the value of the investments the mutual funds had made to service the Rs. 85,000 crore that India's investors had entrusted them with ever since they began life way back in 1964 as the Unit Trust of India (UTI) now-disgraced Unit Scheme 64 (US- 64). A cancer that grew from the refusal of the men and women to manage the mutual fund to exercise a mixture of caution and aggression, but to adopt, instead, and indisciplined, unplanned, fire-from the hip approach to investment. A cancer that, ultimately, robbed the mutual funds of the resources they would have to use to pay back their investors, leaving them on Death Row.

Indeed, the scandal that US-64 had been brewing for years, was only one, but not the first, of the warning-bells that pointed to the near emptiness of many a mutual funds' coffers. In quick succession have emerged reports of more and more fund-schemes that have been laid bare, their corpuses empty, their ability to meet their promises of assured returns-to investors demolished. At least 37% of the 235 fund schemes in operation in the country have promised investors assured returns of over 15% for 5 years, and repurchase prices well above their Net Asset Values (NAVs).

According to a study conducted by the Delhi based Value Research, at least 18 big schemes due for redemption over the next 3 years will be unable to service their investors, or even return

their money at the time of redemption. The shortfall? Rs 4,685.10 crore, Or, 75.87% of the amount handed over by trusting investors to fund managers. Worries Ajai Kaul, 38 President, Alliance Capital Asset

Management. "When an assured-returns scheme runs into problems, investors view it as one more let-down by the mutual funds."

Had they but known of the actual practices seen in the offices and hallways of the mutual funds, which have translated into these results, investors would have shown their disgust long ago.

Take the case of a mutual fund company that manages more than a dozen schemes. According to an unwritten, but formalised, principle each scheme takes it in turn to sell some of its holdings to its sister schemes,

booking fat notional gains and posting NAVs. While investors responded by pouring in even more of their savings, the profits were, clearly, only on paper, In the offices of another asset management company half way across Mumbai, the demand for cellular phone peaked 6 months ago.

Its employees had, suddenly, realized that making their personal deals, using information gathered in the course of their professional work, was best done over cell phones so that the company's records wouldn't show the cell being made. Obviously, the hot tips went to fatten their - and not investors'-pockets. Earlier, quite a few merchant bankers entered the mutual funds industry to use the corpus

to subscribe to the issues they were lead managing. It took a crash in the primary market-not ethics or investigation-for this practice to stop.

Filled with fear and loathing -and righteous anger- the investor has, therefore, decided to adjure the mutual fund. According to marketing and Development Research Associates (MDRA) opinion poll of 342 investors conducted last fortnight in the 5 metros of Bangalore, Calcutta, Chennai, Delhi, and Mumbai, mutual funds as an investment instrument now rank a lowly fourth on safety-after bank deposits, gold and real estate-and fifth on returns-ahead only of bank deposits and gold. And only 14.20% of the sample will even consider investing in a mutual fund in the future.

Still, it is the species that has died, not its every member. The ones that have survived are the bright performers who beat the market benchmark- the 100-scrip Bombay stock Exchange (BSE) National index- by the widest margins within their 3 genres, growth income and balance.

However even their star turns have not been able to stave off the stench of death over the business. In fact, an autopsy of the late -- and, at the moment not particularly lamented -- mutual fund reveals a sordid saga of callousness and calumny.

Sheer disaster stares the mutual funds in the face, and a cataclysm could destroy the savings of lakhs of investors too. A Value Research estimate of probable shortfall that 18 assured-returns schemes will face at the time of their scheduled redemptions over the next 3 year adds up to a sense-numbing Rs. 4,685 crore. An independent audit of the 60 assured-returns schemes managed by the public sector mutual funds. Conducted by Price Waterhouse Coopers at the

behest of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEB), estimated a shortfall of between Rs.2,500 crore and Rs.3,000 crore. In 1999 alone, judging from their present NAVs, the four schemes due for redemption-Canbank Asset Management Company's Cantriple, IndBank Asset Management Company's Ind Prakash, SBI Funds Managements's Magnum Triple Plus, and BOI Mutual Funds's (BOIMF) Double Square Plus---are heading for a collective shortfall of Rs. 1,639.55 crore.

As of June 30, 1998 the country's 252 fund-schemes managed assets with a market value of Rs.69,599 crore, with the UTI alone controlling the fate of Rs. 50,000 crore. That is Rs. 11,000 crore less than the money invested in these schemes as of June 30, 1997 which means that the mutual funds have wiped out Rs.11,000 crore from the investors' hard earned money in the intervening 12 months. Of course, every fund is paying for the sins of the black sheep. For, the villain of peace was the UTI and the 95 funds managed by the public sector banks and institutions, the value of whose corpuses fell from Rs. 66,748 crore to Rs. 57,350 crore in the past year. In fact these funds contributed 85.405 of the overall values-loss, with the private sector funds boosting their corpuses from Rs. 4000 crore to lower the extent of the erosion. For investors, that has translated into an option of either exiting at a loss- or holding on in vain hope. On Nov. 20, 1998, a depressing 77% of the 58 listed fund schemes were quoting at discounts of between 5% and 40% to their NAVS. And what of the NAVs themselves? The units of a shoulder-slumping 15% of the schemes were worth less than their par values. And US-64 of course continued to languish, with an estimated NAV of Rs.9.68. Even if there are schemes that have performed individually well, that the mutual funds have collectively failed to deliver couldn't be more obvious. So investors' murderous mood can hardly be debated.

Their genesis and growth reveals just what blinded the mutual funds to the possibility of failure. 40 % of the banks-and - insurance companies promoted funds in operation were launched between 1987 and 1993, when the stock markets were bull-dominated. In a period that saw only one bear phase, the BSE Sensitivity index (a.k.a the Sensex) climbed by 346%. Being successful with equity investments required no skills; only investable funds. Nor was fund-raising a problem, as investors desperately sought ways to grab a piece of equity boom. Between 1984 and 1989, the mutual funds collected Rs. 13,455 crore as subscriptions, but in the next 5 years, they picked up Rs.45,573 crore.

In January, 1994, the UTI's Mastergain mopped up a stunning Rs. 4,700 crore while the most awaited Morgan Stanley Growth-a showcase for the fabled fund-management metier of the foreign mutual funds-took in Rs. 1000 crore in just 3 days. Low entry barriers - a so called sound track record, a general reputation of fairness and integrity, an application-fee of Rs. 25,000 a registration fee of Rs. 25 lakh and an annual fee of Rs. 2.50 lakh-made entering the business a snap. Explains Ajay Srinivasan, 34 CEO, Prudential ICICI Mutual fund: "Mutual funds were misunderstood by investors. Everyone thought they were a one way ticket to a jackpot." Intoxicated fund-managers poured in more and more of their corpuses into equity, ignoring the down sides, confident that the boom would last forever. In the process, they ignored the very

concept of risk-management. Blithely ignoring the safety net of fixed income instruments, and accusing those who advised caution of being cowards. In 1995, for instance, ABN estimated 70% of the money being managed by the mutual funds had been funneled into equity. Whether they knew it or not, they were breaking away from the trend set by the mutual funds in the US, where the industry began by investing primarily in the money market, with only 25% of their corpus set aside for stocks. Only in the past 15 years, after operating for more than 7 decades, have those funds ventured into equity.

Unfortunately, their success blinded the fund-mangers to the fact that they were riding a wave-not navigating the treacherous seas. As Vivek Reddy, 36, CEO, Kothari-Pioneer Mutual Fund, puts it: "It was the stock market conditions that helped the mutual funds deliver returns- not superior investment skills." Then, the stock markets collapsed and never quite recovered.

Between July, 1997 and October, 1998, the sensex free fell from 4306 to 2812 finally nullifying the theory that if you wait long enough, share-prices are always bound to rise. And the mutual fund, unused to a diet of falling equity indices, collapsed too.

The quantum of money mopped by the mutual fund may suggest that the reports of its extinction have been greatly exaggerated. In 1997-98, Indians entrusted Rs. 18,701 crore to the mutual funds, with new schemes alone mopping up Rs. 12,279 crore. Questions R G Sharma, 58, CEO LIC Mutual fund : " How do you explain that Dhanvarsha 12 and Dhanvarsha 13, floated in April and September, 1998 managed to mop Rs.335 crore ?' Not quite a loss of faith, would you say? Think again. In those 12 months, those very investors also took away Rs. 16,227 crore in the form of repurchases and redemptions, leaving only Rs. 2,474 crore more in the hands of fundmanagers. What's more, since none of the withdrawals could have been made from the new schemes, the old schemes, obviously, gave it all up, effectively yielding Rs. 9,0805 crore to angry investors who took away their money. It is same story this year. In the first quarter of 1998-99, old schemes collected Rs. 2,340 crore, compared to the new schemes' Rs. 1,735 crore but they gave up Rs. 2, 749 crore ending up Rs. 409 crore poorer.

Sure some people are still putting money into he mutual funds. The real reason : money is flowing in from two genres of investors-neither of whom is the quintessential urban. The first comprises people in the semi-urban and rural areas. For whom makes like LIC and GIC still represent safety and assured schemes of income importantly, this category investor isn't clued into the financial markets, and is not, accordingly aware of the problems that confront the mutual funds. Confirms Nikhil Khatau, 38 Managing director, Sun F&C Asset Management: "That market is fairly stable." However as soon as the fundamental problems hit their dividend paying ability, even the die hard mutual fund investor from India's villages and small towns-who don't forget, has already been singed by the disappearance of thousands of Non Banking Finance Companies-will swear off their favorite investment vehicle.

The second genre of investor explains why the private sector funds have been successful in soaking up large sums: 31.10% of the total takings in 1997-98, and 10.70% in the first quarter of 1998-99. They are the so called high net worth players-corporate and individuals who in

Khatau's terms," While their fastidiousness has forced them to pick the private sector mutual funds., whose disclosures and performance have both been ahead of their public sector cousins, their interest does not represent every investor's disillusionment.

1. According to the writer, one of the fallouts of the end of mutual funds is that
 - A. Many of the big schemes due for redemption over the next three will be unable to service their investors.
 - B. Only some of the big schemes due for redemption over the next three years will be unable to service their investors.
 - C. Only some of the big schemes due for redemption over the next three years will be able to service their investors
 - D. None of these
2. It can be inferred from the passage that
 - A. Money was siphoned ways outside the country by the mutual funds
 - B. many of the mutual fund offices indulged in malpractice
 - C. money invested in the mutual fund schemes were never returned to the investors
 - D. a sustained attack by the media exposed the anomalies in the mutual fund industry
3. The current rank of the mutual fund industry in terms of safety and returns on deposits respectively is
 - A. third and fourth
 - B. tenth and twelfth
 - C. fourth and fifth
 - D. it is not ranked at all
4. The increase in the number of cell-phone subscriptions in the office of an Asset Management company
 - A. calls made by employees for personal deals couldn't be lodged in the company's records
 - B. employees found it easier to deal with investors without involving the company
 - C. the company was scrupulous about maintaining correct records
 - D. the company was unscrupulous in granting personal deals to the employees
5. According to the passage mutual funds caused a loss of
 - A. Rs. 10,000 crore from investors' money
 - B. Rs. 11,000 crore of the investors' money
 - C. Rs. 5,000 crore from investors' money
 - D. Rs. 8,000 crore from investors' money

6. On the basis of the passage, it may be said that, in terms of retrieving their money, the investors
- A. are caught between the devil and the deep sea
 - B. have a no-exit route
 - C. have to make do with little or no gain
 - D. will trust the few bright stars in the mutual fund industry
7. According to the passage, one of the reasons for the euphoria in the mutual fund industry can be attributed to
- A. the stock market boom in the late eighties and early nineties
 - B. failure of the primary market
 - C. both (a) and (b)
 - D. neither (a) and nor (b)

SET 29

Things are bad, and it feels like they are getting worse, right? War, violence, natural disasters, corruption. The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer; and we will soon run out of resources unless something drastic is done. That's the picture most people see in the media and carry around in their heads.

I call it the overdramatic worldview. It's stressful and misleading. In fact, the vast majority of the world's population live somewhere in the middle of the income scale. Their girls go to school, their children get vaccinated. Perhaps not on every single measure, or every single year, but step by step, year by year, the world is improving. In the past two centuries, life expectancy has more than doubled. Although the world faces huge challenges, we have made tremendous progress.

The overdramatic worldview draws people to the most negative answers. It is not caused simply by out-of-date knowledge. My experience, over decades of lecturing and testing, has finally brought me to see that the overdramatic worldview comes from the very way our brains work. The brain is a product of millions of years of evolution, and we are hard-wired with instincts that helped our ancestors to survive in small groups of hunters and gatherers. We crave sugar and fat, which used to be life-saving sources of energy when food was scarce. But today these cravings make obesity one of the biggest global health problems. In the same way, we are interested in gossip and dramatic stories, which used to be the only source of news and useful information. This craving for drama causes misconceptions and helps create an overdramatic worldview.

We still need these dramatic instincts to give meaning to our world. If we sifted every input and analysed every decision rationally, a normal life would be impossible. Just as we should not cut out all sugar and fat, we should not ask a surgeon to remove the parts of our brain that deal with emotions. But we need to learn to control our drama intake.

Over the past 20 years, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty has almost halved. But in online polls, in most countries, fewer than 10% of people knew this. Our instinct to notice the bad more than the good is related to three things: the misremembering of the past; selective reporting by journalists and activists; and the feeling that as long as things are bad, it's heartless to say they are getting better. For centuries, older people have romanticised their youths and insisted that things ain't what they used to be. Well, that's true. Most things used to be worse. This tendency to misremember is compounded by the never-ending negative news from across the world.

Stories about gradual improvements rarely make the front page even when they occur on a dramatic scale and affect millions of people. And thanks to increasing press freedom and improving technology, we hear about more disasters than ever before. This improved reporting is itself a sign of human progress, but it creates the impression of the exact opposite. Everything is not fine. We should still be very concerned. But it is ridiculous to look away from the progress that has been made. When people wrongly believe that nothing is improving, they may lose confidence in measures that actually work.

How can we help our brains to realise that things are getting better? Think of the world as a very sick premature baby in an incubator. After a week, she is improving, but she has to stay in the incubator because her health is still critical. Does it make sense to say that the infant's situation is improving? Yes. Does it make sense to say it is bad? Yes, absolutely. Does saying "things are improving" imply that everything is fine, and we should all not worry? Not at all: it's both bad and better. That is how we must think about the current state of the world.

Remember that the media and activists rely on drama to grab your attention; that negative stories are more dramatic than positive ones; and how simple it is to construct a story of crisis from a temporary dip pulled out of its context of a long-term improvement. When you hear about something terrible, calm yourself by asking: if there had been a positive improvement, would I have heard about that? Even if there had been hundreds of larger improvements, would I have heard?

This is "factfulness": understanding as a source of mental peace. Like a healthy diet and regular exercise, it can and should become part of people's daily lives. Start to practise it, and you will

make better decisions, stay alert to real dangers and possibilities, and avoid being constantly stressed about the wrong things.

1. Which one of the following best describes what the passage is trying to convey?
 - A. It describes the overdramatic world view and its consequences for those who have this perspective.
 - B. It highlights the negative aspects of the overdramatic worldview by comparing it with one based on factfulness.
 - C.. It argues that the overdramatic world view should be replaced by a more realistic one that reflects reality.
 - D. It shows that the overdramatic worldview will distort perspectives and prevent the development of a realistic outlook.
2. According to the passage, the overdramatic worldview is a consequence of all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. A lack of knowledge of the positive changes that have happened and keep happening around the world.
 - B. An instinctive bias for sensational news that at one point in the human evolutionary cycle would have proved a practical virtue.
 - C. A glut of negative news from journalists who rarely make improvements the subject of front page news.
 - D.. A misremembering of the past encouraged by the fact that the present seems confusing and problematic.
3. The fact of increased press freedom and improved technology (paragraph 6) has been used to argue that:
 - A. Journalists are likely to stress on the negative aspects of any news and to diminish the positive aspects of any news.
 - B. The past was a much more difficult place than people tend to remember it as.
 - C.. The positive changes themselves become tools of spreading dramatic perspectives.
 - D. The use of drama to grab the attention of readers is not a recent technique but has been aggravated by technological improvements.
4. In paragraph 7, the author uses the example of the baby in the incubator to argue that:
 - A.. Gradual changes are generally unnoticed by media and people; hence, the overdramatic worldview that nothing is improving is incorrect.
 - B. Weaving a story around facts is not as attractive to people as is the dramatizing of situations based on half-truths.
 - C. Just because a situation is mending, it does not mean it is not terrible.

- D. The picture of reality that people carry around in their heads is derived from a bias for the negative.
5. Why does the writer say in the last paragraph, “stay alert to real dangers and possibilities”?
- A. Because the overdramatic worldview diminishes the risk perception of a person who suffers from it.
- B. Because being overwhelmed by negative news is a natural consequence of having the overdramatic worldview.
- C. Because, having seen the consequences of having a negative worldview, the writer is aware of the ways in which it undermines mental health.
- D. Because the writer feels that though the world may not be as bad as it is made out to be, it may not also be so safe that one be unworried.

SET 30

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was created in the early 1990s as a component of the Uruguay Round negotiation. However, it could have been negotiated as part of the Tokyo Round of the 1970s, since that negotiation was an attempt at a ‘constitutional reform’ of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Or it could have been put off to the future, as the US Government wanted. What factors led to the creation of the WTO in the early 1990s?

One factor was the pattern of multilateral bargaining that developed late into the Uruguay Round. Like all complex international agreements, the WTO was a product of a series of trade-offs between principal factors and groups. For the United States, which did not want a new organisation, the dispute settlement part of the WTO package achieved its longstanding goal of a more effective and a more legal dispute settlement less in political terms and more as a regime of legal obligations, the WTO package was acceptable as a means to discipline the resort to unilateral measures by the United States. Countries like Canada and other middle and smaller trading partners were attracted due to the provisions banning unilateral measures. Finally, and perhaps most important, many countries at the Uruguay Round came to put a higher priority on the export gains than on the import losses that the negotiation would produce, and they came to associate the WTO and a rule-based system with those gains. This reasoning — replicated in many countries — was contained in U.S. Ambassador Kantor’s defence of the WTO, and it amounted to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rules-based environment.

A second factor in the creation of the WTO was pressure from the lawyers and the legal process. The dispute settlement system of the WTO was seen as a victory of legalists over pragmatists but the matter went deeper than that. The GATT, and the WTO, are contract organisations based on rules, and it is inevitable that an organisation created to further rules will in turn be

influenced by the legal process. Robert Hudec has written of the momentum of legal development', but what is this precisely? Legal development can be defined as promotion of technical legal values of consistency, clarity (or, certainty) and effectiveness; these are values that those responsible for administering any legal system will seek to maximise. As it played out in the WTO, consistency meant integrating under one roof the whole lot of separate agreements signed under GATT auspices; clarity meant removing ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions or to undertake waivers; and effectiveness meant eliminating exceptions arising out of grandfather-right and resolving defects in dispute settlement procedures and institutional provisions. Concern for these values is inherent in any rule-based system of cooperation, since operation, since without these values rules would be meaningless in the first

place. Rules, therefore, create their own incentive for fulfillment.

The momentum of legal development has occurred in other institutions besides the GATT, most notably in the European Union (EU). Over the past two decades the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has consistently rendered decisions that have expanded incrementally the EU's internal market, in which the doctrine of 'mutual recognition' handed down in the case *Cassi De Dijon* in 1979 was a key turning point. The court is now widely recognised as a major player in European integration, even though arguably such a strong role was not originally envisaged in the Treaty of Rome, which initiated the current European Union. One means the court used to expand integration was the 'teleological method of interpretation', whereby the actions of member states were evaluated against 'the accomplishment of the most elementary community goals set forth in the Preamble to the [Rome] treaty'. The teleological method represents an effort to keep current policies consistent with stated rules. In both cases legal concerns and procedures are an independent force for further cooperation.

In large part the WTO was an exercise in consolidation. In the context of a trade negotiation that created a near- revolutionary expansion of international trade rules, the formation of the WTO was a deeply conservative act needed to ensure that the benefits of the new rules would not be lost. The WTO was all about institutional structure and dispute settlement: these are the concerns of conservatives and not revolutionaries, which is why lawyers and legalists took the lead on these are the concerns of conservatives and not revolutionaries, which is why lawyers and legalists took the lead on these issues. The WTO codified the GATT institutional practice that had developed by custom over three decades, and it incorporated a new dispute settlement system that was necessary to keep both old and new rules from becoming sham. Both the international structure and the dispute settlement system were necessary to preserve and enhance the integrity of the multilateral trade regime that had been built incrementally from the 1940s to the 1990s.

1. What could be the closest reason why the WTO was not formed in the 1970s?

A. The US government did not like it

- B. Important players did not find it in their best interest to do so
 - C. Lawyers did not work for the dispute settlement system
 - D. The Tokyo Round negotiation was an attempt at constitutional reform
2. The most likely reason for the acceptance of the WTO package by nations was that
- A. It had the means to prevent the US from taking unilateral measures
 - B. They recognized the need for a rule-based environment to protect the benefits of increased trade
 - C. It settles disputes more legally and more effectively
 - D. Its rule-based system leads to export gains
3. According to the passage, WTO promoted the technical legal values partly through
- A. integrating under one roof the agreements signed under GATT
 - B. rules that create their own incentive for fulfillment
 - C. grandfather-rights exceptions and defects in dispute settlement procedures
 - D. ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions
4. In the method of interpretation of the European Court of Justice,
- A. current policies needed to be consistent with stated goals
 - B. Contracting party practices needed to be consistent with stated rules
 - C. enunciation of the most elementary community goals needed to be emphasized
 - D. Actions of member states needed to be evaluated against the stated community goals

SET 31

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Neutrinos are among the most abundant particles in the universe. They are also incredibly difficult to detect. In fact, they are so elusive that physicists all over the world can't stop obsessing about them. In the past year, two experiments have returned the first results that show the obsession is far from over—and that the projects don't need to be big to be scientifically mighty.

Neutrinos are subatomic particles that are very similar to electrons, but they don't have an electrical charge. Their mass is so small that scientists speculate it might even be zero. They also don't interact much with matter, which is what makes them so difficult to detect.

This all might make you wonder: Why are scientists looking for neutrinos, anyway? In short, it's because they hold clues about the events and processes that created them—events that researchers are slowly trying to piece together.

“Neutrinos tell us a tremendous amount about how the universe is created and held together. There’s no other way to answer a lot of the questions that we find ourselves having,” Nathaniel Bowden, a scientist at the DOE’s Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, told NewsWise.

Experts have compared the search for these particles to the work of archaeologists to reconstruct prehistoric artifacts in order to understand what life was like then. Better understanding of neutrinos could unlock secrets about other elements of astronomy and physics, from dark matter to the expansion of the universe.

So scientists are convinced it’s worth studying neutrinos, and they’re willing to invest in large-scale projects to better understand them. The COHERENT experiment at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, for example, contains five particle detectors, each about the size of a milk jug, designed to directly observe the highly specific interaction between neutrinos and atomic nuclei. Its sister experiment, PROSPECT, takes more precise measurements of the neutrinos COHERENT detects.

Other, larger experiments in places like the South Pole use enormous machines and systems to catch traces of these mysterious particles. And though these projects make up the world’s smallest neutrino detector, they have already made some important discoveries. Last year, the researchers behind the two projects published a study in Science about interactions between two neutrinos that had been hypothesized decades before but never observed, according to a press release.

We don’t know how much these experiments cost, but you might be tempted to say that whatever money was spent on them should be allocated towards something more directly relevant to human lives, such as advancing medicine or fighting climate change.

Neutrinos might not have the same headline potential of a new cancer treatment. But understanding them is the key to our understanding of the universe. Neutrinos could help us identify other forces in the universe that we have not yet been able to detect or understand. They can teach us about the core of the densest stars, and could one day lead to the discovery of new astrophysical objects. If we can understand neutrinos, maybe we could answer some of the most essential questions in physics—at the heart of our very existence.

1. All of the following statements about neutrinos can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT:

- A. They are electrically neutral particles inside the atom.
- B.. They are massless particles that are incredibly difficult to detect.

- C. They can be used to detect conditions at the core of the Sun.
 - D. They interact weakly with other particles and fields.
2. Which of the following best sums up the research done by the COHERENT and PROSPECT experiments?
- A.. They proved the neutrino interaction process predicted by theorists.
 - B. They proved that projects don't need to be big to be scientifically significant.
 - C. They proved that neutrinos can be used in a new cancer treatment.
 - D. They detected the existence of neutrinos with precise measurements.
3. According to the passage, all of the following are potential benefits of the research conducted on neutrinos EXCEPT:
- A. The research could help identify new objects and phenomena in the universe.
 - B. The research could reveal why and how the universe expands.
 - C. The research could help scientists understand the creation of the universe and dark matter.
 - D.. The research could eventually help more important issues such as the need for advancing medicine.

SET 32

Since World War II, the nation-state has been regarded with approval by every political system and every ideology. In the name of modernisation in the West, or socialism in the Eastern Bloc, and of development in the Third World, it was expected to guarantee the happiness of individuals as citizens and of people as societies. However, the state today appears to have broken down in many parts of

the world. It has failed to guarantee either security or social justice, and has been unable to prevent either international wars or civil wars.

Disturbed by the claims of communities within it, the nation-state tries to represent their demands and to proclaim itself as the only guarantor of security of all. In the name of national unity, territorial integrity, equality of all citizens and non-partisan secularism, the state can use its powerful resources to reject the demands of the communities; it may even go far as genocide to ensure that order prevails.

As one observes the awakening of communities in different parts of the world, one cannot ignore the context in which identity issues arise. It is no longer a context of sealed frontiers and isolated regions but is one of integrated global systems. In reaction to this trend towards globalisation, individuals and communities everywhere are voicing their desire to exist, to use their power of creation and to play an active part in national and international life.

There are two ways in which the current upsurge in demands for the recognition of identities can be looked at. On the positive side, the efforts by certain population groups to assert their identity can be regarded as “liberation movements”, challenging oppression and injustice. What these groups are doing-proclaiming that are different, rediscovering the roots of their culture or strengthening group solidarity-may accordingly be seen as legitimate attempts to escape from their state of subjugation and enjoy a certain measure of dignity. On the downside, however, militant action for recognition tends to make such groups more deeply entrenched in their attitude and make their cultural compartments even more water tight. The assertion of identity then starts turning into self absorption and isolation, and is liable to slide into intolerance of others and towards ideas of “ethnic cleansing”, xenophobia and violence.

Whereas continuous variations among peoples prevent drawing of clear dividing lines between the groups, those militating for recognition of their group’s identity arbitrarily choose a limited number of criteria such as religion, language, skin colour, and place of origin so that their members recognise themselves primarily in terms of the labels attached to the group whose existence is being asserted.

The distinction between the group in question and other groups is established by simplifying the feature selected. Simplification also works by transforming groups into essences, abstractions endowed with the capacity to remain unchanged through time. In some cases, people actually act as though the group remained unchanged and talk for example, about the history of nations and communities as if these entities survived for centuries without changing, with the same way of acting and thinking the same desires, anxieties, and aspirations.

Paradoxically, precisely because identity represents a simplifying fiction, creating uniform groups out of disparate people, that identity performs a cognitive function. It enables us to put names to ourselves and others, from some idea of who we are and who others are, and ascertain the place we occupy along with others in the society. The current upsurge to assert the identity of groups can thus be partly explained by the cognitive function performed by identity. However, that said people can thus be partly explained by the cognitive function performed by identity. However, that said people would not go along as they do, often in large numbers, with the propositions put to them, in spite of the sacrifices they entail, if there was not a very strong feeling of need for identity, a need to take stock of things and know “ who we are “ , where we come from”, and where we are going.

Identity is thus a necessity in a constantly changing world, but it can also be potent source of violence and disruption. How can these contradictory aspects of identity be reconciled? First, we must bear the arbitrary nature of identity categories in mind, not with the view to eliminating all forms of identification which would be unrealistic since identity is cognitive necessity- but simply to remind ourselves that each of us has several identities at the same time. Second, since tears of nostalgia are being shed over the past, we recognise that culture is being constantly recreated by cobbling together fresh and original elements and counter-cultures. There are in our country a large number of syncretic cults wherein modern elements are blended with

traditional values or people of different communities venerate saints or divinities of particular faiths. Such cults and movements are characterised by continual inflow and outflow of members which prevent them from taking a self-perpetuating existence of their own and hold out hope for the future, indeed, perhaps for the only possible future. Finally, the nation state must respond to the identity urges of its constituent communities and to their legitimate quest for security and social justice. It must do so by inventing what the French philosopher and sociologist, Raymond Aron, called “peace through law”, That would guarantee justice to both the state as a whole and its parts, and respect the claims of both reasons and emotions. The problem is one of reconciling nationalist demands with exercise of democracy.

1. Demands for recognition of identities can be viewed
 - A. Positively and negatively
 - B. As liberation movements and militant action
 - C. As efforts to rediscover cultural roots which can slide towards intolerance of others
 - D. All of the above
2. Going by the author's exposition of the nature of identity, which of the following statements is untrue?
 - A. Identity represents creating uniform groups out of disparate people
 - B. Identity is a necessity in the changing world
 - C. Identity is a cognitive necessity
 - D. None of the above
3. According to the author, the nation state
 - A. has fulfilled its potential
 - B. is willing to do anything to preserve order
 - C. generates security for all citizens
 - D. has been a major force in preventing civil and international wars
4. Which of the following views of the nation state cannot be attributed to the author
 - A. It has not guaranteed peace and security
 - B. It may go as far as genocide for self preservation
 - C. It represents the demands of communities within it
 - D. It is unable to prevent international wars

SET 33

The concept of phatic communication debuted in “The Problem of Meaning in Primitive Languages,” an essay appended to C.K. Ogden and I.A. Richards’s classic semiotic study *The Meaning of Meaning* (1923). Malinowski used the occasion to champion the ethnographic study of indigenous languages, which he believed had been poorly served by philological methods. Fieldwork among the population of the Trobriand Islands, in the South Pacific, had revealed to Malinowski that indigenes relied on language as a “mode of action” rather than, as philology assumed, an “instrument of reflection.” This claim was not intended as a slight. Ethnography, as Malinowski envisaged it, would do justice to indigenous linguistic practices by moving the problem of meaning out of the text and into the world. The method had obvious purchase in contexts where verbal exchanges helped speakers to achieve readily apparent practical ends. In one of the essay’s bravura passages, Malinowski recounts the stages of a group fishing expedition, explaining how an array of utterances was instrumental to the fishermen’s success.

But Malinowski also perceived that something was afoot in the “free, aimless, social intercourse” floating above daytime chores and swirling around the “village fire” at night. To the untrained ear, this verbiage would seem altogether worthless. It didn’t “inform.” It didn’t “connect people in action.” It certainly didn’t “express thought.” Malinowski’s breakthrough was to set aside not only the words’ referential meanings but also his own focus on how language responds to situations. The sheer fact of speaking, he realized, was what mattered. These frivolous utterances created a situation, a warm atmosphere, whose purpose—whose meaning—was sociability itself. In the flow of words, bonds were formed and solidified. Here was “a new type of linguistic use...in which ties of union are created by a mere exchange of words.” Malinowski named it “phatic communion,” drawing on the Greek work for speech, *phatos*.

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Ever the ethnographer, Malinowski noticed when he turned his gaze back to Europe that “modern, civilized” people traded their own stocks of thoughtless pleasantries when making “enquiries about health, comments on the weather, or some supremely obvious state of things.” “Phatic communion,” he reasoned, was a timeless pursuit. Our anthropologist had hit a “bedrock aspect of man’s nature in society”: the fundamental human desire for the “mere presence of others.” In this universalizing move, Malinowski would seem to have paved the way for his concept’s migration into new media. The passage of words over WhatsApp, on this reading, simply extends the purview of Malinowski’s findings.

1. Which of the following best explains the meaning of “phatic communication” as used in the passage?
 - A. meaningless speech that establishes a communion through the very act of speaking
 - B. speech that is made up purely of symbols rather than any actual meaning
 - C. utterances that create a communion by virtue of their frivolity
 - D. the act of speaking itself creating a bond, the content of the words notwithstanding

2. In the context of the passage, the word “purchase” as used in the first paragraph is the closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - A. exchange value
 - B.. usefulness
 - C. bargaining power
 - D. monetary value

3. The passage suggests that Malinowski would agree with all of the following as the functions of phatic communication EXCEPT:
 - A. completing a group activity
 - B. creating a feeling of fraternity
 - C.. fostering shared beliefs
 - D. catering to the human need for company

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that communication over media, such as WhatsApp,...
 - A. is in no way different from trivial indigenous utterances.
 - B. is analogous in their functions to those of phatic communication.
 - C.. caters to the core human need to feel the presence of others.
 - D. is as frivolous as the pleasantries exchanged in modern civilized societies.

5. Based on the passage, it can be inferred that the modern view of language ...
 - A.. is one rooted in the communication of meaning or the calling to action
 - B. is one that prizes reflection over the meeting of practical ends
 - C. is not free and aimless like that of indigenous communities
 - D. is flawed in its understanding of the linguistic uses of phatic communication

SET 34

The story begins as the European pioneers crossed the Alleghenies and started to settle in the Midwest. The land they found was covered with forests. With incredible effort they felled the trees, pulled the stumps and planted their crops in the rich, loamy soil. When they finally reached the western edge of the place we now call Indiana, the forest stopped and ahead lay a

thousand miles of the great grass prairie. The European were puzzled by this new environment. Some even called it the 'Great Desert'. It seemed untillable. The earth was often very wet and it was covered with centuries of tangled and matted grasses. With their cast iron plows, the settlers found that the prairie sod could after a few years of tugging. The iron plow was a useless tool to farm the prairie soil. The pioneers were stymied for nearly two decades. Their western march was halted and they filled in the eastern regions of the Midwest.

In 1837, a blacksmith in the town of Grand Detour, Illinois, invented a new tool. His name was John Deere and the tool was a plow made of steel. It was sharp enough to cut through matted grasses and smooth enough to cast off the mud. It was sharp enough to cut through matted grasses and smooth enough to cast off the mud. It was a simple tool, the "sod buster" that opened the great prairies to agricultural development.

Sauk County, Wisconsin is the part of that prairie where I have a home. It is named after the Sauk Indians. In 1673, Father Marquette was the first European to lay his eyes upon their land. He found a village laid out in regular patterns on a plain beside the Wisconsin river. He called the place Prairie du sac. The village was surrounded by fields that had provided maize, beans and squash for the Sauk people for generations reaching back into the unrecorded time.

When the European settlers arrived at the Sauk prairie in 1837, the government forced the native Sauk people west of the Mississippi river. The settlers came with John Deere's new invention and used the tool to open the area to a new kind of agriculture. They ignored the traditional ways of the Sauk Indians and used their sod-busting tool for planting wheat. Initially, the soil was generous and the farmers thrived. However each year the soil lost more of its nurturing power. It was only thirty years after the Europeans arrived with their new technology that the land was depleted. Wheat farming became uneconomic and tens of thousands of farmers left Wisconsin seeking new land with sod to bust.

It took the European and their new technology just one generation to make their homeland into a desert. The Sauk Indians who knew how to sustain themselves on the Sauk prairie land were banished to another kind of desert called a reservation. And they even forgot about the techniques and tools that have sustained them on the prairie for generations unrecorded. And that is how it was that three deserts were created-Wisconsin, the reservation and the memories of a people. A century later, the land of the Sauks is now populated by the children of a second wave of European farmers who learned to replenish the soil through the regenerative powers of dairying, ground cover and animal manures. These third and fourth generation farmers and townspeople do not realise, however, that a new settler is coming soon with an invention as powerful as John Deere's plow.

The new technology is called 'bereavement counselling. It is a tool forged at the great state university, an innovative technique to meet the needs of those experiencing the death of a loved one, a tool that can "process" the grief of the people who now live on the prairie of the Sauk. As one can imagine the final days of the village of the Sauk Indians before the arrival of the settlers with John Deere's plow,

one can also imagine these final days, before the arrival of the first bereavement counsellor at Prairie du Sac. In these final days, the farmers and the towns people mourn at the death of a mother, brother, son or friend. The bereaved is joined by neighbours and kin. They meet grief together in lamentation, prayer and song. They call upon the words of the clergy and surround themselves in community. It is in these ways that they grieve and then go on with life. Through their mourning they are assured of the bonds between them and renewed in the knowledge that this death is a part of Prairie of the Sauk. Their grief is common property, an anguish from which the community draws strength and gives the bereaved the courage to move ahead. It is into this prairie community that the bereavement counsellor arrives with the new grief technology. The counsellor calls the invention a service and assures the prairie folk of its effectiveness and superiority by invoking the name of the great university while displaying a diploma and certificate. At first, we can imagine that the local people will be puzzled by the bereavement counsellor's claim.

However, the counsellor will tell a few of them that the new technique is merely to assist the bereaved's community at the time of death. To some other prairie folk who are isolated or forgotten, the counsellor will approach the County Board and advocate the right to treatment for these unfortunate souls. This right will be guaranteed by the Boards's decision to reimburse those too poor to pay for counselling services. There will be others, schooled to believe in the innovative new tools certified by universities and medical centres, who will seek out the bereavement counsellor by force of habit. And one of these people will tell a bereaved neighbour who is unschooled that unless his grief is processed by a counsellor, he will probably have major psychological problems in later life. Several people will begin to use the bereavement counsellor because since the County Board now taxes them to insure access to the technology, they feel that to fail to be counselled is to waste their, and to be denied a benefit, or even a right.

Finally, one day, the aged father of a Sauk woman will die. And the next door neighbour will not drop by because he doesn't want to interrupt the bereavement counsellor. The woman's kin will stay home because they will have learned that only the bereavement counsellor known how to process grief the proper way. The local clergy will seek technical assistance form the bereavement counsellor to learn the correct form of service to deal with guilt and grief. And the grieving daughter will know that it is the best bereavement counsellor who really cares for her because only the bereavement counsellor comes when death visits this family on the Prairie of the Sauk.

It will be only one generation between the bereavement counsellor arrives and the community of mourners disappears. The counsellor's new tool will cut through the social fabric, throwing aside kinship, care, neighbourly obligations and community ways of coming together and going on.

Like John Deere's plow, the tools of bereavement counselling will create a desert where a community once flourished. And finally, even the bereavement counsellor will see this

impossibility of restoring hope in clients once they are genuinely alone with nothing but a service for consolation. In the inevitable failure of the service, the bereavement counsellor will find the deserts even in herself.

1. Which one of the following best describes the approach of the author ?

- A. Comparing experiences with two innovations tried, in order to illustrate the failure of both
- B. Presenting community perspective on two technologies which have had negative effects on people
- C. Using the negative outcomes of one innovation to illustrate the likely outcomes of another innovation
- D. Contrasting two contexts two contexts separated in time, to illustrate how 'deserts' have arisen

2. According to the passage, bereavement handling traditionally involves :

- A. the community bereavement counsellors working with the bereaved to help him/her overcome grief
- B. the neighbours and kin joining the bereaved and meeting grief together in mourning and prayer
- C. using techniques developed systematically in formal institutions of learning, a trained counsellor helping the bereaved cope with grief
- D. the Sauk Indian leading the community with rituals and rites to help lessen the grief of the bereaved

3. Due to which of the following reasons, according to the author, will the bereavement counsellor find the deserts even in herself?

- A. Over a period of time, working with Sauk Indians who have lost their kinship and relationships, she becomes one of them.
- B. She is working in an environment where the disappearance of community mourners makes her work place a social desert.
- C. Her efforts at grief processing with the bereaved will fail as no amount of professional service can make up for the loss due to the disappearance of community mourners.
- D. She has been working with people who have settled for a long time in the Great Desert.

4. According to the author, the bereavement counsellor is :

- A. a friend of the bereaved helping him or her handle grief
- B. an advocates of the right to treatment for the community
- C. a kin of the bereaved helping him/her handle grief
- D. a formally trained person helping the bereaved handle grief

SET 35

There was a time when I saw social media naysayers as the first reviewers of Technicolor movies, who felt the colour distracted from the story, or were like the people who walked out on Bob Dylan at Newport folk festival for playing an electric guitar, or like those who warned that radio or TV or video games or miniskirts, or hip-hop or selfies or fidget spinners or whatever, would lead to the end of civilisation. But now I believe that the evidence is growing that social media can be a health risk, particularly for young people who now have all the normal pressures of youth (fitting in, looking good, being popular) being exploited by the multibillion-dollar companies that own the platforms they spend much of their lives on.

Kurt Vonnegut said: “We are what we pretend to be, so we must be careful who we pretend to be.” This seems especially true now we have reached a new stage of marketing where we are not just consumers, but also the thing consumed. If you have friends you only ever talk to on Facebook, your entire relationship with them is framed by commerce. When we willingly choose to become unpaid content providers, we commercialise ourselves. And we are encouraged to be obsessed with numbers (of followers, messages, comments, retweets, favourites), as if operating in a kind of friend economy, an emotional stock market where the stock is ourselves and where we are encouraged to weigh our worth against others.

Of course, humans comparing themselves to others isn't new. But when the others are every human on the internet, people end up comparing themselves – their looks, their relationships, their wealth, their lives – to the carefully filtered lives of people they would never meet in the real world – and feeling inadequate. Abuse is another serious issue. In his devastating account of online entrepreneurs and their values, in the book *Move Fast and Break Things*, Jonathan Taplin talks of social media's “Colosseum culture” of throwing people to the lions. “Punishing strangers ought to be a risky endeavour,” he writes. “But the anonymity of the internet shields the person who punishes the stranger.”

To let companies shape and exploit and steal our lives, would be the ultra-conservative option. Reading first-hand accounts by people with bulimia and anorexia who are convinced that social media exacerbated or even triggered their illnesses, I began to realise something: this situation is not the equivalent of Bob Dylan's electric guitar. It is closer to the tobacco or fast-food industries, where vested interests deny the existence of blatant problems that were not there before. To ignore it, to let companies shape and exploit and steal our lives, would be the ultra-conservative option. The one that says free markets have their own morality. The one that is fine entrusting our future collective health to tech billionaires. The one that believes, totally, in free will; and that mental health problems are either not significant, or are entirely of the individual's making.

We are traditionally far better at realising risks to physical health than to mental health, even when they are interrelated. If we can accept that our physical health can be shaped by society – by second-hand smoke or a bad diet – then we must accept that our mental health can be too. And as our social spaces increasingly become digital spaces, we need to look seriously and urgently at how these new, business-owned societies are affecting our minds. We must try to see how the rising mental health crisis may be related to the way people are living and interacting. Facebook’s Mark Zuckerberg says that “by giving people the power to share, we’re making the world more transparent”. But what we really need to do is make social media transparent. Of course, we won’t stop using it – I certainly won’t – but precisely for that reason we need to know more about what it is doing to us. To our politics, to our health, to the future generation, and to the world around us. We need to ensure we are still the ones using the technology – and that the technology isn’t using us.

1. The writer believes that all these complaints about innovations are unreasonable EXCEPT:
 - A. Radio signaled an end to a better way of life.
 - B. The use of modern musical instruments undermined the quality of music.
 - C.. Social media make us feel inadequate.
 - D. The introduction of color on celluloid interfered with the appreciation of the story.
2. According to the writer, in order to continue using social media, it is important to:
 - A. Understand the importance of Free Will
 - B.. Be careful as to who we pretend to be.
 - C. Be careful while participating in the ‘colosseum’ culture
 - D. Avoid filtering of communication
3. Based on the passage, the author would find which of the following most useful?
 - A. Defining and exercising the limits of social media interaction for oneself, with special reference to friends.
 - B. Evaluating the benefits of “being the thing consumed” for oneself and for the larger social media economy.
 - C.. Examining and understanding digital spaces and the new ways of interconnectedness, especially how they are affecting our minds.
 - D. Exploiting the possibilities in the new digital spaces and to leverage the use of information about oneself for one’s personal growth.
4. Facebook’s CEO, Mark Zuckerberg claims that “by giving people the power to share, we’re making the world more transparent.” The writer considers such claims....

- A. Suspicious, because Facebook uses its data to manipulate people through customised messages and advertisements.
 - B.. Insincere, because Facebook and other social media companies are not transparent about how they are exploiting and influencing their subscribers.
 - C. Hypocritical, because Facebook and other social networking sites surreptitiously collect data about its subscribers for commercial purposes.
 - D. Realistic, because social media allows its subscribers to share knowledge that would be genuinely empowering.
5. The social media has been likened to tobacco and fast food industries for which of the following reasons?
- A. It triggered or exacerbated illnesses like bulimia and anorexia.
 - B. It made people addicted to it and stole people's lives.
 - C.. It is controlled by vested interests that create new problems in society.
 - D. It believes that free markets have their own corrective mechanisms.

SET 36

The union government's present position vis-a-vis the upcoming United Nations conference on racial and related discrimination world-wide seems to be the following : discuss race please, not caste; caste is our very own and not at all as bad as you think. The gross hypocrisy of that position has been lucidly underscored by *Kancha Ilaiah*. Explicitly ,the world community is to be cheated out of considering the matter on the technicality that caste is not, as a concept, tantamount to a racial category. Internally, however, allowing the issue to be put on agenda at the said conference would, we are patriotically admonished, damage the country's image. Somehow, India's virtual beliefs elbow out concrete actualities. Inverted representations, as we know, have often been deployed in human histories as balm for the forsaken - religion being the most persistent of such inversions. Yet, we would humbly submit that if globalising our markets are thought good for the 'national 'pocket, globalising our social inequities might not be so bad for the mass of our people. After all, racism was as uniquely institutionalised in South Africa as caste discrimination has been within our society; why then can't we permit the world community to express itself on the latter with a fraction of the zeal with which, through the years, we pronounced on the former?

As to the technicality about whether or not caste is admissible into an agenda about race (that the conference is also about 'related discriminations' tends to be forgotten), a reputed sociologist has recently argued that where race is a 'biological' category caste is a 'social' one. Having earlier fiercely opposed implementation of the Mandal Commission Report, the said sociologist is at least to be complemented now for admitting, however tangentially, that caste discrimination is a reality, although, in his view ,incompatible with racial discrimination. One

would like quickly to offer the hypothesis that biology, in important ways that affect the lives of many millions, is in itself perhaps a social construction. But let us look at the matter in another way.

If it is agreed - as per the position today at which anthropological and allied scientific determinations rest - that the entire race of *homo sapiens* derived from an originary black African female (called 'Eve') then one is hard put to understand how, on some subsequent ground, ontological distinctions are to drawn either between races or castes. Let us also underline the distinction between the supposition that we are all god's children and the rather more substantiated argument about our descent from 'Eve' lest both positions are thought to be equally diversionary. It then stands to reason that all subsequent distinctions are, in modern parlance, 'constructed' ones, and, like all ideological constructions, attributable to changing equations between knowledge and power among human communities contested histories here, there elsewhere.

This line of thought receives, thankfully, extremely consequential butters from the findings of the Human Genome project. Contrary to earlier (chiefly 19th century colonial) persuasions on the subject of race, as well as, one might add, the somewhat infamous Jensen offerings in the 20th century from America, those findings deny genetic difference between 'races'. If anything, they suggest that environmental factors impinge on gene-function, as a dialectic seems to unfold between nature and culture. It would thus seem that 'biology' as the constitution of pigmentation enters the picture first only as a part of that dialectic. Taken together, the originary mother stipulations the Genome findings ought indeed to furnish ground for human equality across the board, as well as yield policy initiatives towards equitable material dispensations aimed at building a global order where, in Hegel's stirring formulation, only the rational constitutes the right. Such, sadly, is not the case as everyday fresh arbitrary grounds for discrimination are constructed in the interests of sectional dominance.

1. When the author writes "globalising our social inequities" the reference is to :

- A. going beyond an internal deliberation on social inequity
- B. dealing with internal poverty through the economic benefits of globalisation
- C. going beyond an internal delimitation of social inequity
- D. achieving disadvantaged people's empowerment, globally

2. According to the author, 'inverted' representations as balm for the forsaken

- A. is good for the forsaken and often deployed in human histories
- B. is good for the forsaken, but not often deployed historically for the oppressed
- C. occurs often as a means of keeping people oppressed
- D. occurs often to invert the *status quo*

3. According to the author, the sociologist who argued that race is a 'biological' category and caste is a 'social' one:
- A. generally shares the same orientation as the author's on many of the central issues discussed
 - B. tangentially admits to the existence of "caste" as a category
 - C. admits the incompatibility between the people of different race and caste
 - D. admits indirectly that both caste-based prejudice and racial discrimination exist
4. As important message in the passage, of one accepts a dialectic between nature and culture, is that:
- A. the results of the Human Genome Project reinforces racial differences
 - B. race is at least partially a social construct
 - C. discrimination is at least partially a social construct
 - D. caste is at least partially a social construct

SET 37

Sometimes it takes a while for the importance of a scientific discovery to become clear. When the first perovskite, a compound of calcium, titanium and oxygen, was discovered in the Ural mountains in 1839, and named after Count Lev Perovski, a Russian mineralogist, not much happened. The name, however, has come to be used as a plural to describe a range of other compounds that share the crystal structure of the original. In 2006 interest perked up when Tsutomu Miyasaka of Tohoku University in Japan discovered that some perovskites are semiconductors and showed particular promise as the basis of a new type of solar cell.

In 2012 Henry Snaith of the University of Oxford, in Britain, and his colleagues found a way to make perovskite solar cells with an efficiency - measured in terms of how well a cell converts light into electric current - of just over 10%. This was such a good conversion rate that Dr Snaith immediately switched the direction of Oxford Photovoltaics, a firm he had co-founded to develop new solar materials, into making perovskites—and perovskites alone. Progress has continued, and now that firm, and also Saule Technologies, a Polish concern founded in 2014 to do similar things, are close to bringing the first commercial perovskite solar cells to market.

Today 10% is quite a modest efficiency for a perovskite cell in the coddling conditions of a laboratory. For lab cells values above 22% are now routine. That makes those cells comparable with ones made from silicon, as most of the cells in solar panels are—albeit that such silicon cells are commercial, not experimental. It did, however, take silicon cells more than 60 years to get as far as they have, and the element is probably close to its maximum practical level of

efficiency. So, there may not be much more to squeeze from it, whereas perovskites could go much higher.

Perovskite cells can also be made cheaply from commonly available industrial chemicals and metals, and they can be printed onto flexible films of plastic in roll-to-roll mass-production processes. Silicon cells, by contrast, are rigid. They are made from thinly sliced wafers of extremely pure silicon in a process that requires high temperature. That makes factories designed to produce them an expensive proposition.

On the face of it, then, perovskites should already be transforming the business of solar power. But things are never that simple. First, as with many new technologies, there is a difference between what works at small scale in a laboratory and at an industrial scale in a factory. Learning how to manufacture something takes a while. Also, perovskites as materials are not without their problems—in particular, a tendency to be a bit unstable in high temperatures and susceptible to moisture, both of which can cause the cells to decompose. Such traits are un conducive to the success of a product that would be expected to last two or three decades in the open air. Researchers are beginning to solve those shortcomings by making perovskites that are more robust and waterproof.

1. Which of the following statements holds true for the compounds called perovskites?
 - A. Count Lev Perovski first discovered them in the Ural Mountains.
 - B.. All perovskites have a structural arrangement comparable to the first perovskite that was discovered.
 - C. It was discovered in 2006 that all perovskites could be used to create a new type of solar cell.
 - D. Perskovites are not affected by water.
2. All of the following are advantages of perovskite solar cells EXCEPT:
 - A. The raw materials required for perovskite cells are inexpensive and easily available.
 - B. Perovskite cells lend themselves to high-volume manufacturing methods.
 - C. Perovskite panels are more flexible than rigid silicon panels.
 - D.. Printed perovskite solar cells can reach efficiency levels above 22% in labs.

SET 38

Democracy rests on a tension between two different principles. There is, on the one hand, the principle of equality before the law, or, more generally, of equality, and, on the other, what may be described as the leadership principle. The first gives priority to rules and the second to

persons. No matter how skilfully we contrive our schemes, there is a point beyond which the one principle cannot be promoted without some sacrifice of the other.

Alexis de Tocqueville, the great nineteenth century writer on democracy, maintained that the age of democracy, whose birth he was witnessing would also be the age of mediocrity: in saying this he was thinking primarily of a regime of equality governed by impersonal rules. Despite his strong attachment to democracy, he took great pains to point out what he believed to be its negative side: a dead level plane of achievement in practically every sphere of life. The age of democracy would, in his view be an unheroic age, there would not be room in it for either heroes or hero-worshippers.

But modern democracies have not been able to do without heroes: this too was foreseen, with much misgiving, by Tocqueville. Tocqueville viewed this with misgiving because he believed, rightly, that unlike in aristocratic societies there was no proper place in a democracy for heroes and, hence, when they arose they would sooner or later turn into despots. Whether they require heroes or not,

democracies certainly require leaders, and, in the contemporary age, breed them in great profusion; the problem is to know what to do with them.

In a world preoccupied with scientific rationality the advantages of a system based on an impersonal rule of law should be a recommendation with everybody. There is something orderly and predictable about such a system. When life is lived mainly in small self-contained communities, men are able to take finer personal distinctions into account in dealing with their fellow men. They are unable to do this in a large and amorphous society, and organised living would be impossible here without a system of impersonal rules. Above all, such a system guarantees a kind of equality to the extent that everybody, no matter in what station of life, is bound by the same explicit, often written, rules and nobody is above them.

But a system governed solely by impersonal rules can at best ensure order and stability; it cannot create any shining vision of a future in which mere formal equality will be replaced by real equality and fellowship. A world governed by impersonal rules cannot easily change itself, or when it does, the change is so gradual as to make the basic and fundamental feature of society appear unchanged. For any kind of basic or fundamental change, a push is needed from within, a kind of individual initiative which will create new rules, new terms and conditions of life.

The issue of leadership thus acquires crucial significance in the context of change. If the modern age is preoccupied with scientific rationality, it is no less preoccupied with change. To accept what exists on its own terms is traditional not modern and it may be all very well to appreciate tradition in music, dance and drama, but for society as a whole the choice has already been made in favour of modernisation and development. Moreover, in some countries the gap between ideal and reality has become so great that the argument for development change is now irresistible.

In these countries no argument for development has greater appeal or urgency than the one which shows development to be the condition for the mitigation, if not the elimination, of inequality. There is something contradictory about the very presence of large inequalities in a society which professes to be democratic does not take people too long to realise that democracy by itself can guarantee only formal equality; beyond this, it can only whet people's appetite for real or substantive equality. From this arises their continued preoccupation with plans and schemes that will help to bridge the gap between the ideal of equality and the reality which is so contrary to it .

When preexisting rules give no clear directions of change, leadership comes into its own. Every democracy invests its leadership with a measure of charisma' and expects from it a corresponding measure of energy and vitality. Now, the greater the urge for change in a society the stronger the appeal of a dynamic leadership in it. A dynamic leadership seeks to free itself from the constraints of existing rules; in a sense that is the test of its dynamism .In this process it may take a turn at which it ceases to regard itself as being bound by these rules, placing itself above them. There is always a tension between 'charisma' and 'discipline' in the case of a democratic leadership, and when this leadership puts forward revolutionary claims, the tension tends to be resolved at the expense of discipline.

Characteristically, the legitimacy of such a leadership rests on its claim to be able to abolish or at least substantially reduce the existing inequalities in society. From the argument that formal equality or equality before the law is but a limited good, it is often one short step to the argument that it is a hindrance or an obstacle to the establishment of real or substantive equality. The conflict between a 'progressive' executive and a 'conservative' judiciary is but one aspect of this larger problem. This conflict naturally acquires added piquancy when the executive is elected and the judiciary appointed.

145. Dynamic leaders are needed in democracies because :

- A. they have adopted the principles of 'formal' equality rather than 'substantive' equality
- B. 'formal' equality whets people's appetite for 'substantive' equality
- C. Systems that rely on the impersonal rules of 'formal'equality lose their ability to make large changes
- D. of the conflict between a 'progressive' executive and a 'conservative' judiciary

147. Which of the following four statements can be inferred from the above passage?

- I. Scientific rationality is an essential feature of modernity
 - II. Scientific rationality result in the development of impersonal rules
 - III. Modernisation and development have been chosen over traditional music, dance and drama
 - IV. Democracies aspire to achieve substantive equality
- A. I, II, IV but not III

- B. I, II but not III, IV
- C. I, IV but not II, III
- D. I, II, III but not IV

148. Tocqueville believed that the age of democracy would be an un-heroic age because

- A. democratic principles do not encourage heroes
- B. there is not urgency for development in democratic countries
- C. heroes that emerged in democracies would become despots
- D. aristocratic society had a greater ability to produce heroes

149. A key argument the author is making is that

- A. in the context of extreme inequality, the issue of leadership has limited significance
- B. democracy is incapable of eradicating inequality
- C. formal equality facilitate development and change
- D. impersonal rules are good for avoiding instability but fall short of achieving real equality

SET 39

Fire is a bonus for many species, destroying parasites and competitors, providing warmth and light, clearing land and improving visibility, and attracting and scattering nutritious prey. The ancestors of human beings may have come to appreciate the value of fire probably long before subsequent generations discovered how to create and maintain it. Archaeological records provide ample evidence of fires occurring spontaneously – as a result of volcanic action, sunlight, lightning, build-ups of gases – from millions of years ago onwards. So our ancestors would have had plenty of opportunities to observe fires, develop strategies for coping with them and even benefit from them.

It is not clear when humans began to use fire. Some debated findings suggest that the australopithecines, distant ancestors of Homo sapiens, could have been using fire at Makapansgat, in South Africa, 1.5 million years ago, while others put the figure at only 500,000 years ago, which would make fire a new tool in the repertoire of Homo erectus. A novel find in 2004 suggests that Homo erectus may well have used fire some 790,000 years ago. Experts think that the control of fire encouraged social interaction, enabled dramatic changes in the diet of proto-humans and gave them the ability to defend themselves against wild animals.

Fire would certainly have offered early humans huge advantages with respect to survival and reproduction; so there would have been a strong incentive to learn how to create as well as control it. Sterkfontein, a South African cave, provides a classic illustration of how fire helped the balance of power to shift towards intelligent humans, and away from brawny beasts. Early

layers of the cave reveal humans to be the prey of big cats; in later ones, contemporaneous with evidence of human-made fire, the predators are being consumed by us.

By burning scrubland, fires enabled human hunters to see their prey more clearly. Cooked food was easier to chew and digest, and could also be preserved for longer, leaving more time for activities not related to hunting or gathering. Fire may also have become a useful element in the hunt itself. Evidence in Spain suggests humans might have used fires to drive herds of large mammals – including elephants – off a precipice; a lazy way of butchering in volume.

Fire lent us a massive advantage. The burning of scrubland also encouraged the growth of edible grasses and legumes – exactly the plants that humans would later come to domesticate. In addition to being edible by us, these first crops would have attracted hosts of small game to the site, which could then be picked off at will.

It is impossible to imagine farming without fire. For a start, the cereal crops first domesticated were only truly edible as a result of fire – either boiled into a pottage or baked into a crudebread. Fire would have attracted small pack animals to the fringes of human settlements, where humans would have captured them and domesticated them. Most importantly of all, it cleared the land and replenished its resources.

In numerous tribal groups, land is still claimed by means of setting light to it: man establishes his perceived dominion over nature with fire, as he almost certainly did 10,000–12,000 years ago, when global warming coincided with a population bulge. At this point the need for new territory might well have necessitated mass torching of the land. As areas became settled, the occupants re-enacted the original ‘claiming’ fire every two years or so, aware that the ashes would revivify and enrich the soil. This classic ‘slash and burn’ technique continues in some parts of the world to this day.

1. The central idea of this passage is:
 - A. The uses of fire in daily life
 - B. The significance of fire in human cultures.
 - C. The discovery of fire by ancestral humans
 - D. .The importance of the domestication of fire
2. According to the passage, all of the following are the advantages of fire EXCEPT:
 - A.. Fire helps in the forging of tools.
 - B. Fire helps attract useful animals.
 - C. Fire helps enrich the soil for farming.
 - D. Fire encourages social interaction among people.
3. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the relationship of ancestral humans with fire?

- A. Ancestral humans were reaping the benefits of fire before they learnt to tame it.
 - B. Experts have been unable to agree as to when ancestral humans began to use fire.
 - C.. Evidence from Sterkfontein in South Africa shows that ancestral humans could have been using fire 1.5 million years ago.
 - D. Ancestral humans would have been strongly motivated to learn to use fire to their advantage.
4. The passage supports all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Fire has played an important role in the evolution of humans.
 - B. Control of fire led to dramatic changes in the diet of primitive humans.
 - C. The use of fire allowed proto-humans to go from being prey to predators.
 - D.. Global warming was triggered by the population bulge 10 to 12 thousand years ago.

SET 40

There are a seemingly endless variety of laws, restrictions, customs and traditions that affect the practice of abortion around the world. Globally, abortion is probably the single most controversial issue in the whole area of women's rights and family matters. It is an issue that inflames women's right groups, religious institutions, and the self-proclaimed "guardians" of public morality. The growing worldwide belief is that the right to control one's fertility is a basic human right. This has resulted in a worldwide trend towards liberalization of abortion laws. Forty percent of the world's population live in countries where induced abortion is permitted on request.

An additional 25 percent live in countries where it is allowed if the women's life would be endangered if she went to full term with her pregnancy. The estimate is that between 26 and 31 million legal abortions were performed in 1987. However, there were also between 10 and 22 million illegal abortions performed in that year.

Feminists have viewed the patriarchal control of women's bodies as one of the prime issues facing the contemporary women's movement. They observe that the definition and control of women's reproductive freedom have always been the province of men.

Patriarchal religion, as manifest in Islamic fundamentalism, traditionalist Hindu practice, orthodox Judaism, and Roman Catholicism, has been an important historical contributory factor for this and continues to be an important presence in contemporary societies. In recent times, governments, usually controlled by men, have "given" women the right to contraceptive use and abortion access when their countries were perceived to have an overpopulation problem. When these countries are perceived to be underpopulated, the right has been absent. Until the nineteenth century, a woman's rights to an abortion followed English common law; it could only be legally challenged if there was a "quickening", when the first movements of the foetus could

be felt. In 1800, drugs to induce abortions were widely advertised in local newspapers. By 1900, abortion was banned in every state except to save the life of the mother. The change was strongly influenced by the medical profession, which focussed its campaign ostensibly on health and safety issues for pregnant women and the sanctity of life. Its position was also a means of control of non-licensed medical practitioners such as midwives and women healers who practice abortion.

The anti-abortion campaign was also influenced by political considerations. The large influx of eastern and southern European immigrants with their large families was seen as a threat to the population balance of the future United States. Middle and Upper class. Protestants were advocates of abortion as a form of birth control. By supporting abortion prohibitions the hope was that these Americans would have more children and thus prevent the tide of immigrant babies from overwhelming the demographic characteristics of Protestant America.

The anti-abortion legislative position remained in effect in the United States through the first sixty-five years of the twentieth century. In the early 1960s, even when it was widely known that the drug thalidomide taken during pregnancy to alleviate anxiety was shown to contribute to the formation of deformed “flipper-like” hands or legs of children, abortion was illegal in the United States. A second health tragedy was the severe outbreak of rubella during the same time period, which also resulted in major birth defects. These tragedies combined with a change of attitude towards a woman’s right to privacy lead a number of states to pass abortion-permitting legislation.

On one side of the controversy are those who call themselves “pro-life”. They view the foetus as a human life rather than as an unformed complex of cells; therefore they hold to the belief that abortion is essentially murder of an unborn child. These groups cite both legal and religious reasons for their opposition to abortion. Pro-lifers point to the rise in legalized abortion figures and see this as morally intolerable. On the other side of the issue are those who call themselves “pro-choice”. They believe that women, not legislators or judges, should have the right to decide whether and under what circumstances they will bear children. Pro-choicers are of the opinion that laws will not prevent women from having abortions and cite the horror stories of the past when many women died at the hands of “backroom” abortionists and in desperate attempts to self-abort. They also observe that legalized abortion is especially important for rape victims and incest victims who became pregnant. They stress physical and mental health reasons why women should not have unwanted children.

To get a better understanding of the current abortion controversy, let us examine a very important work by Kristin Luker titled Abortion and the Politics of Motherhood. Luker argues that female pro-choice and pro-life activists hold different world views regarding gender, sex, and the meaning of parenthood. Moral positions on abortions are seen to be tied intimately to views on sexual behaviour, the care of children, family life, technology, and the importance of the individual. Luker identifies “pro-choice” women as educated, affluent, and liberal. Their contrasting counterparts “pro-life” women, support traditional concepts of women as wives and

mothers. It would be instructive to sketch out the differences in the world views of these two sets of women. Luker examines California, with its liberalized abortion law, as a case history. Police documents and newspaper accounts over a twenty-year period were analyzed and over 200 interviews were held with both pro-life and pro-choice activists.

Luker found that pro-life and pro-choice activists have intrinsically different views with respect to gender. Pro-life women have a notion of public and private life. The proper place for men is in the public sphere of work; for women, it is the private sphere of the home. Men benefit through the nurturance of women; women benefit through the protection of men. Children are seen to be the ultimate beneficiaries of this arrangement by having the mother as a full-time loving parent and by having clear role models. Pro-choice advocates reject the view of separate spheres. They object to the notion of the home being the “women’s sphere”. Women’s reproductive and family roles are seen as potential barriers to full equality. Motherhood is seen as a voluntary, not a mandatory or “natural” role.

In summarizing her findings, Luker believes that women become activists in either of the two movements as the end result of lives that center around different conceptualizations of motherhood. Their beliefs and values are rooted to the concrete circumstances of their lives, their educations, incomes, occupations, and the different marital and family choices that they have made. They represent two different world views of women’s roles in contemporary society and as such the abortion issues represents the battleground for the justification of their respective views.

1. Which amongst these was **not** a reason for banning of abortions by 1900?

- A. Medical professionals stressing the health and safety of women
- B. Influx of eastern and southern European immigrants
- C. Control of unlicensed medical practitioners
- D. A tradition of matriarchal control

2. A pro-life woman would advocate abortion if

- A. the mother of an unborn child is suicidal
- B. bearing a child conflicts with a woman’s career prospects
- C. the mother becomes pregnant accidentally
- D. None of these

3. Pro-choice women object to the notion of the home being the “women’s sphere” because they believe

- A. that the home is a “joint sphere” shared between men and women
- B. that reproduction is a matter of choice for women
- C. that men and women are equal
- D. both (b) and (c)

4. Two health tragedies affecting U.S. Society in the 1960s led to
- A. a change in attitude to women's right to privacy
 - B. retaining the anti-abortion laws with some exceptions
 - C. scrapping of anti-abortion laws
 - D. strengthening of the pro-life lobby

SET 41

Albert Einstein's theory of general relativity is a century old next year and, as far as the test of time is concerned, it seems to have done rather well. For many, indeed, it doesn't merely hold up: it is the archetype for what a scientific theory should look like. Einstein's achievement was to explain gravity as a geometric phenomenon: a force that results from the distortion of space-time by matter and energy, compelling objects – and light itself – to move along particular paths, very much as rivers are constrained by the topography of their landscape. General relativity departs from classical Newtonian mechanics and from ordinary intuition alike, but its predictions have been verified countless times. In short, it is true.

Einstein himself seemed rather indifferent to the experimental tests, however. The first came in 1919, when the British physicist Arthur Eddington observed the Sun's gravity bending starlight during a solar eclipse. What if those results hadn't agreed with the theory? 'Then,' said Einstein, 'I would have been sorry for the dear Lord, for the theory is correct.'

That was Einstein all over. As the Danish physicist Niels Bohr commented at the time, he was a little too fond of telling God what to do. But this wasn't sheer arrogance, nor parental pride in his theory. The reason Einstein felt general relativity must be right is that it was too beautiful a theory to be wrong.

This sort of talk both delights today's physicists and makes them a little nervous. After all, isn't experiment – nature itself – supposed to determine truth in science? What does beauty have to do with it? 'Aesthetic judgments do not arbitrate scientific discourse,' the string theorist Brian Greene reassures his readers in his book *The Elegant Universe*. 'Ultimately, theories are judged by how they fare when faced with cold, hard, experimental facts.' Einstein, Greene insists, didn't mean to imply otherwise – he was just saying that beauty in a theory is a good guide, an indication that you are on the right track.

Einstein isn't around to argue, of course, but I think he would have done. It was Einstein, after all, who said that 'the only physical theories that we are willing to accept are the beautiful ones'. And if he were simply defending theory against too hasty a deference to experiment, there would be plenty of reason to side with him – for who is to say that, in case of a discrepancy, it must be the theory and not the measurement that is in error? But that's not really his point. Einstein seems to be asserting that beauty trumps experience come what may.

He wasn't alone. Here's the great German mathematician Hermann Weyl: 'My work always tries to unite the true with the beautiful; but when I had to choose one or the other, I usually chose the beautiful.' So much for John Keats's 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty.' And so much, you might be tempted to conclude, for scientists' devotion to truth: here were some of its greatest luminaries, pledging obedience to a different calling altogether.

1. What is the main point of this passage?
 - A. Beauty is not truth when it comes to scientific theories.
 - B. Scientists tend to prefer beautiful scientific theories over verifiable ones.
 - C.. For scientists like Einstein, the beauty of a theory in itself indicated its truth rather than its experimental verification.
 - D. Einstein and other scientists have proved how beauty is an important quality of scientific theories.
2. Which of the following, if true, would NOT validate Einstein's views as stated in this passage?
 - A. Throughout history, the most successful and important scientific theories have been the most 'beautiful' ones.
 - B.. Though scientists know that M-theory is true; it is beyond experimentation, extremely complex and hardly 'beautiful'.
 - C. The term 'beauty', as used by scientists, is merely another word for anything that throws light on the basic structure of the universe.
 - D. 'Beauty' in scientific terms merely means simplicity, and simple theories are more likely to be true.
3. Which of the following is NOT true about Einstein's theory of general relativity, as per this passage?
 - A. It postulates that any object can distort the fabric of space-time.
 - B.. It confirms the ordinary intuition that light travels in a straight line.
 - C. It explained how gravity works.
 - D. It suggested that matter and energy can bend light.

4. According to the passage, which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?
- A. Niels Bohr – Denmark
 - B. Brian Greene – String theory
 - C. Arthur Eddington – General Relativity
 - D.. Hermann Weyl – ‘Beauty is truth, truth beauty’

SET 42

If translated into English, most of the ways economists talk among themselves would sound plausible enough to poets, journalists, business people, and other thoughtful though *non-economical* folk. Like serious talk anywhere-among boat designers and baseball fans, say - the talk is hard to follow when one has not made a habit of listening to it for a while. The culture of the conversation makes the words arcane. But the people in the unfamiliar conversation are not Martians. Underneath it all (the economist’s favorite phrase) conversational habits are similar. Economics uses mathematical models and statistical tests and market arguments, all of which look alien to the literary eye. But looked at closely they are not so alien. They may be seen as figures of speech-metaphors, analogies, and appeals to authority.

Figures of speech are not mere frills. They think for us. Someone who thinks of a market as an “invisible hand” and the organization of work as a “production function” and his coefficients as being “significant”, as an economist does, is giving the language a lot of responsibility. It seems a good idea to look hard at his language.

If the economic conversation were found to depend a lot on its verbal forms, this would not mean that economics would be not a science, or just a matter of opinion, or some sort of confidence game. Good poets, though not scientists, are serious thinkers about symbols; good historians, though not scientists, are serious thinkers about data. Good scientists also use language. What is more (though it remains to be shown) they use the cunning of language, without particularly meaning to. The language used is a social object, and using language is a social act. It requires cunning (or, if you prefer, consideration), attention to the other minds present when one speaks.

The paying of attention to one’s audience is called “rhetoric”, a word that I later exercise hard. One uses rhetoric, of course, to warn of a fire in a theatre or to arouse the xenophobia of the electorate. This sort of yelling is the vulgar meaning of the word, like the president’s “heated rhetoric” in a press conference or the “mere rhetoric” to which our enemies stoop. Since the

Greek flame was lit, though, the word has been used also in a broader and more amiable sense, to mean the study of all the ways of accomplishing things with language: inciting a mob to lynch the accused, to be sure, but also persuading readers of a novel that its characters breathe, or bringing scholars to accept the better argument and reject the worse.

The question is whether the scholar - who usually fancies himself an announcer of "results" or a stater of "conclusions" free of rhetoric - speaks rhetorically. Does he try to persuade? It would seem so. Language, I just said, is not a solitary accomplishment. The scholar doesn't speak into the void, or to himself. He speaks to a community of voices. He desires to be heeded, praised, published, imitated, honored, en-Nobeled. These are the desires. The devices of language are the means.

Rhetoric is the proportioning of means to desires in speech. Rhetoric is an economics of language, the study of how scarce means are allocated to the insatiable desires of people to be heard. It seems on the face of it a reasonable hypothesis that economists are like other people in being talkers, who desire listeners when they go to the library or the laboratory as much as when they go to the office on the polls. The purpose here is to see if this is true, and to see if it is useful: to study the rhetoric of economic scholarship.

The subject is scholarship. It is not the economy, or the adequacy of economic theory as a description of the economy, or even mainly the economist's role in the economy. The subject is the conversation economists have among themselves, for purposes of persuading each other that the interest elasticity of demand for investment is zero or that the money supply is controlled by the Federal Reserve.

Unfortunately, though, the conclusions are of more than academic interest. The conversations of classicists or of astronomers rarely affect the lives of other people. Those of economists do so on a large scale. A well known joke describes a May Day parade through Red Square with the usual mass of soldiers, guided missiles, rocket launchers. At last come rank upon rank of people in gray business suits. A bystander asks, "Who are those?" "Aha!" comes the reply, "those are economists: you have no idea what damage they can do!" Their conversations do it.

1. In the light of the definition of rhetoric given in the passage, which of the following will have the least element of rhetoric?

- A. An election speech
- B. An advertisement jingle
- C. Dialogues in a play
- D. Commands given by army officers

2. As used in the passage, which of the following is the closest meaning to the statement "The culture of the conversation makes the words arcane"?

- A. Economists belong to a different culture
- B. Only mathematicians can understand economists

- C. Economists tend to use terms unfamiliar to the lay person, but depend on familiar linguistic forms.
- D. Economists use similes and adjectives in their analysis
3. As used in the passage, which of the following is the closest alternative to the word 'arcane'?
- A. Mysterious
- B. Secret
- C. Covert
- D. Perfidious
4. Based on your understanding of the passage, which of the following conclusions would you agree with?
- A. The geocentric and the heliocentric views of the solar system are equally tenable
- B. The heliocentric view is superior because of better rhetoric
- C. Both views use rhetoric to persuade
- D. Scientists should not use rhetoric

SET 43

What do we mean by 'colour'? This might seem uncontentious enough. In spite of the old solipsism that I can never know if my experience of 'red' is the same as yours, we all agree when the term is appropriate and when it is not. Yet there are hordes of 'lower-level' colour terms in most modern languages over which the scope for dispute is limitless: when does puce become russet, burgundy, rust-red? This is partly a matter for perceptual psychology; but the language of colour reveals much about the way we conceptualize the world. Linguistic considerations are often central to an interpretation of the historical use of colour in art.

Pliny claimed that painters in Classical Greece used only four colours: black, white, red and yellow. This noble and restrained palette, he said, is the proper choice for all soberminded painters. After all, didn't Apelles, the most famous painter of that golden age, choose to limit himself within this austere range?

We cannot check the accuracy of this claim, for all of Apelles' works are lost, along with almost every other painting his culture produced. Yet we do know that the ancient Greeks possessed a considerably wider range of pigments than these four. As for the Romans, no fewer than twenty-nine pigments have been identified in the ruins of Pompeii. Might Pliny have exaggerated the paucity of Apelles' palette? And if so, why? In part, the reason might be metaphysical: four 'primary' colours equate neatly with the Aristotelian quartet of elements: earth, air, fire, water. But the breadth of colour use in classical painting may also be obscured by linguistics. In interpreting archaic writings on the use of colour in art, there is, for example,

ample scope for confusion between red and green. The medieval term sinople could refer to either red or green until at least the fifteenth century. The Latin word caeruleum carries a similar ambiguity between yellow and blue. There is no Latin word for brown or grey, but this does not imply that the Roman artists did not recognize or use brown earth pigments.

How could red and green ever be conflated? From a modern-day perspective this appears absurd, because we have in our minds Isaac Newton's rainbow spectrum and its corresponding colour terminology, with its seven bands firmly delineated. The Greeks saw a different spectrum, with white at one end and black at the other – or more properly, light and dark. All the colours lay along the scale between these two extremes, being admixtures of light and dark in different degrees. Yellow was towards the light end (it appears the brightest of colours for physiological reasons). Red and green were both considered median colours, midway between light and dark – and so in some sense equivalent. The reliance of medieval scholars on Classical Greek texts ensured that this colour scale was perpetuated for centuries after the temples of Athens stood in ruins. In the tenth century AD, the monk Heraclius still classified all colours as black, white and 'intermediate'.

Thus whether or not an artist considers two hues to be different colours or variants of the same colour is largely a linguistic issue. The Celtic word glas refers to the colour of mountain lakes and straddles the range from a brownish-green to blue. The Japanese awo can mean 'green', 'blue' or 'dark', depending on the context; Vietnamese and Korean also decline to distinguish green from blue. Some languages have only three or four colour terms.

1. Which of the following, if true, does NOT explain why Pliny claimed that painters in Classical Greece used only four colours?
 - A. There were only four basic words for colours in the ancient Greek language.
 - B. Using a simplistic colour palette was in keeping with the austere Greek philosophy.
 - C. The Classical Greeks considered colours such as blue and purple to be shades of black.
 - D. The Classical Greek painters used an abundance of blue which is not obtained by mixing the four colours.
2. Choose a suitable title for this passage.
 - A. Naming of Colour
 - B. Colour in Classical Greek Art
 - C. Colour: In the Past and Present
 - D. Psychology and Colour
3. Why, according to the author, did people in the classical period refer to red and green using the same term?

- A. They saw colours differently than we modern people do.
 - B. They had only one word to cover both colours, viz. sinople.
 - C.. They named the colours not according to the hue, but according to their brightness.
 - D. They deliberately did so in order to get around the colour restrictions in art.
4. The author of this passage is most likely to be a/an:
- A. Artist.
 - B.. Art historian.
 - C. Historian.
 - D. Linguist.

SET 44

At the heart of the enormous boom in wine consumption that has taken place in the English-speaking world over the last two decades or so is a fascinating, happy paradox. In the days when wine was exclusively the preserve of a narrow cultural elite, bought either at auctions or from gentlemen wine merchants in wing collars to be stored in rambling cellars and decanted to order by one's butler, the ordinary drinker didn't get a look of wine. Wine was considered a highly technical subject, in which anybody without the necessary ability could only get flat on his or her face in embarrassment. It wasn't just that you needed a refined aesthetic sensibility for the consumption of wine if it wasn't to be hopelessly wasted on you. It required an intimate knowledge of what came from where, and what it was supposed to taste like.

Those were times, however, when wine appreciation essentially meant a familiarity with the great French classics, with perhaps a smattering of other wines- like sherry and port. That was what the wine trade dealt in. These days, wine is bought daily in supermarkets and high-street chains to be consumed that evening, hardly anybody has a cellar to store it in and most don't even possess a decanter.

Above all, the wines of literally dozens of countries are available on our market. When a supermarket offers its customers a couple of fruity little numbers from Brazil, we scarcely raise an eyebrow.

It seems, in other words, that the commercial jungle that wine has now become has not in the slightest deterred people from plunging adventurously into the thickets in order to taste and see. Consumer are no longer intimidated by the thought of needing to know their Pouilly-Fuisse, just at the very moment when there is more to know than ever before.

The reason for this new mood of confidence is not hard to find. It is on every wine label from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States : the name of the grape from which the wine is made. At one time that might have sounded like a fairly technical approach in itself. Why should native English speakers know what Cabernet Sauvignon or Chardonnay were? The

answer lies in the popularity that wines made from those grape varieties now enjoy. Consumers effectively recognize them as brand names, and have acquired a basic lexicon of wine that can serve them even when confronted with those Brazilian upstarts.

In the wine heartlands of France, they are scared to death of that trend-not because they think their wine isn't as good as the best from California or South Australia (what French winemaker will ever admit that?) but because they don't traditionally call their wines Cabernet Sauvignon or Chardonnay. They call them Chateau Ducru- Beaucaillou or Corton-Charlemagne, and they aren't about to change. Some areas, in the middle of southern France, have now produced a generation of growers using the varietal names on their labels and are tempting consumers back to French wine. It will be an uphill struggle, but there is probably no other way if France is to avoid simply becoming a speciality source of old- fashioned wines for old-fashioned connoisseurs.

Wine consumption was also given a significant boost in the early 1990s by the work of Dr. Serge Renaud, who has spent many years investigating the reasons for the uncannily low incidence of coronary heart disease in the south of France. One of his major findings is that the fat-derived cholesterol that builds up in the arteries and can eventually lead to heart trouble, can be dispersed by the tannins in wine. Tannin is derived from the skins of grapes, and is therefore present in higher levels in red wines, because they have to be infused with their skins to attain the red colour. That news caused a huge upsurge in red wine consumption in the United States. It has not been accorded the prominence it deserves in the UK, largely because the medical profession still sees all alcohol as a menace to health, and is constantly calling for it to be made prohibitively expensive. Certainly, the manufacturers of anticoagulant drugs might have something to lose if we all got the message that we would do just as well by our hearts by taking half a bottle of red wine every day!

1. What according to the author should the French do to avoid becoming a producer of merely old-fashioned wines?
 - A. Produce the wines that have become popular in the English-speaking world
 - B. Introduce fruity wines as Brazil has done
 - C. Give their wines English names
 - D. Follow the labelling strategy of the English-speaking countries

2. The development which has created fear among winemakers in the wine heartlands of France is the
 - A. ability of consumers to understand a wine's qualities when confronted with "Brazilian upstarts,,
 - B. new generation of local winegrowers who use labels that show names of grape varieties
 - C. 'education' that consumers have derived from wine labels from English-speaking countries

D. tendency not to name wines after the grape varieties that are used in the wines

3. Which one of the following, if true, would provide most support for Dr. Renaud's findings about the effect of tannins?

A. Long-term surveys in southern France showed that the incidence of coronary heart disease was significantly lower in red wine drinkers than in those who did not drink red wine

B. Data showed a positive association between sales of red wine and incidence of coronary heart disease

C. Measurements carried out in southern France showed red wine drinkers had significantly higher levels of coronary heart incidence than white wine drinkers did

D. A survey showed that film celebrities based in France have a low incidence of coronary heart disease

4. Which one of the following CANNOT be reasonably attributed to the labelling strategy followed by wine producers in English speaking countries ?

A. Consumers buy wines on the basis of their familiarity with a grape variety's name

B. Even ordinary customers now have more access to technical knowledge about wine

C. Some non-English speaking countries like Brazil indicate grape variety names on their labels

D. Consumers are able to appreciate better quality wines

SET 45

In 2003, Cali Ressler and Jody Thompson were developing new human resources guidelines at Best Buy, an electronics retailer, when they suggested a profound shift in the way the company managed its employees. They wondered what might happen if they granted workers 100 percent autonomy and expected of them 100 percent accountability. What if employees were judged solely on the work they did and not at all on the manner in which they did it?

Ressler and Thompson dubbed their plan the Results-Only Work Environment, or ROWE. The scheme involved some radical proposals. People could work from home absolutely anytime they felt like it, without needing a reason or excuse. There would be no such thing as a sick day or a vacation allotment – employees could take off as much time as they wanted, whenever they saw fit. Perhaps most provocative: all meetings would be optional. Even if your boss had invited you. Don't think you need to be there? Don't come.

In return for this absolute freedom, workers would need to produce. Bosses would set macro expectations (e.g., increase sales by 10 percent) and then assess the results without micromanaging (e.g., keeping tabs on who arrived at the office earliest in the morning or left latest at night). If the goal was met, there were no complaints from your boss about that

Tuesday afternoon you spent at your kid's football game. If the goal wasn't met, no amount of face time around the office would substitute for the lack of results. Of course, if your job description involved opening up the store at 9 a.m., fulfilment of that goal was a must. But for knowledge workers, measuring output became entirely divorced from hours logged in the office.

The key difference under ROWE is that superiors are managing the work instead of managing the people. It forces clear thinking on what the expectations should be for delivering results.

Thompson claims the effect on employees is remarkable. 'When you get to take over your own life and feel responsible for yourself and your work,' she says, 'you feel proud and liberated and dignified. It's the control, but it's also the clarity on top of it. I now need to know what my results are supposed to be so I can prove that I'm getting there.'

Decades ago, it was useful to be physically present in the office as much as possible. That way, your boss knew how to find you when it was time to get a question answered or to work together on a project. Now, though, we have mobile phones and email and instant messenger and collaboration software. It's quite easy to get things done from different places and at different times. Chair-warming presenteeism isn't necessary.

But what happens when we give ROWE a taste of its own medicine and judge it solely on its results, instead of its intentions? According to Phyllis Moen, a sociology professor at the University of Minnesota, who has conducted a number of studies on the effects of ROWE on Best Buy employees, ROWE has had some surprisingly positive results, including better employee health, reduced turnover and improved morale.

That all sounds great for the employees. But Ressler and Thompson claim the company benefited, as well. According to them, voluntary turnover rates went down as much as 90 percent on ROWE teams, while productivity on those teams increased by 41 percent.

Thompson and Ressler have laid out their blueprint for ROWE in a book titled *Why Work Sucks and How to Fix It*.

1. What is ROWE, as per this passage?
 - A.. A scheme in which workers can work any way and any time they want, as long as they meet their goals
 - B. A scheme in which the workers have the freedom to work as many or as few hours as they choose, as long as they finish their work

- C. A plan which involves allowing employees freedom to be their own bosses, including taking vacations whenever they want, and skipping meetings
- D. A plan in which bosses no longer supervise their employees, in return for which the latter are expected to produce results
2. What is the author's attitude towards ROWE?
- A.. He is in favour of it, and mentions none of its shortcomings.
- B. He admires it, though he does question some aspects of it.
- C. He is a bit sceptical about it, as it is applicable in only some types of jobs.
- D. He is biased towards it, and only quotes positive views by ROWE's developers and others.
3. ROWE could be applicable in which of the following types of work environments?
- A. Library
- B.. Law firm
- C. Restaurant
- D. Factory
4. This passage is most likely an extract from which of the following?
- A. Best Buy's annual report
- B.. A book on management.
- C. A social magazine
- D. A book by Thompson and Ressler.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that all the following are essential to the success of ROWE, EXCEPT:
- A. Employees must understand what the measurement for success is.
- B. Employees must understand the repercussions of failing to meet the set measurement of success
- C.. Employees must cultivate excellent relations with other employees and managers.
- D. Employees must be confident that the repercussion will be metered equally among other employees.

SET 46

Right through history, imperial powers have clung to their possessions to death. Why, then, did Britain in 1947 give up the jewel in its crown, India? For many reasons. The independence struggle exposed the hollowness of the white man's burden. Provincial selfrule since 1935 paved the way for full self-rule, Churchill resisted independence, but the Labour government of Atlee was anti-imperialist by ideology. Finally, the Royal Indian Navy mutiny in 1946 raised fears of a

second Sepoy mutiny, and convinced British waverers that it was safer to withdraw gracefully. But politico-military explanations are not enough. The basis of empire was always money. The end of empire had much to do with the fact that British imperialism had ceased to be profitable. World War II left Britain victorious but deeply indebted, needing Marshall Aid and loans from the World Bank. This constituted a strong financial case for ending the no-longer-profitable empire. Empire building is expensive. The US is spending one billion dollars a day in operations in Iraq that fall well short of full-scale imperialism. Through the centuries, empire building was costly, yet constantly undertaken because it promised high returns. The investment was in armies and conquest. The returns came through plunder and taxes from the conquered. No immorality was attached to imperial loot and plunder. The biggest conquerors were typically revered (hence titles like Alexander the Great, Akbar the Great, and Peter the Great). The bigger and richer the empire, the more the plunderer was admired. This mindset gradually changed with the rise of new ideas about equality and governing for the public good, ideas that culminated in the French and American revolutions. Robert Clive was impeached for making a little money on the side, and so was Warren Hastings. The white man's burden came up as a new moral rationale for conquest. It was supposedly for the good of the conquered. This led to much muddled hypocrisy. On the one hand, the empire needed to be profitable. On the other hand, the white man's burden made brazen loot impossible.

An additional factor deterring loot was the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. Though crushed, it reminded the British vividly that they were a tiny ethnic group who could not rule a gigantic subcontinent without the support of important locals. After 1857, the British stopped annexing one princely state after another, and instead treated the princes as allies. Land revenue was fixed in absolute terms, partly to prevent local unrest and partly to promote the notion of the white man's burden. The empire proclaimed itself to be a protector of the Indian peasant against exploitation by Indian elites. This was denounced as hypocrisy by nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji in the 19th century, who complained that land taxes led to an enormous drain from India to Britain. Objective calculations by historians like Angus Maddison suggest a drain of perhaps 1.6 percent of Indian Gross National Product in the 19th century. But land revenue was more or less fixed by the Raj in absolute terms, and so its real value diminished rapidly with inflation in the 20th century. By World War II, India had ceased to be a profit for the British Empire.

Historically, conquered nations paid taxes to finance fresh wars of the conqueror. India itself was asked to pay a large sum at the end of World War I to help repair Britain's finances. But, as shown by historian Indivar Kamtekar, the independence movement led by Gandhiji changed the political landscape and made mass taxation of India increasingly difficult. By World War II, this had become politically impossible. Far from taxing India to pay for World War II, Britain actually began paying India for its contribution of men and goods. Troops from white dominions like Australia, Canada and New Zealand were paid for entirely by these countries, but Indian costs were shared by the British government. Britain paid in the form of non-convertible sterling

balances, which mounted swiftly. The conqueror was paying the conquered undercutting the profitability on which all empire is founded. Churchill opposed this, and wanted to tax India rather than owe it money. But he was over-ruled by Indian hands who said India would resist payment, and paralyze the war effort. Leo Amery, Secretary of State for India,, said that when you are driving in a taxi to the station to catch a life-or-death train, you do not loudly announce that you have doubts whether to pay the fare. Thus, World War II converted India from a debtor to a creditor with over one billion pounds in sterling balances. Britain meanwhile, became the biggest debtor in the world. It's not worth ruling over people you are afraid to tax.

1. Why didn't Britain tax India to finance its World War II efforts?
 - A. The British empire was built on the premise that the conqueror pays the conquered
 - B. It was afraid that if India refused to pay, Britain's war efforts would be jeopardised
 - C. India had already paid a sufficiently large sum during World War I
 - D. Australia, Canada and New Zealand had offered to pay for Indian Troops
2. What was the main lesson the British learned from the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857?
 - A. That India would be increasingly difficult to rule
 - B. That the British were a small ethnic group
 - C. That the land revenue from India would decline dramatically
 - D. That the local princes were allies, not foes
3. Which of the following best captures the meaning of the 'white man's burden', as it is used by the author?
 - A. An imperative that made open looting of resources impossible
 - B. The resource drain that had to be borne by the home country's white population
 - C. The inspiration for the French and American revolution
 - D. The British claim to a civilizing mission directed at ensuring the good of the natives
4. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the emergence of the 'white man's burden as a new rationale for empire building in India?
 - A. A growing awareness of the idea of equality among peoples
 - B. The weakening of the immorality attached to an emperor's looting behaviour
 - C. The decreasing returns from imperial loot and increasing costs of conquest
 - D. The emergence of the idea of the public good as an element of governance

SET 47

The sentient supercomputer HAL pleads with the implacable astronaut Dave Bowman to stop what he is doing in a famous and weirdly poignant scene towards the end of Stanley Kubrick's

2001: A Space Odyssey. Bowman, having nearly been sent to a deepspace death by the malfunctioning computer, is calmly, coldly disconnecting the memory circuits that control its artificial brain. 'Dave, my mind is going,' HAL says, forlornly. 'I can feel it. I can feel it.'

I can feel it too. Over the last few years I've had an uncomfortable sense that someone, or something, has been tinkering with my brain, remapping the neural circuitry, reprogramming the memory. My mind isn't going – so far as I can tell – but it's changing. I'm not thinking the way I used to think. I feel it most strongly when I'm reading. I used to find it easy to immerse myself in a book or a lengthy article. But that's rarely the case anymore. Now my concentration starts to drift after a page or two. I feel like I'm always dragging my wayward brain back to the text. The deep reading that used to come naturally has become a struggle.

I think I know what's going on. For well over a decade now, I've been spending a lot of time online, searching and surfing and sometimes adding to the great databases of the Internet. The Web's been a godsend to me as a writer. Research that once required days in libraries can now be done in minutes. A few Google searches, some quick clicks on hyperlinks, and I've got the telltale fact or the pithy quote I was after. Even when I'm not working, I'm as likely as not to be foraging in the Web's data thickets. The Net has become my all-purpose medium, the conduit for most of the information that flows through my eyes and ears and into my mind. The advantages of having immediate access to such an incredibly rich and easily searched store of data are many, and they've been widely described and duly applauded.

The boons are real. But they come at a price. Media aren't just channels of information. They supply the stuff of thought, but they also shape the process of thought. And what the Net seems to be doing is chipping away my capacity for concentration and contemplation. Whether I'm online or not, my mind now expects to take in information the way the Net distributes it: in a swiftly moving stream of particles. Once I was a scuba diver in the sea of words; now I zip along the surface like a guy on a Jet Ski.

Maybe I'm an aberration, an outlier. But it doesn't seem that way. When I mention my troubles with reading to friends, many say they're suffering from similar afflictions. The more they use the Web, the more they have to fight to stay focused on long pieces of writing. Some worry they're becoming chronic scatterbrains. Scott Karp, who used to work for a magazine and now writes a blog about online media, speculates: 'What if I do all my reading on the web not so much because the way I read has changed, i.e. I'm just seeking convenience, but because the way I think has changed?'

We seem to have arrived at an important juncture in our intellectual and cultural history, a moment of transition between two very different modes of thinking. What we're trading away

in return for the riches of the Net – and only a curmudgeon would refuse to see the riches – is our old linear thought process. The calm, focused, undistracted linear mind is being pushed aside by a new kind of mind that wants and needs to take in and dole out information in short, disjointed, often overlapping bursts – the faster, the better.

1. The author will agree with which of the following statements?
 - A.. Absorbing disjointed short bursts of information from the web and a linear contemplative reading are incompatible processes.
 - B. We do all our reading on the web just because it is convenient.
 - C. The faster churning of short, disjointed bursts of information is better to keep the mind active.
 - D. The calm, focused, undistracted mind is more productive than a wayward, distracted mind.
2. What is the author's main argument in this passage?
 - A. Using the Internet changes the way people think and process information.
 - B. The Internet is likely to make printed books completely redundant.
 - C.. Prolonged use of the Internet may lead to an inability to concentrate on long texts.
 - D. People may lose the ability to think on their own due to the effects of the Internet.
3. Why does the author begin the passage with the description of a scene from a movie?
 - A. He wants to show that technology can have a negative effect on the human mind.
 - B. He wants to show that his 'mind is going' due to an overdependence on machines, just as in the movie.
 - C. He wants to show how that he is helpless to keep his mind from going, just like HAL is in the movie.
 - D.. He wants to provide an analogy for how he can feel that his mind is changing.
4. The author's attitude towards the Internet is that of:
 - A. Anxiety and pessimism.
 - B.. Appreciation and apprehension.
 - C. Admiration and condemnation.
 - D. Concern and aversion.
5. Once I was a scuba diver in the sea of words; now I zip along the surface like a guy on a Jet Ski.' What does the author mean by this?
 - A.. Once he used to read deeply, but now he merely skims through text.
 - B. Once he used to take his time reading, but now he reads much more quickly.

- C. Once he used to command a great vocabulary, but now he expresses himself in simpler words.
- D. Once he could understand the deeper meanings of the books he read, but now he cannot see beyond the surface.

SET 48

Social life is an outflow and meeting of personality, which means that its end is the meeting of character, temperament, and sensibility, in which our thoughts and feelings, and sense perceptions are brought into play at their lightest and yet keenest. This aspect, to my thinking, is realized as much in large parties composed of casual acquaintances of even strangers, as in intimate meetings of old friends. I am not one of those superior persons who hold cocktail parties in contempt, looking upon them as barren or at best as very tryingly kaleidoscopic places for gathering, because of the strangers one has to meet in them ; which is no argument, for even our most intimate friends must at one time have been strangers to us. These large gatherings will be only what we make of them—if not anything better, they can be as good places to collect new friends form as the slavemarkets of Istanbul were for beautiful slaves or New Market for race horses.

But they do offer more immediate enjoyment. For one thing, in them one can see the external expression of social life in appearance and behaviour at its widest and most varied – where one can admire beauty of body or air, hear voices remarkable either for sweetness or refinement, look on elegance of clothes or deportment. What is more these parties are schools for training in sociability, for in them we have to treat strangers as friends. So, in them we see social sympathy in widest commonality spread, or at least should.

We show an atrophy of the natural human instinct of getting pleasure and happiness out of other human beings if we cannot treat strangers as friends for the moment. And I would go further and paraphrase Pater to say that not to be able to discriminate every moment some passionate attitude in those about us. Even when we meet them casually, is on this short day of frost and sun which our life is, to sleep before evening.

So, it will be seen that my conception of social life is modest, for it makes no demands on what we have, though it does make some on what we are. Interest, wonder, sympathy, and love, the first two leading to the last two, are the psychological prerequisites for social life; and the need for the first two must not be underrated, We cannot make the most even of our intimate social life unless we are able to make strangers of our oldest friends everyday by discovering unknown areas in their personality, and transform them into new friends, In sum, social life is a function of vitality.

It is tragic, however to observe that it is these very natural springs of social life which are drying up among us. It is becoming more and more difficult to come across fellow-feeling for human

beings as such in our society—and in all its strata. In the poor middle class, in the course of all my life, I have hardly seen any social life properly so called. Not only has the grinding routine of making a living killed all desire for it in them, it has also generated a standing mood of peevish hostility to other human beings. Increasing economic distress in recent years has infinitely worsened this state of affairs, and has also brought a sinister addition—class hatred. This has become the greatest collective emotional enjoyment of the poor middle class, and indeed they feel most social when they form a pack and snarl or howl at people who are better off than they.

Their most innocent exhibition of sociability is seen when they spill out from their intolerable homes into the streets and bazaars. I was astonished to see the milling crowds in the poor suburbs of Calcutta. But even there a group of flippant young loafers would put on a conspiratorial look if they saw a man in good clothes passing by them either on foot or in a car. I had borrowed a car from a relative to visit a friend in one of these suburbs, and he became very anxious when I had not returned before dusk. Acid and bombs, he said, were thrown at cars almost every evening in that area. I was amazed. But I also know as a fact that my brother was blackmailed to pay five rupees on a trumped up charge when passing in a car through one such locality.

The situation is differently in human, but not a whit more human, among the well-to-do. Kindliness for fellow human beings has been smothered in them, taken as a class, by the arrogance of worldly position, which among the Bengalis who show this snobbery is often only a third class position.

1. What is the author trying to show through the two incidents in the paragraph beginning, “Their most innocent exhibition of sociability....”?

- A. The crowds in poor Calcutta suburbs can turn violent without any provocation
- B. Although poor, the people of poor Calcutta suburbs have a rich social life
- C. It is risky for rich people to move around in poor suburbs
- D. Achieving a high degree of sociability does not stop the poor from hating the rich

2. The word ‘they’ in the first sentence of the third paragraph refers to

- A. Large parties consisting of casual acquaintances and strangers
- B. Intimate meetings of old friends
- C. New friends
- D. Both a & b

3. The author’s conception of ‘social life’ requires that

- A. people attend large gatherings
- B. people possess qualities like wonder and interest
- C. people do not spend too much time in the company of intimate friends

D. large parties consist of casual acquaintances and intimate friends

4. In this passage the author is essentially

A. showing how shallow our social life is

B. poking fun at the lower middle class people who howl at better off people.

C. lamenting the drying up of our real social life

D. criticizing the upper class for lavish showy parties

SET 49

Once surrounded and protected by vast wilderness, many of the national parks are adversely affected by activities outside their boundaries. The National Park Organic Act established the national park system and empowered the Secretary of the Interior to manage activities within the parks. Conditions outside park boundaries are not subject to regulation by the Park Service unless they involve the direct use of park resources. Several approaches to protecting the national parks from external degradation have been proposed, such as one focusing on enacting federal legislation granting the National Park Service broader powers over lands adjacent to the national parks. Legislation addressing external threats to the national parks twice passed the House of Representatives but died without action in the Senate. Also brought to the table as a possible remedy is giving the states bordering the parks a significant and meaningful role in developing federal park management policy. Because the livelihood of many citizens is linked to the management of national parks, local politicians often encourage state involvement in federal planning. But, state legislatures have not always addressed the fundamental policy issues of whether states should protect park wildlife. Timber harvesting, ranching and energy exploration compete with wildlife within the local ecosystem. Priorities among different land uses are not generally established by current legislation. Additionally, often no mechanism exists to coordinate planning by the state environmental regulatory agencies. These factors limit the impact of legislation aimed at protecting park wildlife and the larger park ecosystem. Even if these deficiencies can be overcome, state participation must be consistent with existing federal legislation. States lack jurisdiction within national parks themselves, and therefore state solutions cannot reach activities inside the parks, thus limiting state action to the land adjacent to the national parks. Under the supremacy clause, federal laws and regulations supersede state action if state law conflicts with federal legislation, if Congress precludes local regulation, or if federal regulation is so pervasive that no room remains for state control. Assuming that federal regulations leave open the possibility of state control, state participation in policy making must be harmonized with existing federal legislation. The residents of states bordering national parks

are affected by park management policies. They in turn affect the success of those policies. This interrelationship must be considered in responding to the external threats problem. Local participation is necessary in deciding how to protect park wildlife. Local interests should not, however, dictate national policy, nor should they be used as a pretext to ignore the threats to park regions.

1. What is the main purpose of the author in writing the passage?

- A. argue that rampant timber harvesting is degrading national parks
- B. describe a plan of action to resolve an issue
- C.. discuss different approaches to dealing with a problem
- D. suggest that local participation is necessary to solve the problem described
- E. to assert that national parks are adversely affected by activities outside their boundaries

2. The passage provides support for which of the following assertions?

- A. The National Park Organic Act gave the Secretary of the Interior the right to overrule state government policy in lands adjacent to national parks.
- B. The federal government has been selling national park land to state governments in order to raise money for wildlife conservation.
- C.. The actions of state governments have often failed to promote the interests of national park wildlife.
- D. Local politicians want the federal government to turn control of national parks over to state governments.
- E. Timber harvesting and energy exploration have not had any impact on national parks

3. In the context of the passage, the phrase external degradation (lines 8-9) refers to which of the following:

- A. threats to national parks arising from the House of Representative's willingness to address environmental issues.
- B.. threats to national parks arising from state government environmental policies.
- C. threats to national parks arising from local politicians' calls for greater state involvement in national park planning.
- D. threats to national parks arising from the National Park Organic Act.
- E. threats to national parks arising from the lack of local support

4. According to the passage, which of the following developments is most likely if environmental cooperation between the federal government and state governments does not improve?

- A. A further decline in the land area of national parks
- B. A further increase in federal ownership of land adjacent to national parks
- C. A further growth in the powers of the National Park Service
- D.. A further loss of species in national parks
- E. A further increase in timber harvesting activities

SET 50

At first sight, it looks as though panchayati raj, the lower layer of federalism in our polity, is as firmly entrenched in our system as is the older and higher layer comprising the Union government and the States. Like the democratic institutions at the higher level, those at the panchayat level, the panchayati raj institutions (PRIs), are written into and protected by the Constitution. All the essential features, which distinguish a unitary system from a federal one, are as much enshrined at the lower as at the upper level of our federal system. But look closely and you will discover a fatal flaw. The letter of the Constitution as well as the spirit of the present polity have exposed the intra-State level of our federal system to a dilemma of which the inter-State and Union-State layers are free. The flaw has many cause. But all of them are rooted in an historical anomaly, that while the dynamics of federalism and democracy have given added strength to the rights given to the States in the Constitution, they have worked against the rights of panchayats.

At both levels of our federal system there is the same tussle between those who have certain rights and those who try to encroach upon them if they believe they can. Thus the Union Government was able to encroach upon certain rights given to the States by the Constitution. It got away with that because the single dominant party system, which characterised Centre-State relations for close upon two decades, gave the party in power at the Union level many extra-constitutional political levers. Second, the Supreme Court had not yet begun to extend the limits of its power. But all that has changed in recent times. The spurt given to multi-party democracy by the overthrow of the Emergency in 1977 became a long -term trend later on because of the ways in which a vigorously democratic multi-party system works in a political society which is as assertively pluralistic as Indian society is. It gives political clout to all the various segments which constitute that society. Secondly, because of the linguistic reorganisation of States in the 1950s, many of the most assertive segments have found their most assertive expression as States. Thirdly, with single-party dominance becoming a thing of the past at the Union level, governments can be formed at that level only by multi-party coalitions in which Statelevel parties are major players. This has made it impossible for the Union government to do much about anything unless it also carries a sufficient number of State-level parties with it. Indian

federalism is now more real than it used to be, but an unfortunate side-effect is that India's panchayati raj system, inaugurated with fanfare in the early 1980s, has become less real. By the time the PRIs came on the scene, most of the political space in our federal system had been occupied by the Centre in the first 30 years of Independence, and most of what was still left after that was occupied by the States in the next 20. PRIs might have hoped to wrest some space from their immediate neighbour, the States, just as the States had wrested some from the Centre. But having at last managed to checkmate the Centre's encroachments on their rights, the States were not about to allow the PRIs to do some encroaching of their own.

By the 1980s and early 1990s, the only national party left, the congress, had gone deeper into a siege mentality. Finding itself surrounded by State-level parties, it had built walls against them instead of winning them over. Next, the States retaliated by blocking Congress proposals for panchayati raj in Parliament, suspecting that the Centre would try to use panchayats to by-pass State Governments.

The suspicion fed on the fact that the powers proposed by the Congress for panchayats were very similar to many of the more lucrative powers of State Governments. State-level leaders also feared, perhaps, that if panchayat-level leaders captured some of the larger PRIs, such as district-level panchayats, they would exert pressure on State-level leaders through intra-State multi-party federalism.

It soon became obvious to Congress leaders that there was no way the panchayati raj amendments they wanted to write into the Constitution would pass muster unless State-level parties were given their pound of flesh. The amendments were allowed only after it was agreed that the powers of panchayats could be listed in the Constitution. Illustratively, they would be defined and endowed on PRIs by the State Legislature acting at its discretion.

This left the door wide open for the States to exert the power of the new political fact that while the Union and State Governments could afford to ignore panchayats as long as the MLAs were happy, the Union Government had to be sensitive to the demands of State-level parties. This has given State-level actors strong beachheads on the shores of both inter-State and intra-State federalism. By using various administrative devices and non-elected parallel structures, State Governments have subordinated their PRIs to the state administration and given the upper hand to State Government officials against the elected heads of PRIs. Panchayats have become local agencies for implementing schemes drawn up in distant state capitals. And their own volition has been further circumscribed by a plethora of "Centrally-sponsored schemes". These are drawn up by even more distant Central authorities but at the same time tie up local staff and resources on pain of the schemes being switched off in the absence of matching local contribution. The "foreign aid" syndrome can be clearly seen at work behind this kind of "grass roots development".

1. Which of the following best captures the current state of Indian federalism as described in the passage ?

- A. The supreme Court has not begun to extend the limits of its power
 - B. The multi-party system has replaced the single party system
 - C. The Union, state and panchayati raj levels have become real
 - D. There is real distribution of power between the Union and State level parties
2. The central theme of the passage can be best summarized as
- A. Our grassroots development at the panchayat level is now driven by the “foreign aid” syndrome
 - B. Panchayati raj is firmly entrenched at the lower level of our federal system of governance
 - C. A truly federal polity has not developed since PRIs have not been allowed the necessary political space
 - D. The union government and State-level parties are engaged in a struggle for the protection of their respective rights
3. The sentence in the last paragraph, “And their own volition has been further circumscribed”, refers to
- A. The weakening of the local institutions’ ability to plan according to their needs
 - B. The increasing demands made on elected local leaders to match central grants with local contributions
 - C. The empowering of the panchayat system as implementers of schemes from State Capitals
 - D. The process by which the prescribed Central schemes are reformulated by local elected leaders
4. What is the “dilemma” at the intra-State level mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage?
- A. Should the state governments wrest more space from the Union, before considering the panchayati system?
 - B. Should rights similar to those that the States managed to get be extended to panchayats as well?
 - C. Should the single party system which has withered away be brought back at the level of the States?
 - D. Should the States get “their pound of flesh” before allowing the Union government to pass any more laws?

SET 51

While many points are worth making in an evaluation of the single six-year presidential term, one of the most telling points against the single term has not been advanced. This kind of constitutional limitation on elections is generally a product of systems with weak or non-existent

political parties. Since there is no party continuity or corporate party integrity in such systems, there is no basis for putting trust in the desire for re-election as a safeguard against mismanagement in the executive branch. Better under those conditions to operate on the basis of negative assumptions against incumbents. I do not know if the earliest proposal for a single, non-repeatable term was made in the 1820s because that was a period of severely weak political parties. But I do feel confident that this is a major reason, if not the only reason, that such a proposal has been popular since the 1940s. Though the association of the non-repeatable election with weak political parties is not in itself an argument against the limitation, the fallout from this association does contribute significantly to the negative argument. Single-term limitations are strongly associated with corruption. In any weak party system, including the presidential system, the onus of making deals and compromises, both shady and honourable, rests heavily upon individual candidates. Without some semblance of corporate integrity in a party, individual candidates have few opportunities to amortize their obligations across the spectrum of elective and appointive jobs and policy proposals. The deals tend to be personalized and the payoffs come home to roost accordingly. If that situation is already endemic in conditions of weak or non-existent parties, adding to it the limitation against re-election means that candidates and officials, already prevented from amortizing their deals across space, are also unable to amortize their obligations temporally. This makes for a highly beleaguered situation. The single six-year term for presidents is an effort to compensate for the absence of a viable party system, but it is a compensation ultimately paid for by further weakening the party system itself. Observers, especially foreign observers, have often noted that one source of weakness in American political parties is the certainty of election every two or four years, not only because any artificial limitation on elections is a violation of democratic principles but also because when elections are set in a certain and unchangeable cycle, political parties do not have to remain alert but can disappear into inactivity until a known point prior to the next election. To rigidify matters by going beyond the determinacy of the electoral cycle to add an absolute rule of one term would hang still another millstone around the neck of already doddering political parties.

1. Suppose that America adopted a single-term political system. Considering the foreign observers mentioned in the passage. how would they be expected to respond to such a development?

- A. They would endorse it because it further strengthens American democracy.
- B.. They would condemn it because it further limits American democracy.
- C. They would neither endorse nor condemn it.
- D. They would condemn it because it gives the President too much power.
- E. They would endorse it because it will reduce corruption

2. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be true of a political system with weak political parties?

- A. Politicians appoint unqualified people to important posts.
- B. Political parties favour frequent elections.
- C.. Political bargains are made by individual candidates.
- D. Elections tend to occur with very great frequency.
- E. It encourages politicians to be more honest

3. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's claim about single-term political systems?

- A. The discovery that foreign observers like this system
- B.. The discovery that most politicians are honest
- C. The discovery that Americans dislike this system
- D. The discovery that parliamentary systems are more democratic
- E. The discovery that politicians favour such a system

SET 52

By regarding the expanding universe as a motion picture, you can easily imagine —running the film backward.|| If you do so, you find the universe getting smaller and smaller, and eventually you come to the moment when its whole mass is crammed into an infinitely dense point. Before that time it didn't exist, or at least it didn't exist in its present form. Though there is some controversy about its exact age, most cosmologists would be inclined to agree that the universe has existed for about ten to twenty billion years. For scale, this can be compared to the four-and-a-half-billion-year age of the solar system, the time since the disappearance of the dinosaurs (sixty-five million years), and the age of the human race (about three million years). The event that marked the beginning of the universe was christened the Big Bang; the term has now entered the vernacular of our culture. Originally the name referred only to the single initiating event; now, however, astronomers have come to use it to mean the entire developmental process of the birth and expansion of the cosmos. The simple statement that the universe had a beginning in time is by now so obvious to astrophysicists that few give it a second thought. Yet it is a statement that has profound implications. Most civilizations embrace one of two opposite concepts of time. Linear time has a beginning, a duration, and an end; cyclical time, as its name suggests, continues around and around forever. In a universe that functions through cyclical time, the question of creation never arises; the universe always was and always will be. The minute you switch to linear time you immediately confront the vexing question not only of creation, but also of the Creator. Although there is no logical reason for the assumption,

many people believe that if something comes into existence, it must do so in response to the actions of some rational being. Because of that belief, astronomers, even though they resist becoming involved in theological discussion, find themselves in one when they posit the Big Bang universe. It puts them squarely in the middle of an age-old debate. One common misconception about the Big Bang that should be disposed of immediately is the notion that the universal expansion is analogous to the explosion of an artillery shell. The galaxies are not like bits of shrapnel speeding away from a central explosion. The raisin-in-dough analogy is a more satisfactory way to think about the whole process.

1. In the context of the passage, the phrase "age-old debate" (line 31) refers to:

- A.. The question of whether —the Creator|| created the universe.
- B. The controversy over linear versus cyclical time.
- C. The debate over the disappearance of the dinosaurs.
- D. The disagreement over the movement of galaxies
- E. whether God exists or not

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Many people believe that a rational impetus created the universe.
- B.. The solar system was created immediately after the Big Bang.
- C. The universe is larger today than it was in the past.
- D. Different societies measure time differently.
- E. Most cosmologists believe the universe to be 10 to 20 billion years old

3. Why does the author compare the universe to a motion picture?

- A.. illustrate that the universe has operated according to linear time.
- B. demonstrate that the universe is actually older than most astronomers believe.
- C. show that galaxies were formed about five billion years ago.
- D. prove that the universe was created by a rational being.
- E. to show the analogy between 'God' and a 'director'

SET 53

Of course, in his attempts at field investigation, the historian is at the disadvantage that the countryside has changed in many respects since the period which he is studying. He is not permitted to use H.G. Wells's time machine, to enable him to see it as it actually was. Inevitably

he is concerned in the main, if not exclusively, with literary and other materials, which have survived from that stretch of the past which interests him. Old maps may be plans of cities, charts of sea coasts and estuaries, cartularies of landed estates, or topographic delineations of land areas. These clearly engage the interest of historians and geographers alike, and they call for a combination of the methods and viewpoints of each. Maps can be conceived of and considered in several quite different ways, being properly regarded, and so assessed, as works of art—at best as objects of colour, skill, form, and beauty. They may alternatively be regarded purely for their cartographic aesthetic. The main queries which then arise are the following: how is it that the map-maker has carried out his task and with skill of what echelon and with what degree of success has he done so? Such an inquiry falls to the specialist field of historical cartography. An antiquarian map may also be approached in a means akin to that of the student who conceives it as a font contemporaneous with the time of its production. Thus, the historical cartographer may seek to bring grist to his mill and to consider the map's reliability as a satisfactory source of empirical evidence. By such means also the regional historian, in his search for essentials about such past matters as the availability of roads, the extent of enclosed farmland, or the number and location of mines and quarries, is no less an interested party. The value of old maps as documents useful for historicity depends necessarily on to what degree they depict and on how accurately. For virtually all periods of pre-modern history some maps have survived to serve as historiography, depicting, however imperfectly, certain features of past geography. The work of Claudius Ptolemy—who lived in the 2nd century A.D.—for centuries provided the basis for maps of the known world and its major regions. Although many were drawn on the scientific basis which he provided, they nevertheless embodied many errors—of location, distance, and the shape of areas of land and sea. The medieval portolan charts of the Mediterranean Sea and the later charts which provided sailing directions, produced in Holland, were accurate enough to be useful in practical navigation. Plans of important cities of Europe, so well-drawn as to yield evidence of their earlier form and extent, are notably offered in Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, published at Cologne and, in England, in John Speed's plans of cities. Similarly, John Ogilby's *Britannia*, Volume the First, appearing in 1675, gives detailed information of England's road system as it existed nearly three centuries ago. However, few of the early maps approach modern standards, which require accurate representation of distances and of heights above mean sea-level and the use of carefully distinguished symbols. This is because it was not until the 18th century that cartography, as an exact science, was born.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is/are NOT true?

- I. Most maps produced before the 18th century are not as accurate as maps produced after the 18th century.
- II. The maps of Claudius Ptolemy were not used as a model by later map-makers.
- III. Historians have generally been uninterested in using maps as a tool to learn about the past.

- A. II only
- B. III only
- C. I and II
- D.. II and III
- E. I, II and III

2. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?

- A.. Old maps provide important information about the past, even if they are somewhat misleading.
- B. Modern maps, in general, are more accurate than maps produced in the 18th century.
- C. The maps in Braun and Hogenberg's book have no historical value because of their errors.
- D. Claudius Ptolemy's maps were the most accurate ever made prior to the birth of modern cartography.
- E. The field of cartography is on a downward spiral

3. According to the passage, all of the following would be considered maps EXCEPT:

- A. A drawing of Mediterranean sea lanes in the 2nd century B.C.
- B. A drawing of Rome's city streets in the 4th century B.C.
- C.. A drawing of Northern hemisphere star constellations in the 5th century A.D.
- D. A drawing of Scottish farm boundaries in the 10th century A.D.
- E. A drawing of a important sea routes in the 18th century

SET 54

The person who, with inner conviction, loathes stealing, killing, and assault, may find himself performing these acts with relative ease when commanded by authority. Behaviour that is unthinkable in an individual who is acting of his own volition may be executed without hesitation when carried out under orders. An act carried out under command is, psychologically, of a profoundly different character than spontaneous action. The important task, from the standpoint of a psychological study of obedience, is to be able to take conceptions of authority and translate them into personal experience. It is one thing to talk in abstract terms about the respective rights of the individual and of authority; it is quite another to examine a moral choice in a real situation. We all know about the philosophic problems of freedom and authority. But in every case where the problem is not merely academic there is a real person who must obey or disobey authority. All musing prior to this moment is mere speculation, and all acts of disobedience are characterized by such a moment of decisive action. When we move to the

laboratory, the problem narrows: if an experimenter tells a subject to act with increasing severity against another person, under what conditions will the subject comply, and under what conditions will he disobey? The laboratory problem is vivid, intense, and real. It is not something apart from life, but carries to an extreme and very logical conclusion certain trends inherent in the ordinary functioning of the social world. The question arises as to whether there is any connection between what we have studied in the laboratory and the forms of obedience we have so often deplored throughout history. The differences in the two situations are, of course, enormous, yet the difference in scale, numbers, and political context may be relatively unimportant as long as certain essential features are retained. To the degree that an absence of compulsion is present, obedience is coloured by a cooperative mood; to the degree that the threat of force or punishment against the person is intimated, obedience is compelled by fear. The major problem for the individual is to recapture control of his own regnant processes once he has committed them to the purposes of others. The difficulty this entails represents the poignant and in some degree tragic element in the situation, for nothing is bleaker than the sight of a person striving yet not fully able to control his own behaviour in a situation of consequence to him. The essence of obedience is the fact that a person comes to view himself as the instrument for carrying out another's wishes, and he therefore no longer regards himself as culpable for his actions. Once this critical shift of viewpoint has occurred, all of the essential features of obedience—the adjustment of thought, the freedom to engage in cruel behaviour, and the types of justification experienced by the person (essentially similar whether they occur in a psychological laboratory or on the battlefield)—follow. The question of generality, therefore, is not resolved by enumerating all of the manifest differences between the psychological laboratory and other situations, but by carefully constructing a situation that captures the essence of obedience—a situation in which a person gives himself over to authority and no longer views himself as the cause of his own actions.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT false?

- A. People will never commit acts that they judge to be wrong.
- B. People will always obey those who are in positions of authority over them.
- C. Obedience is not an important subject because it affects only a very limited number of acts.
- D. It is possible to study obedience through a laboratory experiment.
- E. Obedience is not impacted by a cooperative mood

2. In the context of the points being made by the author in the passage, the phrase —absence of compulsion|| (line 30) refers to:

- A. the lack of punishment in psychological experiments.
- B. obedience that is willingly given to one's superior.

- C. the freedom to disobey the orders of those in authority.
- D. one's ability to consider the moral implications of an act.
- E. having the free will to do what one wants

3. Which of the following findings would serve to most WEAKEN the author's claim in the passage about obedience to authority?

- A. A study that concludes that most obedience to authority is motivated by fear
- B. A study that demonstrates that most authority figures in government behave immorally
- C. A study that shows that most people do not have strongly held ethical values
- D. A study that asserts that people with a college education are less likely to obey authority figures than those with only a high school education
- E. A study that proves that fear is an overriding emotion for most human beings

SET 55

As formal organizations, business corporations are distinguished by their particular goals, which include maximization of profits, growth, and survival. Providing goods and services is a means to this end. If, for example, a number of individuals (outsiders or even insiders) believe that a company's aggressive marketing of infant formula in third world countries is morally wrong, the company is unlikely to be moved by arguments based on ethos alone as long as what it is doing remains profitable. But if those opposed to the company's practice organize a highly effective boycott of the company's products, their moral views will soon enter into the company's deliberations indirectly as limiting operating conditions. They can, at this point, no more be ignored than a prohibitive increase in the costs of certain raw materials. Although the concepts and categories of ethics may be applied to the conduct of corporations, there are important differences between the values and principles underlying corporate behaviour and those underlying the actions of most individuals. If corporations are by their nature end- or goal-directed how can they acknowledge acts as wrong in and of themselves? Is it possible to hold one criminally responsible for acts that if performed by a human person would result in criminal liability? The first case of this type to achieve widespread public attention was the attempt to prosecute the Ford Motor Company for manslaughter as the result of alleged negligent or reckless decision making concerning the safety engineering of the Pinto vehicle. Although the defendant corporation and its officers were found innocent after trial, the case can serve as an exemplar for our purposes. In essence, the prosecution in this case attempted to show that the corporation had produced and distributed a vehicle that was known to be defective at the time of production and sale, and that even after a great deal of additional information accumulated regarding the nature of the problems, the corporation took no action to correct them. The obvious non-corporate analogy would be the prosecution of a person who was driving a car with

brakes known to be faulty, who does not have them repaired because it would cost too much, and who kills someone when the brakes eventually fail and the car does not stop in time. Such cases involving individuals are prosecuted and won regularly. If corporations have no concept of right or wrong because they are exclusively goal-directed, can they be convicted in cases of this type, and what purpose would be served by such a conviction? Perhaps we can make a utilitarian argument for convicting corporations of such crimes. The argument would be that of deterrence; conviction and punishment would deter other corporations from taking similar actions under similar circumstances. However, there appears to be considerable evidence that deterrence does not work on corporations, even if, arguably, it works on individuals. The possibility of being discovered and the potential magnitude of the fine merely become more data to be included in the analysis of limiting conditions.

1. A claim that things have ethical value to corporations only insofar as they are instrumental in furthering the ultimate goals of the corporation is:

- A. necessarily true, given the information presented in the passage.
- B. perhaps true, and supported by the information presented in the passage.
- C. perhaps true, but not supported by any information in the passage.
- D. necessarily false, given the information presented in the passage.
- E. a figment of the author's imagination

2. If a company that produced shampoo products opted to stop the routine testing of its products on animals because it decided that it is wrong to cause the animals pain, what effect would this have on the argument made in the passage?

- A. It would strongly support the argument.
- B. It would support the argument somewhat, but not conclusively.
- C. It would neither support nor substantially weaken the argument.
- D. It would substantially weaken the argument.
- E. It would weaken the argument only if the company is a government owned company

3. Which of the following assertions would most strengthen the author's claim that deterrence will not work on corporations?

- A. The possibility of punishment does not deter many individuals from committing crimes.
- B. The penalties imposed on companies have amounted to a small fraction of their profits.
- C. Strict anti-pollution laws have cut down on the waste dumped by companies into rivers.
- D. The trial of a corporation is often extended over a period of several years
- E. Corporation have a battery of lawyers protecting their interests



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SET 56

Few ideas are more deeply entrenched in our political culture than that of impending ecological doom. Beginning in 1962, when Rachel Carson warned that pollution was a threat to all human and animal life on the planet, pessimistic appraisals of the health of the environment have been issued with increasing urgency. And yet, thanks in large part to her warnings, a powerful political movement was born and a series of landmark environmental bills became law. These laws and their equivalents in Western Europe, along with a vast array of private efforts spurred by environmental consciousness that Carson helped raise, have been a stunning success in both the United States and Europe where environmental trends are, for the most part, positive; and environmental regulations, far from being burdensome and expensive, have proved to be strikingly effective, have cost less than was anticipated, and have made the economies of the countries that have put them into effect stronger, not weaker. Recycling, which was a fringe idea a decade ago, is now a major growth industry, and is converting more than twenty per cent of America's municipal wastes into useful products. Emissions of chlorofluorocarbons, which deplete the ozone layer, have been declining since 1987. Dozens of American cities once dumped raw sludge into the ocean. Today, instead of being dumped into the ocean, municipal sludge is either disposed of in regulated landfills or, increasingly, put to good use as fertilizer. America's record of protecting species threatened with extinction, which is often depicted as dismal, is in truth enviable. Since 1973, when the Endangered Species Act took effect, seven animal species in North America have disappeared. Several hundred others once considered certain to die out continue to exist in the wild. A number of species, including the bald eagle and the Arctic peregrine falcon have been or are being taken off the priority-protection list. It's true, of course, that some environmental programs are muddled. For instance, the Endangered Species Act can have the unfair effect of penalizing landholders who discover rare creatures on their property, by prohibiting use of the land. In the main, though, conservation has been an excellent investment. Thanks to legislation, technical advances, and lawsuits that have forced polluters to pay liability costs, America's air and water are getting cleaner, forests are expanding, and many other environmental indicators are on the upswing. Nevertheless, the vocabulary of environmentalism has continued to be dominated by images of futility, crisis, and decline. Nor are environmentalists the only people reluctant to acknowledge the good news; advocates at both ends of the political spectrum, each side for its reasons, seem to have tacitly agreed to play it down. The left is afraid of the environmental good news because it undercuts stylish pessimism; the right is afraid of the good news because it shows that governmental regulations might occasionally amount to something other than wickedness incarnate, and actually produce benefits at an affordable cost.

1. Which of the following statements is false as it pertains to the information given in the passage?

- A. Chlorofluorocarbons no longer damage the ozone layer.
 - B. Technical advances have contributed to conservation.
 - C. Raw sludge is no longer a source of ocean pollution for the United States.
 - D. Recycling has had an impact on landfill dumping.
 - E. Some environmental programs are muddled
2. Based on information in the passage, each of the following statements is a plausible explanation of why pessimistic appraisals of the environment continue to be issued EXCEPT:
- A. environmentalists and politicians are unaware of the successes of the movement.
 - B. an immense amount of work still needs to be done to save the environment.
 - C. optimistic evaluations would have unwanted political repercussions.
 - D. environmentalists garner support by arousing concerns and fears.
 - E. selfish interests of certain groups of people
3. If the claims made in the passage are correct, how would politicians on the political right be expected to react to America's program to protect endangered species from extinction?
- A. They would extol it because its success is not attributable to governmental regulation.
 - B. They would extol it because its success refutes the pessimistic claims of the political left.
 - C. They would criticize it because its success was due to costly regulations.
 - D. They would criticize it because it has not shown any measurable success.
 - E. They would be indifferent towards it
4. What is the main function of the 3rd paragraph in the passage?
- A. to criticise industry for increased pollution
 - B. to urge the government to ban the dumping of effluents in rivers
 - C. to suggest that things are not bad as are made out to be by certain groups of people
 - D. to describe the positive impact of efforts to control environmental degradation
 - E. to provide an agenda for pollution control

SET 57

While most archaeologists believe that primitive European societies were patriarchal in both their social and religious structures, a new controversial theory challenges these traditional views. This theory suggests that during the Stone Age there thrived in and around Europe peace-loving, matriarchal communities in which men and women lived together as equals, respected

nature, and worshipped a nurturing deity called the Great Goddess. The people of —Old Europe||—Europe from 7000 B.C. to 3500 B.C.—lived in stable agricultural societies in which women headed clans and men laboured as hunters and builders, but neither sex acted as a dominant force with respect to the other. War was shunned and craftspeople created comfortable dwellings and graceful ceramics instead of weapons. Like the woman-centred social system, the religion of Stone Age Europe focused on women in its veneration of the life-generating Great Goddess and other female deities. Worship was closely linked to the themes of respect for life and regeneration. Proponents of this theory contend that this peaceful and harmonious society was shattered by waves of Indo-European invaders in about the year 3500 B.C., when marauders from the Russian steppes transformed Europe from a peaceful, agrarian culture to one in which men dominated women and wars raged. Social and sexual egalitarianism were replaced by patriarchy and hierarchy, and warrior gods dethroned the Great Goddess. With the widespread decimation of Old Europe, the goddess-centred religion went underground. However, its symbols have reappeared over the centuries in the forms of the female deities of Greece and Rome, in the Virgin Mary, and in the belief in spiritual forces lurking within the natural world. The theory of the Great Goddess has been hailed by feminist social critics, artists, and religious thinkers for providing an important alternative to traditional, patriarchal mythologies and paradigms, as well as for providing a new and more positive model for the human relationship to the natural world. Eminent anthropologist Ashley Montagu calls the theory —a benchmark in the history of civilization,|| yet many other investigators into prehistoric Europe consider the theory an unsubstantiated and idealistic version of history. To a number of critics, the chief problem in this radical theory is one of method. Traditional archaeologists, taking issue with unorthodox speculation on ancient belief systems, contend that archaeological evidence may tell us something about what people ate in the small villages of prehistoric Europe, how they built their homes, and what they traded, but cannot tell us much about what the dwellers of the ancient world actually thought. To them, such speculation is illegitimate. The most severe critics warn that, in blurring the distinction between intuition and fact, proponents of the new theory have failed as scientists. But supporters of the theory of a goddess-worshipping Old Europe counter that such critiques reveal a certain narrow-mindedness on the part of scientists rather than weaknesses on the part of their theory arguing that some degree of speculation is important, perhaps even necessary, for the sake of progress in archaeology and other fields. This element of speculation helps reveal the implications of a theory.

1. Which of the following would be contrary to what a proponent of the theory of the Great Goddess most likely believes?

A. The available archaeological evidence does not rule out the idea that Old European matriarchal communities existed.

- B. The field of archaeology has been dominated in the past by male-oriented scholarship.
- C. Matriarchy is conducive to establishing a healthy relationship with the natural world.
- D. The decimation of Old European society wiped away all traces of the Great Goddess religion.
- E. Most men and women worshipped the Great Goddess

2. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following statements about prehistoric European society would traditional archaeologists most likely consider illegitimate?

- A. The people were agrarian and not nomadic.
- B. Food was cooked in clay vessels over a fire.
- C. Arrows and spears were the most commonly used instruments of warfare.
- D. The people were worried about invasion.
- E. They had adopted a more patriarchal model

3. Which of the following maxims seems most in agreement with the argument that the supporters of the Great Goddess theory put forth in response to criticism?

- A. Those who live by the sword will die by the sword.
- B. A mind is like a parachute in that it only works when open.
- C. He who does not understand his opponent's arguments does not understand his own.
- D. The squeaky wheel gets the grease.
- E. The early bird gets the worm

SET 58

CONNECT | ASPIRE | TRANSFORM

Most diseases or conditions improve by themselves, are self-limiting, or even if fatal, seldom follow a strictly downward spiral. In each case, intervention can appear to be quite efficacious. This becomes all the more patent if you assume the point of view of a knowing practitioner of fraudulent medicine. To take advantage of the natural ups and downs of any disease (as well as of any placebo effect), it's best to begin your treatment when the patient is getting worse. In this way, anything that happens can more easily be attributed to your wonderful and probably expensive intervention. If the patient improves, you take credit; if he remains stable, your treatment stopped his downward course. On the other hand, if the patient worsens, the dosage or intensity of the treatment was not great enough; if he dies, he delayed too long in coming to you. In any case, the few instances in which your intervention is successful will likely be remembered (not so few, if the disease in question is self-limiting), while the vast majority of failures will be forgotten and buried. Chance provides more than enough variation to account for the sprinkling of successes that will occur with almost any treatment; indeed, it would be a miracle if there weren't any —miracle

cures. Even in outlandish cases, it's often difficult to refute conclusively some proposed cure or procedure. Consider a diet doctor who directs his patients to consume two whole pizzas, four birch beers, and two pieces of cheesecake for every breakfast, lunch, and dinner, and an entire box of fig bars with a quart of milk for a bedtime snack, claiming that other people have lost six pounds a week on such a regimen. When several patients follow his instructions for three weeks, they find they've gained about seven pounds each. Have the doctor's claims been refuted? Not necessarily, since he might respond that a whole host of auxiliary understandings weren't met: the pizzas had too much sauce, or the dieters slept sixteen hours a day, or the birch beer wasn't the right brand. Number and probability do, however, provide the basis for statistics, which, together with logic, constitutes the foundation of the scientific method, which will eventually sort matters out if anything can. However, just as the existence of pink does not undermine the distinction between red and white, and dawn doesn't indicate that day and night are really the same, this problematic fringe area doesn't negate the fundamental differences between science and its impostors. The philosopher Willard Van Orman Quine ventures even further and maintains that experience never forces one to reject any particular belief. He views science as an integrated web of interconnecting hypotheses, procedures, and formalisms, and argues that any impact of the world on the web can be distributed in many different ways. If we're willing to make drastic enough changes in the rest of the web of our beliefs, the argument goes, we can hold to our belief in the efficacy of the above diet, or indeed in the validity of any pseudoscience.

1. In the context of the passage, its discussion of various medical conditions, and the particulars of those conditions, the term self-limiting (lines 15-16) refers to medical conditions that:

- A. run a definite course that does not result in the patient's death.
- B. impair the patient's ability to engage in everyday activities.
- C. have a very high rate of mortality.
- D. never shows improvement.
- E. cannot be cured by medicine

2. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be the best way to determine whether a practitioner's intervention is worthwhile or not?

- A. Keep a record of the time it takes for a patient to respond to the practitioner's treatment
- B. Keep a record of the number of patients the practitioner has treated successfully
- C. Keep a record of the dosage that the practitioner employs in his treatment
- D. Keep a record of both the successes and failures of the practitioner
- E. Keep a record of the different claims made by the practitioner

3. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following opinions could most reasonably be ascribed to the author?

- A. Too often nothing truly effective can be done to ameliorate the illness of a patient.
- B. There is no way that pseudoscience will ever be eliminated.
- C. Beliefs can be maintained even in the absence of strong supporting evidence.
- D. Experience never forces one to reject any particular belief.
- E. Quack doctors should be banned

SET 59

Tribal immunity is the doctrine of sovereign immunity applied on behalf of Native American tribes. Under the Indian Commerce Clause, Congress has —plenary|| authority over the tribes. Courts have held that these tribes cannot be sued without the consent of Congress. The doctrine of tribal immunity, however, is a judicially created doctrine that the federal courts have independently fashioned.

At least one Supreme Court Justice has noted the necessity of a more principled analysis of the doctrine of tribal immunity, expressing —doubts about the continuing vitality in this day of the doctrine of tribal immunity as it was enunciated in the case of the United States v. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.|| and —the view that that doctrine may well merit re-examination in an appropriate case.||

The doctrine first emerged in the case of the United States v. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., where the Supreme Court held —Indian nations exempt from suit without congressional authorization.|| The Supreme Court suggested two grounds for the doctrine. First, Native American tribes enjoy immunity as a result of being recognized as sovereigns. Within the last decade, the court has reaffirmed this position, holding that these tribes retain all sovereign powers except those —expressly terminated by Congress|| and —inconsistent with their status.|| These powers —are not, in general, delegated powers granted by express acts of Congress||, but rather —inherent powers of a limited sovereignty which has never been extinguished.||

A second basis for tribal immunity stems from the desire to protect tribal resources. While the Supreme Court did not explicitly pronounce the protection of tribal resources as a ground for its decision, it cited cases in support of its ruling that were primarily concerned with such protection. Unlike the immunities enjoyed by states, the federal government and foreign countries, no limitations have been placed on the scope of tribal immunity.

For instance, courts consistently hold that a Native American tribe's immunity can be waived only by its express consent or the consent of Congress. In contrast to other governments, implied waivers are generally not recognized even in cases where commercial activity by a tribe on or off its reservation has taken place. Similarly, the purchase of insurance by a tribe does not

serve to waive immunity. Tribal immunity is, therefore, broader in this respect than is the immunity possessed by states, the federal government, and foreign countries. The proprietary acts of Native American tribes have not been distinguished from the governmental functions of tribes, although this distinction has been made in cases concerning other sovereigns. In fact, some courts have specifically upheld that —the fact that a tribe was engaged in an enterprise private or commercial in character, rather than governmental, is not material. Thus courts continue to find a broader immunity for Native American tribes than is still recognized for any other sovereign.

1. Which of the following legal decisions would most weaken the author's claim about the immunity granted to Native American tribes?

- A. A decision to permit a Native American tribe to sue a foreign corporation
- B. A decision to prevent a Native American tribe from suing the federal government
- C. A decision to permit a business corporation to sue a Native American tribe
- D. A decision to prevent the federal government from suing a Native American tribe
- E. A decision to permit a Native American tribe to sue another Native American tribe

2. Based on information in the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. It is more difficult to sue a Native American tribe than a business corporation.
- B. It is more difficult to sue the federal government than a Native American tribe.
- C. It is less difficult to sue a foreign government than a Native American tribe.
- D. It is less difficult to sue a state government than a Native American tribe.
- E. Tribal immunity has virtually no limits

3. Based on information in the passage, each of the following statements is a plausible explanation of why the judicial system has not changed the rules governing tribal immunity EXCEPT:

- A. Native American tribes are sovereign entities that cannot be sued without their consent.
- B. the resources possessed by Native American tribes should remain under tribal control.
- C. Native American tribes have generally been unable to purchase insurance.
- D. the sovereign powers of Native American tribes differ from those of other governments.
- E. it is essential to protect the tribes' natural resources

SET 60

As opera becomes more popular in America the scarcity of theatres and the unconscionably costly logistics of the lyric stage make it difficult to meet the demand. Many a good-sized and well-to-do community would be able to operate and maintain a modest but live opera theatre, but are unwilling to do so because it would unfavourably compare with the splendours of New York's Metropolitan Opera.

It is not realized that the rich operatic culture of Italy and Germany is mainly due to their many small municipal theatres which alternate repertory theatre with opera. These circumstances have led to concert or —semi-staged|| performances which, formerly an exception, now occupy entire companies expressly formed for this purpose. However, stage music, real operatic music, often fails to exert its full power in the frozen formality of the concert platform. In a true opera the particular charm and power of the music does not come through without staging and acting, for gesture is an expression of feeling, and the decor and costumes summarize the external aspects, providing a vision of the whole action. Both are to a considerable degree determined by the music, but they also complement it.

An opera is a play in music. If it is presented in concert version, then it should not offer a half-hearted gesture towards the theatre. Indeed, the —partly staged|| performances are even more unsatisfactory than the concert variety. The tenor is all excited, but you do not know why; the soprano is obviously dying, but she remains on her feet. Nor does the stationary chorus, its members turning the pages of their scores without looking at the person they sing about, contribute to the illusion. Different aesthetic laws of governance apply to concert music and theatrical music, for they are incongruous worlds calling for an entirely different sort of imagination from both performers and audience. Opera is theatre, the most involved, elaborate, and exciting form of theatre. The Italian term —opera|| is far more inclusive than its English interpretation, for it embraces not only the musical score but the whole theatre, —the work.|| Without the stage, paucity of musical ideas immediately becomes evident, often painfully so. Take for instance Richard Strauss, some of whose late operas are being performed in concerts. Strauss was a

composer who knew every facet of the lyric stage as few have known it, yet what can be quite pleasant on the stage, even if it is not particularly inventive, appears bare and contrived when removed from its natural habitat.

Some may say that the end justifies the means. I can see merit in the concert performance of an opera which otherwise could not hope to be heard, or of one deficient in true theatrical qualities yet of genuine musical value. But neither Strauss, nor Bellini, nor Donizetti qualifies for such a role. Even if we forget the vital function of staging, it is practically impossible, for purely musical reasons, to present such a work on the concert platform. The large orchestra belongs in

the pit; when placed on the stage, together with the singers, it makes their position almost untenable, even when led by an experienced opera conductor.

1. Which of the following statements seems most in agreement with the attitude of most —good-sized and well-to-do— communities regarding opera?

- A. Certain pleasures can only be appreciated by the educated.
- B. Much can be achieved even if inherent limitations exist.
- C. There is no sense in trying if you can't be among the best.
- D. The opinions of your neighbours are more important than those of strangers.
- E. The early bird gets the worm

2. Based on the information in the passage, with which of the following statements would the author most likely NOT agree?

- A. Staging and acting are an integral part of the operatic work.
- B. Some acting in a concert is better than no acting at all.
- C. An opera is a much more involved production than is a concert.
- D. Understanding the characters is essential to an appreciation of operatic music.
- E. Italy and Germany have small municipal theatres

3. The author discusses —opera— in a very particular way in the fourth paragraph of the passage. Implicit in the author's discussion of the term is the idea that:

- A. Italian words typically have broader meanings than English words.
- B. the term —opera— in English refers to only some part of the theatrical work.
- C. the same word can have different meanings in only two different languages.
- D. there is a fundamental difference between Italian and American opera.
- E. American opera is way inferior to Italian opera

SET 61

The last ice age has left its tell-tales written quite clearly across the landscape. When Louis Agassiz first promulgated his theory that ice had once covered the Swiss countryside, he looked to the valleys there that retain glaciers to this day. Like other observers, he noted the presence of strange boulders, called —erratics, tossed down in valleys like flotsam after a flood had drained away. He saw the strange polish along the bedrock—a sheen imparted as if by some massive swipe of sandpaper; he saw the debris of rocks and boulders fringing the margin of existing glaciers. He saw what can be seen still, markings in stone that indicated that ice once flowed over vast stretches of land now clear and verdant. The Australian climate historian L.A.

Frakes has prospected through various theories proposed to account for those early ice ages. He isn't terribly enthusiastic about any of the possible culprits, but his choice for the least unlikely of them all emerges out of the recent revival of what was once a radically unorthodox idea: that continents drift over the face of the planet. Frakes argues that the glaciers originated at sites near the poles and that the ice ages began because the continents of the early earth had drifted to positions that took more and more of their land nearer to the polar regions.

More land near the poles meant that more precipitation fell as snow and could be compacted on land to form glaciers. With enough glaciers, the increase in the amount of sunlight reflected back into space off the glistening white sheen of the ice effectively reduced the amount by which the sun warmed the earth, creating the feedback loop by which the growth of glaciers encouraged the growth of more glaciers. Rocks have been found in North America, Africa and Australia whose ages appear to hover around the 2.3 billion-year-old mark. That date and their spread are vague enough, however, to make it almost impossible to determine just how much of the earth was icebound during the possible range of time in which each of the glacial deposits was formed. Uncertainties about both the timing and the extent of these glaciers also muddy the search for the cause of the ancient ice ages. The record is so spotty that geologists are not sure whether areas near the equator or nearer the poles were the coolest places on earth. It's also possible that volcanic eruptions had tossed enough dust into the atmosphere to screen out sunlight and cool the earth.

Such traces are the currency of science—data—and like money, a richness of data both buys you some credibility and ties you down, eliminating at least some theoretically plausible explanations. For this early period, theorists have come up with a variety of ideas to explain the ancient ice ages, all elegant and mostly immune to both proof and criticism. For example, a change in the earth's orbit could have reduced the amount of sunlight reaching the planet. However, the only physical signature of such an event that would show in the rocks would be the marks of the glaciers themselves.

1. There is an implicit assumption in the statement that geologists don't know whether the coolest places on earth were near the poles or near the equator. The assumption is that:

- A. both polar and equatorial glacial deposits have been found.
- B. certain geological information can be considered lost forever.
- C. it is more important to determine the date of the ice ages than the extent of the glaciers.
- D. the glaciers were extremely mobile in spite of their mass.
- E. areas around the equator are usually hotter than those around the poles

2. Suppose that an advocate of the —change in orbit|| theory of the ancient ice ages criticizes a defender of the —volcanic eruption|| theory on the grounds that only some of the glacial records

contain evidence of prior volcanic activity. The defender might justifiably counter this attack by pointing out that:

- A. a change in the earth's orbit would have increased rather than reduced the sunlight reaching the planet.
- B. volcanoes could not possibly release enough dust to block the atmosphere.
- C. a theory that has some supporting evidence is better than a theory that cannot be proved.
- D. a theory should be so constructed as to be immune from proof.
- E. the 'advocate' had got his facts from a dubious source

3. Suppose paleobotanists discover that during geological periods of reduced sunlight, ancient forests died away, leaving fossilized remains. What is the relevance of this information to the passage?

- A. It supports the claim that dust from volcanic eruptions caused the ice ages.
- B. It weakens the claim that dust from volcanic eruptions caused the ice ages.
- C. It supports the claim that ice ages were accompanied by widespread loss of vegetation.
- D. It weakens the claim that the only evidence of a change in orbit would be glacier marks.
- E. It has no relevance to the passage

SET 62

CONNECT | ASPIRE | TRANSFORM

There are a great many symbiotic relationships in the marine environment. A popular one, often noted for the striking beauty of the juxtaposition, is that of the sea anemone and the clown fish. The anemone has poison tentacles which—when they contact passing fish—paralyze the fish and drag the prey in for a meal. The clown fish uses the anemone's tentacle—garden as a safe haven while attracting prey for the anemone to capture, for it alone is immune to the sting of the anemone. Another symbiotic relation that remains the subject of scientific puzzlement concerns the relationship between Scleractinia, the coral type whose colonization produces reefs, and their symbiotic partners the zooxanthellae, the unicellular algae present in the corals' endodermic tissues. It is known that each symbiont plays an integral part in the formation of a reef's protective limestone foundation. The coral polyps secrete calceous exoskeletons which cement themselves into an underlayer of rock, while the algae deposit still more calcium carbonate, which reacts with sea salt to create an even tougher limestone layer. It is also known that, due to the algal photosynthesis, the reef environment is highly oxygen-saturated, while the similarly high amounts of carbon dioxide are carried off rapidly. All this accounts for the amazing renewability of coral reefs despite the endless erosion caused by wave activity. However, the

precise manner in which one symbiont stimulates the secretion of calcium carbonate by the other remains unclear. Scientists have also proposed various theories to explain the transformation of —fringing reefs,|| those connected above sea level to land masses, into —barrier reefs|| that are separated from shorelines by wide lagoons, and then into free-floating atolls. Though the theory postulated by Charles Darwin is considered at least partially correct, some scientists today argue that the creation of the reef forms has more to do with the rise of sea level that accompanied the end of the Ice Age. However, recent drillings at Enewetak atoll have uncovered a large underlay of volcanic rock, which suggests that Darwin’s explanation may have been more valid after all.

Even the name given to the reefs is something of a misnomer. The Scleractinia themselves generally comprise no more than 10 percent of the biota of the average reef community: zooxanthellae can account for up to 90 percent of the reef mass, along with foraminifera, annelid worms, and assorted mollusks. Moreover, reefs can flourish only in shallow, highly saline waters above 70°F., because the algae require such circumstances; yet non-reef-building corals occur worldwide under various environmental conditions, from the Arctic to the Mediterranean, home of the red coral prized for jewellery. The most likely reason that the term —coral reefs|| persists is that the brilliant variety of coral shapes and colours makes aesthetic considerations more vivid than biological ones.

1. According to the author, some scientists consider the term —coral reef a misnomer because:

- A. the beautiful shapes and colours of reefs are produced by the Scleractinia rather than the zooxanthellae.
- B. the coral portion of a reef has little to do with the reef’s survival.
- C. —non-reef-building|| corals are found throughout the world.
- D. the majority of a reef’s substance comprises zooxanthellae, foraminifera, annelid worms, and assorted molluscs while a small portion comprises the Scleractinia.
- E. the reef does not have any coral whatsoever

2. Based on the passage, which of the following is probably an assumption of scientists studying coral reefs?

- A. The theories of reef evolution through glacial melting and through volcanic subsidence are mutually exclusive.
- B. The three main types of coral reefs did not develop independently of one another.
- C. Zooxanthellae are always found in coral reefs.
- D. Intense calcification single-handedly protects reefs from destruction by waves and other natural causes.
- E. Coral reefs are always blue in colour

3. The passage mentions the recent drillings at the Enewetak atoll. This reference serves to:

- A. strengthen the claims made by scientists today concerning reef transformation.
- B. weaken the claims made by scientists today concerning reef transformation.
- C. strengthen the claims made by Darwin concerning reef transformation.
- D. weaken the claims made by Darwin concerning reef transformation.
- E. has no impact on the claims made by Darwin concerning reef transformation.

SET 63

Physicians have disagreed for years about whether they should be involved in capital punishment of convicted criminals. Some physicians vigorously support participation, often arguing that organs should first be removed for transplantation. One frequent objection to capital punishment is that sometimes techniques don't work the first time, resulting in lingering, painful deaths. If physicians would guarantee that a patient would not die in such a way, they would gain the trust of some patients.

For any kind of killing, some physicians favour the creation of —designated killer|| technicians. This would free physicians from the taint of killing, keeping their image pure and their hands clean. But is this workable? Insofar as the designated killers are mere technicians, what prevents them from abusing their role? Wouldn't it be better for physicians, torn between saving life and honouring patients' wishes, to be reluctant killers? Wouldn't physicians know best what to do if something went wrong?

Many physicians paradoxically endorse mercy killing but refuse to do it themselves. Nor do they think other physicians should kill. Physicians who support mercy killing but who don't want physicians to kill commonly emphasize the importance of maintaining the role of the physician as a healer and preserver of life. One poll of American physicians showed 60 percent favouring euthanasia but less than half would perform it themselves. To such physicians, taking life radically conflicts with the symbolic image of physicians. Such conflict, they say, destroys trust in physicians.

Discussing this problem of designated killers in 1988, New England Journal of Medicine editor Marcia Angell called the idea —an unsavoury prospect.|| She suggested that mercy killing may one day be the end point of a continuum of good patient care. She asks how any physician can excuse himself from this most basic notion? Dr. Angell concluded, —Perhaps, also, those who favour legalizing euthanasia but would not perform it should rethink their position.||

Dr. Angell implies that it is hypocritical to favour mercy killing but would be unwilling to perform it. Is this true? There are at least two schools of thought. Some thinkers believe that if one

favours, say, meat-eating, one should be willing to kill and prepare animals for eating oneself. Others conclude differently, seeing no reason why each person who favours a position must be willing to implement it.

Must you be willing to kill a serial murderer to favour capital punishment? Critics say one must. Being face-to-face with one's victims creates basic moral qualms and such moral restraints are important to respect. In Stanley Milgram's studies on obedience, naive subjects under an experimenter's control were dramatically less willing to inflict injury as the victims became closer to subjects under study. In contrast, as the consequences of actions became more remote, such as by pressing a switch which released a bomb on an unseen, unknown populace, it became easier to inflict injury.

1. Consider the main points that the author makes throughout the passage. The primary purpose of this passage is to:

- A. speculate on the symbolism of the physician as healer.
- B. portray those doctors who argue against administering euthanasia as hypocritical.
- C. cast and explain the different arguments surrounding euthanasia.
- D. introduce the concept of —designated killers|| to a receptive audience.
- E. convince doctors to take up euthanasia

2. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be true of those physicians who favour the creation of so-called —designated killers?||

- A. They believe it is good patient care to provide a continuum of services.
- B. They seek to keep the physician remote from acts of harm.
- C. They understand that it raises a conflict with their opinions on capital punishment.
- D. They fear abuse of the privilege that comes from this unique role.
- E. They are emotionally weak

3. According not necessarily to the author, but to those in favour of euthanasia specifically, what is a potentially negative aspect of the use of —designated killers?

||

- A. They would disrupt the continuum of patient care provided by a physician.
- B. They might release physicians from an association with death.
- C. Their use might prevent lingering, painful deaths.
- D. The prescription of euthanasia may become more prevalent as physicians are removed from the act itself.
- E. They might not be as qualified as the actual doctors

4. The reader can conclude that a basic assumption of those in favour of using—designated killers|| is that:

- A. the practice would evolve into a readily available medical option.
- B. very few physicians could be convinced to assume the role and duties.
- C. physicians would have to be present with the patient in order to conduct euthanasia.
- D. many physicians are reluctant to administer euthanasia because they are not in favour of capital punishment.
- E. they are eventually complying with the patients' wishes

SET 64

In August 1348 the bubonic plague, or Black Death, suddenly appeared in England. Its germs were carried by the fleas on black rats that came into the country on ships from abroad. The first outbreak of the plague was of intense ferocity, for the people had no immunity and persons living close to the margin of subsistence fell victims to the disease. Returning in 1361, the plague caused high mortality among children born since 1348; there were other visitations in 1368 and 1375. High farming in the thirteenth century had been based on the scarcity of land, a large population, and a great demand for food—conditions that had forced the peasants to remain on their holdings and to accept the burdens of serfdom. But when the demand for food was less, the profits of agriculture shrank. High farming, which had already been slipping before 1348, came to an end.

The startling fact about those figures is the amazing drop in population between 1348 and 1377. It may be the number of people in overcrowded England already was beginning to decline before the coming of the Black Death. There were floods and famines in the years between 1315 and 1317. Certainly the plague caused a high mortality. In some monasteries the monks all but disappeared (it is thought that half the clergy in England fell victims to the pestilence). The Black Death had its most striking effect on the rural economy. The balance between the number of labourers and the amount of land under cultivation and the relations between lord and peasant were quickly altered. There were deserted villages and many unoccupied peasant holdings. After the first visitation widows and widowers remarried quickly and produced as many children as before; but because of the high mortality among young people this population increase was not maintained later in the century.

The work of the manor could not be performed by the villeins who had survived the plague; the lord had to employ casual labor at wages that doubled within a decade. Moreover, a villein, once tied to his holding by economic necessity, could easily run away to another manor where employment would be offered to him with no questions asked. Landowners complained bitterly

of the labour shortage and of the wages they had to pay. In 1351 they obtained the Statute of Laborers, which fixed wages at the rates before the plague, declared that all landless men must accept work when it was offered to them, and prohibited peasants from moving from one manor to another. For a time the statute had some effect, but in the long run it was useless, for wages continued to rise and employers had to pay them. There was also a scarcity of tenants. Few manors were without vacant holdings; hence the yield was less and income from the land declined. Agricultural products no longer fetched high prices. Yet the cost of luxuries and of manufactured goods was rising.

Thereafter the plague subsided in the rural areas but remained endemic in London and other towns, where it could become active at any time and could spread along lines of communication into the country. It remained in England for more than 300 years.

1. Which of the following was NOT a contributing factor in the dependence of the peasantry on high farming as a means of subsistence?

- A. A large population
- B. A widespread outbreak of plague
- C. A great demand for food
- D. A scarcity of land
- E. Too many mouths to feed

2. According to information brought forth by the author in the passage, the economic difficulties brought on by the Black Death were not quickly resolved because:

- A. potential workers were afraid to leave their homes due to the fear of contracting disease.
- B. population gains that might have been made by remarriages were offset by a high infant mortality rate.
- C. many landholdings were left unoccupied, often without recourse.
- D. the Statute of Laborers fixed wages at the pre-plague levels.
- E. there was no money in the economy

3. Which of the following claims would, if true, most substantially weaken the author's claim that the plague brought an end to the practice of high farming?

- A. The practice of high farming was reinforced after the floods and famines in the 1310s reduced the amount of arable land.
- B. Immediately following the plague, the profits of agriculture would see a rebound due to the stabilization in wages and food prices.
- C. The numbers of peasants working on English farms decreased throughout much of the years of plague.

D. The Statute of Laborers began to be strictly enforced when it became apparent that wages were still rising.

E. Over the next few years following the plague, the incomes of agriculturists kept falling lower and lower

SET 65

In 1991, the issue of feminism resurfaced in the mainstream media on a broad scale, from the release of the film *Thelma & Louise* to the publication of such books as Naomi Wolf's *The Beauty Myth*, Susan Faludi's *Backlash*, and Gloria Steinem's *The Revolution Within: A Book of Self-Esteem*, to the attention given to the issue of sexual harassment in the wake of the Anita Hill/Clarence Thomas hearings. Shortly after the Hill/Thomas hearings brought the issue of sexual harassment into the public eye, the music industry was rocked by the announcement of allegations of sexual harassment involving executives at three major record companies and an attorney at a leading L.A. law firm. Even the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame, established in the mid-'80s to recognize the contributions of those involved in the music business, has been criticized for overlooking women's contributions to the industry. Mary Wilson noted this discrepancy in *Supreme Faith* when she wrote about the Supremes' induction into the Hall of Fame in 1988, and her participation in the all-star jam that traditionally occurs after the ceremonies. Out of the nearly one-hundred performers, songwriters, label executives, and promoters now in the Hall of Fame, the only female inductees to date are Aretha Franklin and Lavern Baker, inducted as performers, Carole King (with Gerry Goffin), inducted as a non-performer, and Bessie Smith and Ma Rainey, inducted as —Forefathers.||

Though the battle over abortion rights caused women to recognize the underlying fragility of the gains the feminist movement had made, the media focus on other —women's issues|| further illuminated the struggles women continued to face in society. A November 3, 1991, story in the *Los Angeles Times* not only discussed the specific allegations mentioned above regarding sexual harassment, it also examined sexual harassment in the record industry as a whole, and revealed the —put up or shut up bind women who experience harassment are placed in.

As a result, instead of going through the legal system, women working in the industry have been driven to create an informal grapevine to pass on information about companies deemed —safe havens|| from sexual harassment and to warn each other about the —bimbo hounds in different record company departments.

Since then, the increasing threat to women's reproductive freedom in the U.S. has mobilized growing number of women to reawaken from a state of —post-feminist|| complacency.

Attitudes toward a female presence in the workplace showed little signs of change in other

areas of the music industry. An article in Billboard in March 2, 1991, noted that though almost half the sales positions in radio were held by women, there were far fewer women working in programming or on-air positions. In the same article, Lisa Lyons, a program director at Dayton, Ohio station WAZU, related a story about the necessity of —dressing down|| (a tactic similar to the one Gail Colson had adopted when she was managing director at Charisma Records in the _70s) that also sounds depressingly familiar; —I always make it a point to look like a slob. It’s a little humiliating and degrading when an artist shakes your MD’s [music director’s] hand and asks you to sleep with him.||

1. Based on the examples provided in the passage, with which of the following assertions is it most likely that the author would disagree?

- A. Working women face few pressures to maintain a physically attractive appearance.
- B. Women have often tied the success of the feminist movement to the fight over abortion.
- C. Women working in the music industry are subject to similar obstacles as working women in other fields.
- D. Women working in the music industry have not achieved status commensurate with their contribution to the art.
- E. Women have always been discriminated against by men

2. Each of the following is cited by the author in the passage as evidence of the reawakening of feminism EXCEPT:

- A. the release of the film *Thelma & Louise*.
- B. women’s response to the increasing threat of abortion rights.
- C. the induction of the first women into the Hall of Fame.
- D. the publication of Naomi Wolf’s *The Beauty Myth*.
- E. the increased attention given to the issue of sexual harassment

3. Suppose the number of female executives within the music industry has not increased measurably within the past two decades. If this statement is true, what effect would it have on the author’s argument?

- A. It would support the argument that women already hold too many positions at the executive level.
- B. It would contradict the argument that men focus on women’s physical appearance.
- C. It would support the argument that the number of females inducted into the Hall of Fame will increase rapidly in the coming years.

- D.. It would support the argument that women are not moving ahead in sectors such as the music industry.
- E. It would neither support nor contradict the author's argument

SET 66

Virginia Woolf made an original contribution to the form of the novel, but was also a distinguished essayist, a critic for The Times Literary Supplement, and a central figure of the Bloomsbury group. Dialogic in style and continually questioning what may be the reader's opinion (her rejection of an authoritative voice links her to the tradition of Montaigne), her critical essays, when examined carefully, reveal a thematic and technical complexity that rivals her novels.

Some of her most rigorous essays suggest that the personality of the author can be fixed if sufficient evidence can be amassed and if its logical implications are followed. In —The Novels of Turgenev,|| Woolf pursues the problem of interpretation on the part of the reader by providing a detailed report of her own response to Turgenev. She does this in order to make possible the question that leaps the gap between reader and text. That question—what principles guided Turgenev?||—focuses on the fictional strategies that must have been in operation in order to have produced Woolf's experience. Thus Woolf accounts for this by reconstructing Turgenev's method. But she pushes farther insofar as she asserts that the method must be a sign of a deeper informing power, the mind of Turgenev itself. This distance can be traversed by interpretation, Woolf argues, because writers like Turgenev achieve a level of personality beneath the surface distinctions among individuals. Her greatest examples of this impersonal power in the English language are Jane Austen and Shakespeare. According to Woolf, these authors write with a —clarity of heart and spirit|| that allows their potential for genius to express itself —whole an entire.|| Unencumbered by impediments that would be erected by such feelings on their part as fear, hatred, or dependency, we are allowed by their art to make contact with what is most deeply personal, and therefore most widely human, in them. But one of the riches of Woolf's essays is that they critique this very same possibility of closing the gap that exists between author and audience. This is evinced in Woolf's awareness of the contemporary artist's self-consciousness: the enemy of human contact and knowing. There seem to be so many barriers on the road to the deepest level of self that the journey there is impossible, but it is this level of self through which the gap must be closed. In fact, Woolf asserts that the journey is impossible for the modern writer. In —How It Strikes a Contemporary, Woolf contrasts writers of the past—Chaucer is her most powerful example—who believed wholeheartedly in an

atemporal order verified by the entire culture, with modern writers who have lost this advantage.

Woolf suggests that, if, for writer and reader, no way to a shared, universal level of experience is available, the very ground of the interpretive enterprise is removed.

1. Which of the following would most weaken Woolf's assertion that the distance between reader and writer can be traversed by interpretation?

- A. Contemporary writers are unable to construct a deep meaning for each reader because they focus primarily on personal distinctions rather than similarities.
- B. Every reader reacts differently to the same text and yet each constructs for himself/herself a similar idea of the author's personality and presence.
- C. Past writers were governed by a strong sense of individualism, which made it impossible for them to appeal to human commonalities.
- D. Authorial intent or perspective remains an abstract idea unless the writer is able to confirm or deny the reader's interpretation.
- E. Most readers are not learned enough to be able to understand the deeper meaning that is implied by the author

2. According to the points elucidated by the author within the passage, all of the following are characteristic of Woolf's essays EXCEPT that:

- A. they focus primarily on examining whether or not a reader's experience of a text can reveal the original authorial presence.
- B. they are written in a more technically and thematically complex manner than are her fictional works.
- C. they betray Woolf's skepticism about the very idea she is attempting to demonstrate and justify.
- D. they frequently utilize examples from other writers in order to illustrate and support her conclusions.
- E. they are as complex as her other works

3. The passage implies that, in her essay —The Novels of Turgenev,|| Woolf assumes that:

- A. stable and defining qualities of an author's personality are discernible in his or her fiction.
- B. interpretation involves a compromise between the reader's perspective and the perspective of the author.
- C. a reader's experience of a novel's text is determined by a standard set of fictional principles.
- D. making contact with an author's mind requires the use of critical reasoning more than intuition.
- E. an author's literary work must reflect the various facets of the author's personality

SET 67

Since 1789, the Constitution has granted the President the authority to veto legislation passed by Congress. The threat of a veto in many cases precipitates compromise on the content of a bill that would be otherwise mired in debate before it reached the President. The —regular|| veto is a qualified negative veto, which necessitates a two-thirds vote by Congress to be overridden. The —pocket|| veto, on the other hand, is exercised when a bill sits on the President’s desk without being signed before Congress has adjourned (and is therefore unable to override the veto). Opponents of the pocket veto allege that its absolute nature grants the President excessive power. They liken it to a prerogative of the English Kings that the Framers vehemently despised. The argument also embraces a vast body of commentary on the —Imperial Presidency|| that is, the growing accumulation of power in the executive relative to the legislative branch.

These arguments, in claiming an imbalance of federal powers, misrepresent the pocket veto. Unlike the royal prerogative, the pocket veto is exercised by a democratically-elected leader pursuant to a clearly defined constitutional procedure in which presentation of a bill by Congress may be arranged so as to thwart the possible execution of the pocket veto. Moreover, an absolute veto forecloses further action on a proposal whereas Congress may overcome a pocket veto by instituting a reintroduction and passage of the rejected bill in a subsequent term. The —Imperial Presidency|| developed from the encroachment of executive action into areas where it has been assumed that the legislative branch retains supremacy. The legislative process, however, clearly orders shared responsibility between the President and Congress. One should not mistake Presidential powers granted to block legislation for those that would, in effect, supplant congressional authorization. The latter threatens to override the constitutional system of checks and balances; the former situation, typified by the pocket veto, is a part of that system of checks and balances.

The arguments raised in Kennedy and Barnes implicitly claim that a regular veto would be overridden, or not exercised at all. Consequently, the pocket veto grants the President a special political tool against —popular will|| as exercised by Congress. Herein lies the fundamental disagreement over the pocket veto. Opponents press for the President to defer to a seemingly inevitable congressional victory while proponents of this second type of veto stand behind its historical use by the President to stall or delay legislation he thinks unwise. If circumspection and deliberation are the more valued aspects of the law-making process, even the most blatantly political use of the pocket veto passes muster. Historical practice favours the President’s role as an interloper.

1. As used in line 42, the word —interloper|| most nearly means:

- A. one who unjustly assumes power through the use of force.
- B. one who acts as a liaison between different parties.
- C. one who prevents certain actions from occurring.
- D. one who thinks carefully before acting.
- E. one who lopes intermittently

2. The author refers to Kennedy and Barnes in the passage in order to:

- A. prove that Congress opposes the pocket veto as a limit to its legislative power.
- B. suggest that the validity of the pocket veto has been a matter of judicial concern.
- C. show how the pocket veto's weaknesses override its strengths.
- D. praise how the pocket veto can delay the legislative process.
- E. criticise the pocket veto

3. The author suggests that opponents of the pocket veto would most likely agree that:

- A. the President should not be allowed to exercise legislative authority.
- B. use of the pocket veto unfairly removes power from the legislative branch.
- C. Congress should have the right to override the pocket veto.
- D. the absolute veto should be reinstated by Congress.
- E. pocket veto is unconstitutional in character

SET 68

CONNECT | ASPIRE | TRANSFORM

Over the past two decades, courts have gone far in their interpretations of civil rights legislation to ensure African-American participation throughout the work force. Much ground has been gained in this fight against an institutionalized inequality that has become ingrained in our collective psyche. There are some, though, who remain concerned that the situation of African-American managers has made only limited progress in certain industries.

It is particularly disturbing to find relatively few African-American executives in an industry whose work force consists primarily of African-Americans, namely professional team sports. In the 2001 Racial and Gender Report Card published by the Centre for Sport in Society of Northeastern University, which analysed the composition of players and administrators in professional leagues, only the Women's National Basketball Association and the National Basketball Association scored well. According to the report, generally —who's running the league doesn't look like who's playing in the league. Questions are being posed as to whether general employment principles are properly applicable to the sports business, or whether the sports industry in fact enjoys a special status similar to baseball's antitrust exemption. With a growing number of African-Americans achieving the educational standards as well as the

practical experience required for executive positions, it is foreseeable that the professional team-sport industry will soon face challenges to its executive employment decisions.

The organizational structures of clubs and leagues are similar to other large businesses. It is within these two organizations that the absence of African-American executives is most noticeable. Some professional club owners justify the absence of African-American executives at these levels by alluding to clubs' and leagues' organizational structure as being familial in nature. Whether this characterization justifies the exclusion of African-American executives is questionable at best.

The sports industry is within the purview of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which exists to prohibit intentional discrimination in employment on the basis of race, colour, religion, sex or national origin. However, recent legal developments call into question whether the principles applied to assure lower level jobs will be applied to protect African-American executives from discrimination while seeking upper level positions. The courts have traditionally been willing to assess an applicant's qualifications in resolving claims of discrimination. Yet courts in upper level cases often profess a lack of expertise and refuse to assess an applicant's qualifications. The Supreme Court has not yet confronted the issue of which Title VII standards and rules should apply to discrimination cases involving African-American executives. Lower federal courts have seemingly begun to distort these standards in cases involving executive and professional employees. Given that executive positions have unique characteristics, resolution of these actions becomes all the more difficult. Rules developed to deal with lower level Title VII cases may not always be applicable to executive employment cases.

1. Which of the following would be analogous to the situation described in paragraph 2 regarding the absence of African-American executives in a field with many African-American athletes?

- A. The Board of a non-profit Protestant Church youth organization consists solely of middle-aged men and women.
- B. A social service agency, which serves minority and disadvantaged youths, is run by a management team of suburban professionals.
- C. Fewer than half of the managers of a national feminist bookstore company, which employs mostly female cashiers and clerks, are women.
- D. A state anti-smoking campaign is organized and implemented by a group of smokers and non-smokers.
- E. A national basketball team only comprises player who weigh more than 100 kgs

2. The author of the passage mentions the Supreme Court in the final paragraph in order to:

- A. prove that courts have been slow to respond to Title VII cases initiated by African-American executives who have been denied upper-level positions in professional team sports.
- B. suggest that upper courts need to provide standards for the proper application of Title VII posits in upper-level employment discrimination cases.
- C. explain that the lower courts have been more willing to handle executive employment decision cases under the auspices of Title VII.
- D. argue that the Judicial Branch of the federal government should set precedents for treating executive employment cases that are protected by Title VII.
- E. praise the actions taken by the Supreme court with regards to the issue of discrimination in sports

3. The author suggests which of the following about the relatively low number of African-American executives currently employed in the sports industry?

- A. It is attributable to flaws in the American educational system.
- B. It is caused by baseball's antitrust exemption.
- C. It is the result of African-American executives' lack of managerial experience.
- D. It does not compare favourably with the industry's labour force as a whole.
- E. The number has been hugely exaggerated



SET 69

What would be required for successful direct protection of human rights? The authority to command violating parties to do otherwise? The ability to enforce such a command? Overwhelming political pressure directed against human rights violations to the exclusion of other interests? No United Nations human rights body has such authority and power. The United Nations' primary raison d'être in the human rights field as acted upon by the Human Rights Committee is long-term. It may be that the sum total of UN activity in this field is supposed to socialize or educate actors into changing their views and policies on human rights over time toward a cosmopolitan human rights standard as defined by United Nations instruments. Conversely one can say that the entirety of UN human rights activity is to dispense or withhold a stamp of legitimacy on member states according to their human rights record. It can be persuasively argued that in some cases a ruling regime lost ground in its struggle for

legitimacy in the eyes of important actors because of violations of aforementioned rights. The United Nations' definition of human rights probably contributed to the process.

At some point, socialization and manipulation of legitimacy must directly change specific behaviour and must lead to direct protection by some actor. In a few situations this linkage can already be demonstrated. In the case of *Filartiga v. Peña Irala* in the United States, a federal court held torture to be prohibited by customary international law, using United Nations instruments and actions as part of its reasoning. —Once a tort can be considered to be in violation of the law of nations, Sec. 1350 allows immediate access to a federal court.... It is now generally accepted by the United States and the vast majority of other member nations of the United Nations that gross violations of human rights are, as a matter of international law, a legitimate concern of the world community.|| This case opened the possibility of express prosecution of torturers of any nationality who appear in the jurisdiction of the United States. Other courts in the U.S. have also used United Nations instruments and activities as part of their decisions, and other states beyond the U.S. show some influence from UN instruments in their legal and administrative decisions. The 1998 Pinochet extradition case in London, described by Human Rights Watch as a —wake-up call|| to tyrants everywhere, was decided on the basis that both Britain and Chile had ratified the United Nations Convention against Torture.

1. According to various points made by the author of the passage, all of the following are ways in which the UN can exert influence over human rights EXCEPT:

- A. by persuading member states to change certain laws to avoid human rights violations.
- B. by enforcing a UN command to cease any behaviour that does not adhere to UN standards.
- C. by recognizing certain countries based on their human rights record.
- D. by affecting the legal and political policies of member states.
- E. by providing a stamp of legitimacy to some member countries

2. The passage suggests that the author would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- A. The UN has done little to affect the protection and establishment of human rights.
- B. Human rights violations should be the primary concern of the UN.
- C. International policies can be influenced by UN activities and proclamations.
- D. Future human rights court cases may turn to UN policies for assistance.
- E. The UN needs to be given military powers

3. The author mentions the case of *Filartiga v. Peña Irala* primarily in order to:

- A. describe United Nations human rights activity that led to direct protection by an actor.
- B. demonstrate the dangers of the UN's concentration on long-term effects.

- C. provide evidence that torture is prohibited by international law.
- D. cite a case in which the UN withheld legitimacy from a target state.
- E. cite a case wherein UN intervention proved futile

4. Regardless of what the rest of the passage might be arguing, the author's principal concern in the first paragraph is most likely to:

- A. propose changes that would increase UN effectiveness in enforcing human rights.
- B. indicate indirectly the shortfalls of UN human rights activity concerned with short-term change.
- C. explain the UN's function in the field of human rights by giving examples.
- D. describe the major activity of the UN in the field of human rights
- E. to praise the policies of the United Nations

SET 70

The combination of consonant-vowel syllabic glyphs and logographs in ancient Mayan gave the scribes a variety of choices with which to write the words of their texts in detail. For example, one very common honorific title in Maya texts is ahaw, meaning —lord|| or —noble.|| Ahaw may be written in logographic form as a head in profile, with the distinctive headband or scarf that marked the highest nobility in Maya society. But it is also possible to write the word as a combination of three phonetic, syllabic signs: a-ha-wa. Likewise, the word pakal (—shield||) can be indicated by a depiction of a shield or by the combination of syllabic elements pa-ka-la. Mayan signs are by nature highly pictorial, often representing in considerable detail animals, people, body parts and objects of daily life. The pictorial principle is taken to the extreme in inscriptions composed of —full-figure|| glyphs, in which individual signs and numbers become animated and are shown interacting with one another. None of this should be taken to mean that the Maya only wrote in simple pictures. The Maya wrote both logographically and phonetically, and within their phonetic system alone, the Maya had multiple options. All English words are formed from various combinations of only 26 phonetic signs. By contrast, all Maya words can be formed from various combinations of nearly 800 consonant-vowel glyphs, each representing a full syllable. Sounds are formed by combining a particular consonant with one of the five vowels (hence a syllabary, rather than an alphabet). Because many Maya signs remain undeciphered, it's not possible to state precisely the relative proportions of logographic and syllabic signs. But a significant number of the logograms have been deciphered and the number of deciphered syllabic signs keeps growing. Epigraphers have filled more than half of the syllabic grid, meant to plot the consonants of the spoken Maya language against its vowels and thus represents the totality of signs needed to write the language. It must be remembered that the discovery of the structure of the syllabic elements—Knorozov's main contribution—was made a

little more than 30 years ago. Furthermore, the consonant-vowel syllables that are already understood are the common ones.

Nonetheless, the pace of phonetic decipherment is bound to increase in the coming years as more resources are trained on it. One aspect of Maya writing that may complicate this progress is the fact that different signs can be allographs. Such equivalences are common in Maya texts (there are at least five different signs that could be chosen to represent the Maya syllable ba). Each scribe chose from several different signs to convey the sounds. In evaluating a particular phonetic interpretation of a syllable, it's helpful to identify as many as possible of the variant forms; so the process of recognizing allographs depends on the slow work of comparing many texts in order to find variant spellings of the same word.

1. The author mentions Knorozov in the third paragraph in order to:

- A. prove that the recent discovery of Maya signs has led to its lack of decipherment.
- B. offer an explanation for what may appear to be a relative paucity in the completion of the Maya sign syllabic grid.
- C. argue that expert linguists have been stymied in their attempts to decipher and understand many allographic Maya signs.
- D. show how the understanding of other linguistic structures may improve the comprehension of Maya syllabic signs.
- E. weaken the argument stated in the previous paragraph

2. As used in the passage by the author, the term —logographic|| most closely refers to:

- A. a written phonetic representation of a word.
- B. a syllabic division of an individual word.
- C. an imagistic representation of an idea.
- D. a visual picture of an idiomatic phrase.
- E. the process of designing a logo

3. The author of the passage would be LEAST likely to agree with which of the following statements?

- A. Languages whose writing is composed of pictorial signs can demonstrate a remarkable degree of complexity and detail.
- B. Linguistic signs based on syllabic or phonetic coding may be easier to decipher than those based on visual images.
- C. Logographic languages are restricted to the expression of simple ideas because of their emphasis on image.

- D. The existence of allographs in Maya signs indicates the complexity of this linguistic system.
- E. The Mayans made use of both logographics as well as phonetics

SET 71

Although he rejected the prevailing Neo-Romanticism of the late forties and early fifties, Philip Larkin was no admirer of modernism. Like many in the English middle-class, for example, he thought Picasso a fake, and believed that an artist should —make a horse look like a horse. When some disparaged his work as —limited and —commonplace, Larkin replied, —I’d like to know what dragon-infested world these lads live in to make them so free with the word ‘commonplace’. His irritation stemmed from his view that poetry —was an act of sanity, of seeing things as they are. He thought that the connection between poetry and the reading public, forged in the 19th century by such poets as Kipling, Housman and Brooke, had by the mid-20th century been destroyed by the growing unintelligibility of English poetry to the general reader. He attributed this in part to the emergence of English literature (along with the other arts) as an academic subject, demanding poetry that required elucidation.

He saw no such need to explain his own work. When asked to expand on *The Whitsun Weddings*, he remarked that the intent of each poem was clear enough in itself, and he would only add that —the poems had been written in or near Hull, Yorkshire, with a succession of 2B pencils during the years 1955 to 1963. Influenced by the poetry of Thomas Hardy, he made the mundane details of his life the basis for tough, unsparing, memorable poems that rejected the Victorian belief in a benevolent God, exploring life with a post-religious stoicism. The poems themselves are deceptively simple. Through the details of advertisements, train-stations, and provincial towns, they transform into something elevated and strangely beautiful the central issues of ordinary life in the language of ordinary speech. His underlying themes of love, solitude, and mortality express intense personal emotion while they strictly avoid sentimentality or self-pity, using rough-hewn rhythms and colloquial diction with an extraordinary variety of meters and stanzaic forms. These qualities were quickly identified, if not always appreciated, by reviewers. As the critic Donald Hall put it (only half-admiringly), — [Larkin’s poem] *‘At Grass’* is the best horse picture ever painted.

Some critics went so far as to call him anti-social. In an interview, Larkin questioned why he was described a melancholy man, protesting— self-deprecatingly—that he was actually —rather funny. Neither of these adjectives reflect the beauty of his poetry that is the source of a deep, abiding pleasure.

Philip Larkin earned a living as a librarian until his death of cancer in 1985. His first poem was published in 1940, but he earned his reputation as one of England’s finest poets with the publication of *The Less Deceived* in 1955, which was subscribed to by almost all recognized young English poets: Amis, Bergonzi, Boyers, Brownjohn, Conquest, Davie, Enright, Hamburger, Hill, Jennings, MacBeth, Murphy, Thwaite, Tomlinson, and Wain. His status was confirmed with

the release in 1963 of *The Whitsun Weddings* (the title poem of which may be the finest in all his work), and again with *High Windows* in 1974. The mood of each of these thin volumes changed considerably from poem to poem; but, for all their range, they were clearly the products of a singular and accomplished poetic sensibility.

1. The author quotes Larkin as saying —I'd like to know what dragon-infested world these lads live in to make them so free with the word commonplace' in lines 6-7 in order to:

- A. show how Larkin dismissed critics of his work by pointing out their personal failings.
- B.. show how Larkin mocked his critics for implying that everyday experience must be trivial.
- C. suggest that Larkin's critics attacked his work to make their own lives seem more glamorous.
- D. show that Larkin did not believe that the events he wrote about were actually common.
- E. show how deeply saddened Larkin was at the criticism of his work

2. The author's primary concern in this passage is to:

- A. show that Larkin's verse was informed by his views on poetry.
- B.. describe how Larkin created verse of lasting value based on ordinary events.
- C. compare schools of poetry from the 19th and 20th centuries.
- D. explain how the general reader became alienated from English poetry by the mid-20th century.
- E. criticise Larkin for writing fanciful and esoteric poetry

3. The author cites the description of one of Larkin's poems by one of his critics as —the best horse picture ever painted.|| This quotation serves several purposes, including to demonstrate:

- I. that critics considered Larkin's poetry poor and funny.
 - II. the commonplace subject matter of Larkin's work.
 - III. that critics often blurred Larkin's poetry with Larkin's views.
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D.. II only
 - E. I, II and III

4. Based on the information provided in the passage, we can assume that Larkin would be LEAST likely to write a poem taking as its subject:

- A.. a devout song of praise to God.
- B. the working day of a London businessman.

- C. the death in war of an upper-class academic.
- D. a current, happy love affair.
- E. a day in the life of a schoolboy

SET 72

The media's particular understanding of the ways of influence and decision-making in government colours the way they describe political reality. It also defines their responsibility in reporting that reality; contemporary reporters are in many ways the grandchildren of the Progressive muckrakers.

Few aspects of American politics reinforce this Progressive world-view as effectively as the American way of campaign finance. In assuming that public officials defer to contributors more easily than they do to their party, their own values, or their voting constituency, one has the perfect dramatic scenario for the triumph of wealthy special interests over the will of majorities and the public interest.

Much has been made recently about campaign finance reform. Various politicians and voters' rights groups have petitioned for a reworking of the campaign finance laws that govern how political candidates can solicit and spent money on their races for office.

—Bias|| is a word with many meanings. It suggests a single explanation—one of conscious, even wilful preference—for a range of instances in which the message misinterprets or misconveys the reality. The media have been attacked as biased in a partisan direction by both Democrats and Republicans, and from both the left and the right. To be sure, media partisanship was apparent in earlier times, when the partisan press was little more than a propagandist for the party it favoured.

But that overtly biased style seems to have given way in the 20th century to a media more concerned with gaining audience than political proselytes, and an electronic media fearful of government regulation if it strays into political controversy. Few objective observers of, for instance, the reporting of campaign finance would argue that conventional biases are operating here. Rather one has to look to more intrinsic and ingrained forms, to the structural biases of American newspapers and the political assumptions of their reporters, editors, and headline-writers. Structural biases are rooted in the very nature of journalism—in its professional norms, in marketplace imperatives, in the demands of communicating information to an unsophisticated audience.

Stories need identifiable actors, understandable activity, and elements of conflict, threat or menace. They cannot be long, and must avoid complexity—must focus on the horserace rather than on the substance of a campaign; on controversy, personalities and negative statistics rather than on concepts. These define the —good|| story.

Systematic bias and political assumption, finally, meet in an analytical conundrum. A systematic bias dictates that newspapers print stories that will be read. But does the press publish the story

because readers have been conditioned by newspapers to accept and believe such accounts, or does it publish the story because of its conviction that it represents political truth? Is there really any difference? Ultimately, the Progressive view of reality becomes a part of the imperatives of publishing a newspaper.

1. In the course of presenting his arguments, the author suggests that structural biases in American journalism result primarily—but not necessarily exclusively—from:

- A.. problems intrinsic to the publishing and marketing of newspapers.
- B. suppositions of journalists about the integrity of public officials.
- C. reporters' cynicism about the public's level of intelligence.
- D. growing competition among newspapers for a shrinking audience.
- E. increasing influence of foreign nations

2. According to the passage, which of the following would indicate structural biases inherent in journalists' work?

- A. An article that adheres loyally to Progressivist dictates
- B. An article that successfully masks its biased opinions
- C. An article that is informed by political sophistication
- D.. An article that is entertaining and easy to comprehend
- E. An article that criticises the current government

3. Which of the following best describes the —analytical conundrum|| referred to in the sentence, —Systematic bias and political assumption, finally, meet in an analytical conundrum,|| in the last paragraph?

- A. Newspapers promote Progressive ideas in which they do not believe.
- B.. Since systematic biases and political assumptions have similar effects, it is difficult to differentiate their roles in journalistic publishing decisions.
- C. Systematic biases and political assumptions exert contradictory and conflicting pressures on newspaper publishers.
- D. Readers' preferences for dramatic news accounts reflecting Progressive ideas, rather than journalists' objective understanding of the political system, determine what is published.
- E. the confusion over what types of articles to publish in newspapers

SET 73

Since the time of Darwin, morphological structures have been used to identify phylogenetic relations. For example, the similarity between a man's arm and a bat's wing is taken as evidence of their common origin. There are innumerable examples of this in nature. From the whiskers of lions and domestic cats to the bone structure in the fins of a whale and that of a human hand, it seems one would be hard pressed to find an attribute in a particular species that did not illustrate some kind of relationship to another species.

Similarities in behaviour patterns can also serve in reconstructing evolutionary history. It is not always clear, however, how certain types of innate behaviour evolved through natural selection. In its modern form the Darwinian interpretation of evolution asserts that evolution consists of changes in the frequency of appearance of different genes in populations, and that the frequency of the appearance of a particular gene can only increase if the gene increases the —Darwinian fitness|| (the expected number of surviving offspring) of its possessors.

The discovery of a genetic predisposition to be especially responsive to certain stimuli was an important contribution to the study of evolution. Genetically determined responses must be subject to the pressures of natural selection. Hence innate behaviour must evolve. Ethologists were able to show how a motor pattern employed in a noncommunicatory context such as feeding could evolve into a ritualized form employed as a signal in, say, courtship.

Differentiation in innate behaviour patterns could be traced to selection pressures arising from the environment. There are many instances of animal behaviour patterns that seem not to contribute to the survival of the individual displaying that behaviour. The classic example is the behaviour of the worker bee: this insect will sting an intruder and thereby kill itself in defense of the hive. The problem is evident: How can a gene that makes suicide more likely become established? The concern over this type and other types of apparently anomalous behaviour led to the development of a new phase in the study of the evolution of behaviour: a marriage of ethology and population genetics.

Animal behaviour was formerly thought to consist of simple responses, some of them innate and some of them learned, to incoming stimuli. Complex behaviour, if it was considered at all, was assumed to be the result of complex stimuli. Over the past 60 years, however, a group of ethologists, notably Konrad Lorenz, Nikolaas Tinbergen and Karl von Frisch, have established a new view of animal behaviour. Studying whole patterns of innate animal behaviour in natural environments (rather than focusing primarily on learned behaviour, as animal behaviourists do), they have shown that the animal brain possesses certain specific competences, that animals have an innate capacity for performing complex acts in response to simple stimuli. As Gould put it in 1982, —Rather than encompassing merely the rigid and impoverished behavioural repertoire of primitive organisms, instinct has been shown to possess a stunning flexibility and overwhelming richness. As a result, we no longer need to invoke the barren behaviouristic tenet of learning as an explanation' of complexity.||

1. In the context of the arguments being made by the author in this passage, the term —phylogenetic|| (line 2) most closely means:

- A. structural.
- B.. inter-species.
- C. innate.
- D. functional.
- E. acquired

2. Which of the following scenarios would be most analogous to the example given by the author of the worker bee?

- A. A male spider reacts to intruding predators by releasing venom that kills both the predator and itself.
- B. A female marsupial abandons her weakest offspring as prey for her natural enemies in order to protect the rest of her brood.
- C.. The youngest member of a canine pack sacrifices himself by fatally wounding an attacking predator so that the pack itself can escape.
- D. A drone ant kills an insect preying on his collective by stinging the insect's eyes.
- E. A young Cheetah tries to hunt and fails repeatedly

3. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?

- A.. Unusual animal behaviours can be understood in terms of natural selection when they are studied in the context of procreation patterns and needs for survival of that particular species.
- B. Overpopulated animal colonies often weed out their excess or weak members by abandoning them to their natural predators.
- C. Darwin's evolutionary theories of natural selection have been unnecessarily modified by modern scientists in order to make them accord with observations of animal behaviour patterns.
- D. The evolution of certain types of innate animal behavior demonstrate the inadequacy of the notion of —Darwinian fitness|| as an approach to studying evolution.
- E. There are some natural phenomena that cannot be explained by logic

SET 74

Before there were books, before, even, there was the written word in civilization, there must surely have been stories told. Relating stories to one another is a unique way that we, as humans, communicate thoughts, needs, desires, and instruction. Whether it be the true story of what happened on the way to the well yesterday—a story meant to instruct about the latest water situations—or a dramatic retelling of a long-ago battle—a cautionary tale meant to warn against unnecessary warfare— stories have the unique ability to bring home information and instruct in a way a mere recitation of the facts cannot.

The Tale, the Parable, and the Fable are all common and popular modes of conveying instruction—each being distinguished by its own special characteristics. The true Fable, if it rises to its high requirements, ever aims at one great end and purpose: the representation of human motive, and the improvement of human conduct, and yet it so conceals its design under the disguise of fictitious characters, by clothing with speech the animals of the field, the birds of the air, the trees of the wood, or the beasts of the forest, that the reader receives the advice without perceiving the presence of the adviser. Thus the superiority of the counsellor, which often renders counsel unpalatable, is kept out of view, and the lesson comes with the greater acceptance when the reader is led, unconsciously to himself, to have his sympathies enlisted on behalf of what is pure, honourable, and praiseworthy, and to have his indignation excited against what is low, ignoble, and unworthy.

The true fabulist, therefore, is charged with a most important function. He is neither a narrator, nor an allegorist, he is a great teacher, a corrector of morals, a censor of vice, and a commender of virtue. In this consists the superiority of the Fable over the Tale or the Parable. The fabulist is to create a laugh, but yet, under a merry guise, to convey instruction. Phaedrus, the great imitator of Aesop, plainly indicates this double purpose to be the true office of the writer of fables. The Fable partly agrees with, and partly differs from the Tale and the Parable. It will contain, like the Tale, a short but real narrative; it will seek, like the Parable, to convey a hidden meaning, not so much by the use of language, as by the skilful introduction of fictitious characters; and yet unlike to either Tale or Parable, it will ever keep in view, as its high prerogative, and inseparable attribute, the great purpose of instruction, and will necessarily seek to inculcate some moral maxim, social duty, or political truth.

The Tale consists simply of the narration of a story either founded on facts, or created solely by the imagination, and not necessarily associated with the teaching of any moral lesson. The Parable is the designed use of language purposely intended to convey a hidden and secret meaning other than that contained in the words themselves; and which may or may not bear a special reference to the hearer, or reader.

1. The passage suggests that the fable is superior to the parable and the tale for none of the following reasons EXCEPT:

- I. the fable contains a moral lesson within its narrative.
- II. the parable's message may be too enigmatic for a reader to comprehend.
- III. the tale is a chronicle of recent historical events.

- A. I only
- B.. I and II
- C. II and III
- D. I, II, and III
- E. None of the above

2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a requirement for a narrative text to be classified as a fable?

- A. Use of fictional characters, such as personified animals and natural objects
- B. Inclusion of social, moral, or political references relevant to contemporary readers
- C. Constant awareness of and attention to a particular instructional goal
- D.. Figurative or poetic language to demonstrate the author's creative talent
- E. Every fable must have a 'moral' at the end

3. Which of the following best characterizes the claim that the fabulist is a —great teacher, a corrector of morals, a censor of vice, and a commender of virtue?

||

- A. It is an analysis of the importance of the fabulist's role in society.
- B. It is a conclusion that fabulists should be honoured above writers of parables or tales.
- C.. It is appreciation for the fabulist's ability to multi-task.
- D. It advocates increased honour and respect for the fabulist.
- E. It suggests that more and more people should become fabulists

For better or for worse, race places a very large part in people's perception of others in the world and in their own society. The notion of one's own race often influences the actions and interests of an individual (either towards or away from activities typically associated with a group) and, in many cases, the perception of another individual's race influences the perceiver's actions toward that individual. Races are inaccurate as biological categories. The existence of racism, and the genesis of our racial taxonomies themselves in the history of colonialism and slavery, argue for abandoning racial categories altogether.

Few would deny the importance of racial categories in our everyday lives, nor the social problems and conflict race has caused. Less well known are the scientific problems with race: racial categories cannot be reconciled with what scientists know about human biological diversity. Biological races are branches of a species that have been unable to reproduce with each other for a significant period of time. Their separation may be due to geographic or other barriers, but anatomically, members of different races can interbreed, since they are of the same species.

Breeds of domesticated dogs are an example of races cultivated by humans. In contrast, human groups have interbred for our entire history as a species, and none have been isolated long enough to be considered true races. The American racial classification system is no more scientifically valid than are other racial taxonomies, local conceptions of race affirmed in other societies or countries. Racial taxonomies in different countries are not biological races, but rather what anthropologist Charles Wagley calls —social races.||

Racial classification presupposes that people with certain phenotypes share a common recent ancestry that others do not share. However, physical traits are not a reliable indicator of recent shared descent. There are no sharp borders between human groups, as there are between so-called races, because physical traits change gradually. Anatomical features in human populations represent adaptations to evolutionary forces: skin colour is an adaptation to latitude, facial shape to climate or altitude, and blood type to endemic diseases. Any particular trait is shared by groups of people of varied heritages, people who adapted to similar conditions in different parts of the world. Since different features do not vary together, no assortment of traits can accurately delineate any group as a true race.

If race were biological, different societies would understand race in similar ways. In fact, societies use widely varying criteria to determine race. Nor are these criteria all internally consistent. Although most Americans believe that appearance or genetics form the basis of race, in the United States, a person's race, legally, is determined by his ancestry, the race of his parents. Further, some state laws, legacies of slavery, place biracial individuals into the race of the minority parent, without regard to chromosomes or physical appearance. In Brazil, on the other hand, people do not consider ancestry when identifying a person's race, and there exist many more racial categories than in the US. Race in Brazil derives solely from appearance. One's

race can change from day to day, and may differ from the race of one's family, including that of full siblings. The racial taxonomies in Brazil and the United States differ, but neither one is based on scientific principles.

1. The passage cites Brazil as a country in which racial definitions have a meaning that might not otherwise be readily apparent. The author suggests that a person who is Brazilian might change his race by:

- A. altering his birth certificate.
- B. marrying a person of a different race.
- C. having his DNA tested.
- D.. getting a sun tan.
- E. surrendering his passport

2. The overall purpose of this passage is to:

- A. present a hypothesis that may explain a recent discovery.
- B. compare and contrast two methods of classification.
- C.. criticize the basis of a popular belief.
- D. describe worldwide variations in a cultural phenomenon.
- E. praise a widely accepted belief

3. The author of this passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about abandoning racial classification?

- A.. We can improve our society through conscious and concerted effort.
- B. The United States' racial classification system should be replaced with that of Brazil.
- C. It would be disastrous for scientists to strip people of their valued beliefs.
- D. All beliefs that are not scientifically sound should be abandoned.
- E. The society has reached the point of no return and nothing can be done to change it

4. The author presents the example of racial classification in the United States in the passage most probably in order to show that:

- A.. racial taxonomies may be logically inconsistent and widely misunderstood.
- B. the system of racial classification in North America is grounded in scientific research.
- C. individuals should be allowed to choose and to change their own racial identification.
- D. racial classifications are most accurate when they take all factors (appearance , ancestry, and DNA) into account.

E. there is not enough being done by the authorities to control this problem

SET 76

The —paradox of tolerance|| admonishes us that tolerance of the intolerant leads to intolerance. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the constitutions and laws of Western European democracies that adhere to the principle of freedom of speech all heed the warning of this conundrum and do not afford legal protection to extremist speech.

While in Western European democracies, the speech of non-democratic extremists has been successfully outlawed, in the United States the first amendment right to freedom of speech has been interpreted to encompass radical oration. The traditional justifications of this American stance originate in the belief that speech is entitled to greater tolerance than other kinds of activity. They are based on the belief that speech itself is valuable, and thus ascribe positive value to a very broad range of speech.

According to the classical model, freedom of speech serves an indispensable function in the process of democratic self-government. From this perspective, the free speech principle need only protect political speech, comprised of all the facts, theories, and opinions relating to any issue on which the citizens must vote. Proponents of this view insist that even extremist views cannot be concealed from voting citizens, if these views bear on any public issue before them. Protection of free speech serves the collective self-interests of a self-governing society made up of all rational, equal, and fully participating citizens who take their civic duties seriously. The fortress model is built on a foundation of pessimism, individualism, relativism, and self-doubt. At its deepest level, the fortress model values freedom of speech as a necessary precondition to the discovery and preservation of truth, but even at this level the function of speech remains primarily negative.

From this perspective, the government and a majority of the people pose a great danger of intolerance. In spite of the high probability that their beliefs will eventually prove to be false, it is argued, people nonetheless tend to feel certain about them and, consequently, feel justified in requiring others to conform. Thus, the fortress model's prescription for combating the tendency to censor nonconforming views is to overprotect speech by providing a broad —buffer zone|| that encompasses extremist speech because its protection substantially diminishes the probability that inherently valuable speech will be suppressed.

1. Which of the following scenarios, if true, would most weaken the argument contained in the paradox of tolerance which —admonishes us that tolerance of the intolerant leads to intolerance?||

A. Islandia's government has decided to outlaw extremist political groups in order to protect its democratic political system.

- B. Islandia has a non-democratic government, despite its suppression of extremist political groups.
- C. Islandia's government became democratic only after extremist political groups were outlawed.
- D. Islandia has had a stable democratic government for decades, even though it has never outlawed extremist political groups
- E. Islandia has tried and failed repeatedly to have a stable government
2. All of the following actions have been put forth by one or another group in this country as being of value in our society. Which actions would violate a principle of the classical model of free speech?
- A. Banning an individual from making derogatory comments about various ethnic groups
- B. Banning an individual from yelling —fire|| in a crowded movie theater
- C. Banning an individual from claiming that the government should be voted out of existence
- D. Banning an individual from making false statements about a company's products
- E. Banning an individual for abusing his parents
3. The fortress model is —built on a foundation of pessimism, individualism, relativism, and self-doubt.|| Based on information in the passage, each of the following statements is a view held by those who believe in the fortress model of free speech EXCEPT:
- A. extremist political speech should be prohibited because it threatens democratic government.
- B. freedom of political speech is necessary in order to protect democratic government.
- C. a ban on extremist political speech raises the probability that more important political speech will also be banned.
- D. the government is unlikely to permit political speech that it finds objectionable unless the law prevents it from curbing political speech.
- E. the government should ensure that extremist speech, as long as it is political, is protected

SET 77

The original Hellenistic community was idealized, the Greeks' own golden dream—a community never achieved but only imagined by the Macedonian Alexander, who was possessed of the true faith of all

converts to a larger vision. The evolving system of city-states had produced not only unity with a healthy diversity but also narrow rivalries. No Hellenic empire arose, only scores of squabbling cities pursuing bitter feuds born of ancient wrongs and existing ambitions. It was civil strife made possible by isolation from the great armies and ambitions of Asia.

Greek history could arguably begin in July of 776 B.C., the First Olympiad, and end with Theodosius's ban on the games in 393 A.D. Before this there had been a long era of two tribes,

the Dorians and Ionians, scarcely distinguishable to the alien eye, but distinctly separate in their own eyes until 776. After Theodosius' ban most of the Mediterranean world was Greek-like, in fact, but the central core had been rendered impotent by diffusion.

During the eventful Greek millennium, the Olympics reflected not the high ideals of Hellenes but rather the mean reality of the times. Its founders had created a monster, games that twisted the strategists aspirations to unity to fit the unpleasant reality of the Hellenistic world. The games not only mirrored the central practices of the Greek world that reformers would deny but also imposed the flaws of that world. Like the atomic theory of the Greek philosophers, the Greek gamers' theories were far removed from reality; they were elegant, consistent, logical, and irrelevant.

Part religious ritual, part game rite, in the five-day Olympic Games, various athletes coming together under the banner of their cities; winning became paramount, imposing defeat a delight. As Greek society evolved, so, too, did the games, but rarely as a unifying force. Athletes supposedly competing for the laurel of accomplishment in the name of idealism found that dried olive leaves changed to gold. Each local polis (city-state) sought not to contribute to the grandeur of Greece, but to achieve its own glory. As in the real world, in the games no Greek could trust another, and each envied rivals' victories. The Olympic spirit was not one of communal bliss but bitter lasting competition institutionalized in games.

1. Considering the arguments made in the passage, with which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?

- A. The Olympics is the oldest organized sporting event in history.
- B. Greece had more internal divisions than other ancient civilizations.
- C. Sporting events sometimes create more problems than they solve.
- D. Alexander was the most successful military leader of ancient Greece.
- E. Sporting events are the best way to solve political problems

2. For which of the following statements does the passage provide some evidence or explanation?

- I. Alexander united ancient Greece through a series of military conquests.
 - II. The divisions among Greek city-states were reflected in the Olympics.
 - III. The Olympic Games could not have occurred without a city-state system.
- A. II only
 - B. III only
 - C. I and II
 - D. II and III
 - E. I, II and III

3. The statement: —The Olympic spirit was not one of communal bliss but bitter lasting competition institutionalized in games|| indicates that the author believes that:

- A. the Greeks were more internally divided than other Mediterranean civilizations.
- B. the Greek millennium was a period of constant warfare.
- C. the Olympic Games did not serve a beneficial national purpose.
- D. the First Olympiad in 776 B.C. began the decline of Greek civilization.
- E. the Olympic games fostered a feeling of hatred amongst the member nations

SET 78

In all battles two things are usually required of the Commander-in-Chief: to make a good plan for his army and to keep a strong reserve. Both of these are also obligatory for the painter. To make a plan, thorough reconnaissance of the country where the battle is to be fought is needed. Its fields, its mountains, its rivers, its bridges, its trees, its flowers, its atmosphere—all require and repay attentive observation from a special point of view.

I think this is one of the chief delights that have come to me through painting. No doubt many people who are lovers of art have acquired it to a high degree without actually practicing. But I expect that nothing will make one observe more quickly or more thoroughly than having to face the difficulty of representing the thing observed. And mind you, if you do observe accurately and with refinement, and if you do record what you have seen with tolerable correspondence, the result follows on the canvas with startling obedience.

But in order to make his plan, the General must not only reconnoiter the battle-ground; he must also study the achievements of the great Captains of the past. He must bring the observations he has collected in the field into comparison with the treatment of similar incidents by famous chiefs.

Considering this fact, the galleries of Europe take on a new—and to me at least — a severely practical interest. You see the difficulty that baffled you yesterday; and you see how easily it has been overcome by a great or even by a skilful painter. Not only is your observation of Nature sensibly improved and developed, but also your comprehension of the masterpieces of art. But it is in the use and withholding of their reserves that the great commanders have generally excelled. After all, when once the last reserve has been thrown in, the commander's part is played. If that does not win the battle, he has nothing else to give. Everything must be left to luck and to the fighting troops. But these last reserves, in the absence of high direction, are apt to get into sad confusion, all mixed together in a nasty mess, without order or plan—and consequently without effect.

Mere masses count no more. The largest brush, the brightest colours cannot even make an impression. The pictorial battlefield becomes a sea of mud mercifully veiled by the fog of war. Even though the General plunges in himself and emerges bespattered, as he sometimes does, he will not retrieve the day. In painting, the reserves consist in Proportion or Relation. And it is

here that the art of the painter marches along the road which is traversed by all the greatest harmonies in thought. At one side of the palette there is white, at the other black; and neither is ever used neat. Between these two rigid limits all the action must lie, all the power required must be generated. Black and white themselves placed in juxtaposition make no great impression; and yet they are the most that you can do in pure contrast.

1. As the author creates the analogy between war and painting in the passage, the Commander-in-Chief is to the battleground as the:

- A. painter is to the subject being painted.
- B. painter is to the canvas of the painting.
- C. painter is to the paint colours.
- D. painter is to the art gallery.
- E. painter is to the brush

2. Following the example of the master Manet, the young Matisse often inserted in his pictures areas of white such as tablecloths or crockery that allowed for striking contrasts with black objects such as a knife or a dark bottle. What is the relevance of this information to the passage?

- A. It supports the author's claim that the great artists are worthy of imitation.
- B. It supports the author's claim that neither black nor white is ever used neat.
- C. It weakens the author's claim that black and white themselves placed in juxtaposition make no great impression.
- D. It weakens the author's claim that great painters take Nature as their subject.
- E. This information has no relevance to the information in the passage

3. The author's statement —But [the fighting troops], in the absence of high direction, are apt to get into sad confusion, all mixed together in a nasty mess, without order or plan—and consequently without effect|| assumes that:

- A. chaotic painting cannot have an unintended artistic effect.
- B. an artist naturally resists direction from another individual.
- C. a painting cannot help but reflect the mental state of its painter.
- D. it is impossible for painters to collaborate on a work without confusion.
- E. troops always need someone to guide them

SET 79

In public Greek life, a man had to make his way at every step through the immediate persuasion of the spoken word. Whether it be addressing an assembly, a law-court or a more restricted body, his oratory would be a public affair rather than under the purview of a quiet committee, without the support of circulated commentary, and with no backcloth of daily reportage to make his own or others' views familiar to his hearers.

The oratory's immediate effect was all-important; it would be naive to expect that mere reasonableness or an inherently good case would equate to a satisfactory appeal. Therefore, it was early realized that

persuasion was an art, up to a point teachable, and a variety of specific pedagogy was well established in the second half of the fifth century.

When the sophists claimed to teach their pupils how to succeed in public life, rhetoric was a large part of what they meant, though, to do them justice, it was not the whole. Skill naturally bred mistrust. If a man of good will had need of expression advanced of mere twaddle, to learn how to expound his contention effectively, the truculent or pugnacious could be taught to dress their case in well-seeming guise. It was a standing charge against the sophists that they made the worse appear the better cause, and it was this immoral lesson which the hero of Aristophanes' Clouds went to learn from, of all people, Socrates. Again, the charge is often made in court that the opponent is an adroit orator and the jury must be circumspect so as not to let him delude them. From the frequency with which this crops up, it is patent that the accusation of cleverness might damage a man. In Greece, juries, of course, were familiar with the style, and would recognize the more evident artifices, but it was worth a litigant's while to get his speech written for him by an expert. Persuasive oratory was certainly one of the pressures that would be effective in an Athenian law-court.

A more insidious danger was the inevitable desire to display this art as an art. It is not easy to define the point at which a legitimate concern with style shades off into preoccupation with manner at the expense of matter, but it is easy to perceive that many Greek writers of the fourth and later centuries passed that danger point. The most influential was Isocrates, who polished for long years his pamphlets, written in the form of speeches, and taught to many pupils the smooth and easy periods he had perfected. Isocrates took to the written word in compensation for his inadequacy in live oratory; the tough and nervous tones of a Demosthenes were far removed from his, though they, too, were based on study and practice. The exaltation of virtuosity did palpable harm. The balance was always delicate, between style as a vehicle and style as an end in itself.

We must not try to pinpoint a specific moment when it, once and for all, tipped over; but certainly, as time went on, virtuosity weighed heavier. While Greek freedom lasted, and it mattered what course of action a Greek city decided to take, rhetoric was a necessary preparation for public life, whatever its side effects. It had been a source of strength for Greek

civilization that its problems, of all kinds, were thrashed out very much in public. The shallowness which the study of rhetoric might (not must) encourage was the corresponding weakness.

1. If the author of the passage travelled to a political convention and saw various candidates speak he would most likely have the highest regard for an orator who:

- A. roused his hearers to immediate and decisive action.
- B. understood that rhetoric serves an aesthetic as well as a practical purpose.
- C. relied on facts and reason rather than on rhetorical devices in making his case.
- D. passed on the techniques he had perfected to many students.
- E. made use of flowery and inflated words

2. Historians agree that those seeking public office in modern America make far fewer speeches in the course of their campaign than those seeking a public position in ancient Greece did. The author would most likely explain this by pointing out that:

- A. speeches are now only of limited use in the abrupt vicissitudes of politics.
- B. modern politicians need not rely exclusively on speeches to make themselves known.
- C. modern audiences are easier to persuade through rhetoric than were the Greek audiences.
- D. modern politicians do not make a study of rhetoric as did the Greeks.
- E. modern America is not much different from ancient Greece

3. Implicit in the statement that the exaltation of virtuosity was not due mainly to Isocrates because public display was normal in a world that talked far more than it read is the assumption that:

- A. Isocrates was actually concerned as much with the content of his speeches as with their style.
- B. excessive concern with style is bound to arise in a world dominated by public display.
- C. the Greeks were guilty of exalting virtuosity in their public art and architecture as well.
- D. Isocrates was less influential than previous historians estimated.
- E. there should be no connection between communication style and public display of thoughts

SET 80

Those who opine lose their impunity when the circumstances in which they pontificate are such that generate from their expression a positive instigation of some mischievous act. An opinion that corn dealers are starvers of the poor, or that owning private property is robbery, ought to be unmolested when simply circulated through the press, but may justly incur punishment when delivered orally to an excited mob assembled before the house of a corn dealer, or when handed about among the same mob in the form of a placard. Acts, of whatever kind, which

without justifiable cause do harm to others, may be, and in the more important cases are absolutely required to be, controlled by the unfavourable sentiments, and, when needful, by the active interference of mankind.

The liberty of the individual must be thus far limited; he must not make himself a nuisance to other people. But if he refrains from molesting others in matters that concern them, and merely acts according to his own inclination and judgment in matters which concern himself he should be allowed, without molestation, to carry his opinions into practice at his own cost. As it is useful that while mankind are imperfect there should be different opinions, so it is that there should be different experiments of living, that free scope should be given to varieties of character, short of injury to others, and that the worth of different modes of life should be proved practically, when anyone thinks fit to try them. Where not the person's own character but the traditions and customs of other people are the rule of conduct, there is wanting one of the principal ingredients of individual and social progress.

It would be absurd to pretend that people ought to live as if nothing whatever had been known in the world before they came into it; as if experience had as yet done nothing toward showing that one mode of existence, or of conduct, is preferable to another. Nobody denies that people should be so taught and trained in youth as to know and benefit by the ascertained results of human experience. But it is the privilege and proper condition of a human being, arrived at the maturity of his faculties, to use and interpret experience in his own way. It is for him to find out what part of recorded experience is properly applicable to his own circumstances and character. The traditions and customs of other people are, to a certain extent, evidence of what their experience has taught them—presumptive evidence, and as such, have a claim to his deference—but, in the first place, their experience may be too narrow, or they may have not interpreted it rightly. Secondly, their interpretation of experience may be correct, but unsuited to him. Customs are made for customary circumstances and customary characters, and his circumstances or his character may be uncustomary. Thirdly, though the customs be both good as customs and suitable to him, yet to conform to custom merely as custom does not educate him or develop in him any of the qualities which are the distinctive endowments of a human being. He gains no practice either in discerning or desiring what is best.

1. Based on information in the passage, with which of the following statements about opinions would the author most likely NOT disagree?

- A. Different opinions exist because people are imperfect.
- B. An opinion can be relatively harmless in one context and dangerous in another.
- C. Opinions directed specifically against fellow human beings should be punished.
- D. All expressions of opinion should really be considered actions.
- E. An opinion always has an additional unintended effect

2. The author holds that one should not necessarily defer to the traditions and customs of other people. The author supports his position by arguing that:

- I. traditions and customs are usually the result of misinterpreted experiences.
- II. customs are based on experiences in the past, which are different from modern experiences.
- III. customs can stifle one's individual development.

- A. II only
- B. III only
- C. I and III only
- D. II and III only
- E. None of the above

3. The existence of which of the following phenomena would most strongly challenge the author's argument about —conforming to custom merely as custom||?

- A. A class in morality taught at a parochial high school
- B. An important discovery made by a researcher who uses unconventional methods
- C. A culture in which it is traditional to let children make their own decisions
- D. A custom that involves celebrating a noteworthy historical event
- E. a culture in which only the senior-most person takes the important decisions

SET 81

The woman-suffrage campaign was indeed as much evangelism—a kind of social gospel—as it was politics. The copious documentation left behind in the wake of the suffragist movement recounts a story of missionary zeal, untiring political tuition, and a commitment to the conception of America as an experiment in civic justice. Underpinning this ideology were strands of American exceptionalism laced with occasional self-righteousness and appeals to female moral superiority revealing suffragists as having an eclectic social philosophy oscillating between the poles of preaching women's superior virtues and proclaiming their essential humanity. Leading suffragists exploited political rhetoric, effectively turning the great American narratives, biblical and civic, stories of new beginnings, brave struggles, repentance and renewal, to their own purposes.

Southern suffragists often coupled panegyrics to woman's purity with appeals to racial and ethnic prejudices. One leader argued openly in 1903 that —enfranchisement of women would insure immediate and durable white supremacy.||

Educated adults of the day—and the suffragists were overwhelmingly drawn from the ranks of the educated—knew their Bunyan, understood that overcoming adversity was a test of character,

and even believed that overcoming adversity was the way character was formed. Above all, suffragists saw in the vote a great engine for social change, a way to tap woman's greater

capacity for human empathy, her status as —the mother of the race.|| Women, they believed, would vote en bloc, for the good of humanity, and the world would look different forever. Some argued that if the moral power of women could be utilized through the ballot, human suffering would be alleviated; social wrongs would be righted; a new democratic age would begin.

No consensus has been reached on the dimensions of the gender gap, its importance or its potential for affecting the outcome of elections or public policy more generally. Our attention should be focused not so much on whether women will vote or govern differently from men, but rather on why suffrage is so vital to a democratic society. Suffrage is to the individual what sovereignty is to states. Civic emancipation, of which the franchise is the indispensable feature, is the only sure and certain basis for democratic political life even if it cannot accomplish every good end.

Even more moderate suffragists believed that American women who know history —will always resent the fact that American men chose to enfranchise Negroes fresh from slavery before enfranchising American wives and mothers, and allowed hordes of European immigrants totally unfamiliar with the traditions and ideals of American government to be enfranchised and thus qualified to pass upon the question of the enfranchisement of American women.|| Suffragists sought to capitalize on this anti-immigrant, anti-black sentiment in order to promote their own ends—a story that has been told, and lamented, by later generations of feminists and historians.

1. In the context of the passage, political rhetoric, as it is used in the second paragraph, refers to:

- A. The guidelines used by political speechwriters.
- B. The suffragettes' effective presentation of American ideology in order to make political gains.
- C. The suffragettes' circumlocution of historical facts and ideas in an attempt to confuse voters.
- D. The code that successful politicians must follow during an election campaign.
- E. the distinct oratory styles of certain politicians

2. With which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?

- A. Suffragette exploitation of American ideology was a severe violation of moral principles.
- B. Due to their lack of education, the suffragettes believed that their prejudice against blacks and immigrants had no similarity to the prejudice they experienced as women.
- C. Suffragists were ahead of their time in believing that —women...would vote en bloc...for the good of humanity....||
- D. The end result suffragettes achieved, civic emancipation, is essential to maintaining a democratic society.
- E. The overall impact of the suffrage movement was undoubtedly negative

3. The passage implies that modern-day feminists and historians would most likely feel that tactics used by suffragists were:

- A. valid, yet often hurt minorities such as immigrants and blacks.
- B. useless and functioned to prevent women from finally gaining the right to vote.
- C. effective, but compromised the integrity of their pursuit of equality.
- D. ignorant since the suffragists did not consider other groups.
- E. absolutely valid and justified and that they would have done the same

SET 82

The recent centennial of the founding of the American Historical Association has given historians a properly historical reason for considering the present state of their discipline. The profession's introspectionist analysis may be said to have begun a few years ago with the publication of *The Past Before Us: Contemporary Historical Writing in the United States*, an upbeat and self-congratulatory volume intended by the sponsoring AHA as a demonstration of —state of the art|| historiography. Introducing this volume, editor Michael Kammen stated that after a changing of the guard in the 1970s, the professional historical community is mainly concerned with questions of social history, intergenerational conflict, and human responses to structures of power.

Having repudiated the basic commitments to nationalism and the ideal of scholarly detachment that had always sustained historical writing in the United States, professional historians found themselves—not surprisingly, one might add—cut off from their cultural environment. That this situation is markedly different from the formative period of historical scholarship can be seen in centennial numbers of the *American Historical Review*, the most recent expression of the profession's reflective tendency, which have explored the nature of historical thinking at the time of the association's founding a century ago.

What has been all but ignored in these official efforts at intellectual stocktaking is the enduring body of historical writing produced by American scholars between the end of the founding period in the early

twentieth century and the onset of the excitement of the 1970s. Perhaps it is the thoroughness with which scholars have for two decades described the shift from progressive consensus to New Left history that accounts for this neglect. Whatever its reason, however, the oversight is fortunately rectified by the appearance of an —unofficial|| volume on American historiography, *Twentieth-Century American Historians* which describes an approach to history that reminds us that until very recently history

faithfully maintained its literary orientation and narrative character. It is a bit astonishing to learn that historians like Douglas Southall Freeman were nationally known figures whose books sold in the hundreds of thousands. It is instructive to recall that several of the most widely read and influential writers of history, such as Allan Nevins, Claude G. Bowers, and James Truslow

Adams, possessed no formal historical training. And it is heartening to read of a time when, despite its academic institutional setting, cultural alienation was not asserted as a sign of intellectual sophistication and certification.

Although by no means uncritical, the authors of the essays in *Twentieth-Century American Historians* have approached their subject with an attitude of respectful admiration for the accomplishments of their intellectual mentors. It is unusual, moreover, to find in contemporary scholarship the open-mindedness to conservative points of view, and immunity to orthodox liberal assumptions, that inform this volume.

1. If the claims made in the passage are correct, how would contemporary historians of the American Historical Association be expected to respond to a work that provides a nationalistic interpretation of American history?

- A. They would probably embrace it because it reflects the New Left approach to American history.
- B. They would probably embrace it because it appeals to their sense of national pride.
- C. They would probably denounce it because it conflicts with their philosophical orientation.
- D. They would probably denounce it because it violates the principle of scholarly objectivity.
- E. They would be indifferent to such a work because it has no connection with their beliefs

2. Based on information in the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Contemporary historians have largely overlooked the scholarly contributions of historians who published in the early decades of this century.
- B. Contemporary historians are generally less interested in economic history than social history.
- C. Contemporary historians are generally not receptive to conservative interpretations of history.
- D. Contemporary historians have usually closely analysed the works of earlier historians such as Allan Nevins, Claude G. Bowers, and James Truslow Adams.
- E. *Twentieth-Century American Historians* is not an officially sanctioned historical work

3. Which of the following assertions would most strengthen the author's claim that many contemporary historians are —cut off from their cultural environment|| (line 15)?

- A. They are very familiar with the writings of earlier historians like James Truslow Adams.
- B. The only people who read their books are other professional historians.
- C. They are criticized by the authors of essays in *Twentieth-Century American Historians*.
- D. Their intellectual sophistication has made them receptive to the conservative perspective
- E. Some contemporary historians don't actively participate in cultural events

SET 83

One of the most important tasks of ethical analysis is to deliver us from our unrecognized prejudices about right and wrong. For ethicist Paul Taylor perhaps no prejudice is so deeply ingrained as speciesism, the view that members of the human species deserve treatment superior to that accorded members of other species.

In place of speciesism, Taylor proposes a new theory of environmental ethics based on —the biocentric outlook.|| This outlook asserts that humans are equal members of the earth’s community of life and that they and members of other species are interdependent. It further sees all organisms as teleological centres of life in the sense that each is a unique individual pursuing its own best interests by its own means and that —humans are not inherently superior to other living things.||

Taylor claims that the theory provides the foundation and justification for —respect for nature,|| the only moral attitude suitable to have towards earth’s creatures. Respect for nature requires both recognizing that wild plants and animals have inherent worth, and following the moral norm that —living things ought not to be harmed or interfered with in nature.|| Taylor claims that human behaviour toward nonhumans ought to be guided by the rules of non-maleficence and non-interference, as well the rule of fidelity and the rule of restitutive justice. These rules prohibit, respectively: harming any entity in the natural environment; restricting the freedom of natural entities or ecosystems so that they cannot exist in a wild state; mistreating any wild animal, as often occurs during hunting or fishing; and failing to make amends when one wrongs a wild plant or animal in any way.

One problem is with Taylor’s scheme that both accords —inherent worth|| to all plants, animals, and humans, and then requires compensation for every intrusion, use, or control (done even for a good reason) affecting any living entity. If everyone has duties of compensation to virtually every other living entity, as indeed we must under Taylor’s scheme, then applying Taylor’s ethics is complex, cumbersome, and unworkable.

Taylor claims repeatedly that —all wild living things in the Earth’s natural ecosystems|| possess inherent worth. Yet he admits that there are very few wild things in genuinely natural ecosystems—ecosystems wholly free from any human intrusion. This raises at least two problems. First, why does Taylor claim that we have duties only to wild living things in natural ecosystems?

If we have only these duties, and if most living things are not wild and not in natural ecosystems, then Taylor may fail to deal with the bulk of problems arising in environmental ethics. Also, if natural ecosystems are those that have experienced no human intrusion or control, then Taylor seems to say that humans are not part of the —natural|| world. This contradicts Taylor’s claim that humans are members of earth’s community —in the same sense|| as plants and animals.

Taylor does deserve praise because he avoids many of the errors of earlier theorists of environmental ethics. For example, Taylor explicitly rejects Leopold's highly questionable belief that inanimate objects can be moral subjects; he also disavows an organicist or Gaia view of environmental ethics, as pursued by Leopold, Goodpaster, Lovelock, and others, and shows why organicism errs in giving no place to the good of individual organisms.

1. Which of the following statements reflects one of the author's criticisms of Taylor's theory?
 - A. The theory denies the claim that humans have moral responsibilities to inanimate objects.
 - B. The theory fails to take into account the superiority of humans to other species.
 - C. The theory is overly concerned with the welfare of individual organisms.
 - D. The theory is not comprehensive enough to deal with many ethical issues.
 - E. The theory is strongly biased towards one particular group

2. According to the passage, which of the following behaviours is most likely to be exhibited by people who practice speciesism?
 - A. They take their family to see the wild tigers and elephants in the zoo.
 - B. Their diet consists mainly of fruits and vegetables rather than meat and fish.
 - C. They plant a new tree for every one that they cut down for their own use.
 - D. They almost always live in rural areas where farming is necessary for survival.
 - E. They forbid pets from entering community parks

3. Suppose that one is hiking in the Sierra Nevadas outside of Yosemite and is suddenly attacked by a mountain lion. One could save oneself from the attack, but only by seriously injuring or killing the mountain lion. According to Taylor's ethical scheme, what should one do?
 - A. One should kill the mountain lion in order to save oneself.
 - B. One should not kill the mountain lion and thereby sacrifice oneself.
 - C. One should attempt to seriously injure but not kill the mountain lion in order to save oneself.
 - D. Taylor's scheme does not give a clear answer about what to do in this case.
 - E. One should avoid hiking in the Sierra Nevada region

SET 84

The palette of sights and sounds that reach the conscious mind are not neutral perceptions that people then evaluate: they come with a value already tacked onto them by the brain's processing mechanisms. Tests show that these evaluations are immediate and unconscious and applied even to things people have never encountered before, like nonsense words: —juvalamu|| is intensely pleasing and —bargulum|| moderately so, but —chakaka|| is loathed by English-speakers. These conclusion come

from psychologists who have developed a test for measuring the likes and dislikes created in the moment of perceiving a word, sound or picture. The findings, if confirmed, have possibly unsettling implications for people's ability to think and behave objectively. This is all part of preconscious processing, the mind's perception and organization of information that goes on before it reaches awareness—these judgments are lightning fast in the first moment of contact between the world and the mind.

Some scientists disagree with the claim that virtually every perception carries with it an automatic judgment, though they, too, find that such evaluations are made in many circumstances. These scientists believe that people don't have automatic attitudes for everything, but rather, for areas of interest.

In responding to a stimulus, a signal most likely travels first to the verbal cortex, then to the amygdala, where the effect is added, and then back. The circuitry involved can do all this in a matter of a hundred milliseconds or so, long before there is conscious awareness of the word. This creates an initial predisposition that gets things off on a positive or negative footing. These reactions have the power to largely determine the course of a social interaction by defining the psychological reality of the situation from the start.

The —quick-and-dirty|| judgment tends to be more predictive of how people actually behave than is their conscious reflection on the topic. This may represent a new, more subtle tool for research on people's attitudes, allowing scientists to assess what people feel without their having any idea of what exactly is being tested. You could detect socially sensitive attitudes people are reluctant to admit, like ethnic biases because these automatic judgments occur outside a person's awareness, as part of an initial perception. They are trusted in the same way senses are trusted, not realizing that seemingly neutral first perceptions are already biased. Conclusions from both camps are based on a method that allows them to detect subtle evaluations made within the first 250 milliseconds—a quarter of a second—of perception of words. The measurement of liking can be made outside the person's awareness because if the first word is presented in less than a quarter of a second the reaction to it never registers in consciousness, though it can still be read.

1. According to the passage and with regards to words like bargulum, juvalamu, and chakaka, —preconscious processing|| (line 12) would most influence which of the following?
 - A. Subconscious memories concerning traumatic childhood events
 - B. Perception of a stranger on first sighting
 - C. Formulation of arguments after intense research
 - D. Thought processes involved in creating an intricate novel

E. Reuniting with one's children after a long trip overseas

2. Scientists that disagree with the idea that humans place a value on all perceptions would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- A. Most perceptions receive a value due to a familiarity with the stimulus.
- B. The mind cannot possibly interpret information in an interval as short as a quarter of a second.
- C. Preconscious processing would have no effect on behaviour patterns.
- D. The senses are not used when placing a value on stimuli presented during an experiment.
- E. Some perceptions are too valuable to actually put a value on

3. Based on information in the passage, in the author's view, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Information regarding external stimuli is processed so quickly that it does not become part of our conscious awareness.
- B. Automatic judgments occur on stimuli with which there is great familiarity.
- C. Nonsense words have little or no effect on a person's mood.
- D. Ethnic biases may be influenced by attitudes of which we are unaware.
- E. The measurement of liking could be made outside of a person's awareness

SET 85

The recurring theme of equality in the United States has flared into a fervent moral issue at crucial stages: the Revolutionary and Jacksonian periods, the Civil War, the populist and progressive eras, the New Deal, and the 1960s and 1980s. The legitimacy of American society is challenged by some set of people unhappy with the degree of equality.

New claims are laid, new understandings are reached, and new policies for political or economic equality are instituted. Yet the equality issue endures outside these moments of fervour.

Ideologies in favour of extending equality are arrayed against others that would limit its scope; advocates of social justice confront defenders of liberty.

In the moments of egalitarian ascendancy, libertarians are on the defensive. In the moments of retrenchment, egalitarians cling to previous gains. And in either period the enemy is likely to be the —special interests|| that have too much power. In egalitarian times, these are the moneyed interests. In times of retrenchment, these are labour or big government and its beneficiaries.

The moments of creedal passion, in Samuel Huntington's words, have usually been outbursts of egalitarianism. In part, the passion springs from the self-interest of those who would benefit from a more equal distribution of goods or political influence. But the passion also springs from ideology and values, including deep religious justifications for equality.

The passion accompanying the discovery or rediscovery that ideals do not match reality is particularly intense when the ideal is as deeply felt as is equality. Yet there can be passion on the non-egalitarian side as well. The self-interested passion to protect an established position may be even more powerful than the passion to redress inequality, though its expression may be more muted.

Devotion to inequality may also be based on ideals, such as liberty, individualism, and the free market, which are no less ancient and venerable. Like the ideals of equality, these alternative ideals serve as

yardsticks for measuring whether society has moved away from its true principles.

Yet the spirit of reform during Reconstruction dissipated in the face of spent political struggles, sluggish social institutions, and outright mendacity. Society's entrepreneurial energy was channelled into

economic activity, and the courts failed to endorse many of the reformers' grandest visions. The egalitarian thrust of the Populists around the turn of the century inspired an anti-egalitarian counterthrust over the next two decades.

Americans do not have an ideology that assigns clear priority to one value over any other. At every historical juncture where equality was an issue, its proponents failed to do all that they had set out to do. Swings in the equality of social conditions are restrained not just by institutional obstacles but by fundamental conflicts of values that are a traditional element of American politics. Faith in the individualistic work ethic and belief in the legitimacy of unequal wealth retard progression to the egalitarian left. As for conservatism, the indelible tenet of political equality firmly restrains the right and confirms a commitment to the disadvantaged. In seeking equal opportunity over equal result, Americans forego a ceiling, not a floor.

1. Suppose there is a government plan to raise taxes to pay for more social programs for the disadvantaged. If the information that the author presents in the passage about libertarians is correct, how would libertarians be expected to react this plan?

- A. They would support the plan because they think that the government should help the disadvantaged.
- B. They would condemn the plan because they do not think that the government should use its power to redistribute wealth.
- C. They would neither support nor condemn the plan because it does not address political values.
- D. They would call on the government to let private welfare agencies look after the disadvantaged.
- E. They would partly support and partly condemn the plan

2. The existence of which of the following would most strongly challenge the author's view about the American public's ideology?

- A. A study that demonstrates that Americans have always favoured equality above all other political values
- B. A book that asserts that Americans have always believed in the economic principle of unequal wealth
- C. An article that suggests that Americans are willing to support the taxation of the rich in order to assist the poor
- D. A lecture that shows that Americans have grown increasingly tolerant of minority political views since the turn of the century
- E. a report stating that Americans value capitalism over everything else

3. According to the passage, none of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A. the political upheaval of the Civil War increased the popularity of progressive ideals among the American public.
- B. eras of egalitarian reform in American history have been followed by eras of retrenchment.
- C. those who endorse non-egalitarian ideals have generally been less committed to their position than those who endorse egalitarian ideals.
- D. special interests have always had too much political power within the American government.
- E. very soon a third group of people is likely to emerge which will be opposed to both egalitarians and libertarians

SET 86

Although many may argue with my stress on the continuity of the essential traits of American character and religion, few would question the thesis that our business institutions have reflected the constant

emphasis in the American value system on individual achievement. From the earliest comments of foreign travellers down to the present, individuals have identified a strong materialistic bent as a characteristic American trait. The worship of the dollar, the desire to make a profit, the effort to get ahead through the accumulation of possessions, all have been credited to the egalitarian character of the society.

A study of the comments on American workers of various nineteenth-century foreign travellers reveals that most of these European writers, among whom were a number of socialists, concluded that social and economic democracy in America has an effect contrary to mitigating compensation for social status. American secular and religious values both have facilitated the —triumph of American capitalism,|| and fostered status striving.

The focus on equalitarianism and individual opportunity has also prevented the emergence of class consciousness among the lower classes. The absence of a socialist or labour party, and the historic

weakness of American trade-unionism, appear to attest to the strength of values which depreciated a concern with class.

Although the American labour movement is similar to others in many respects, it differs from those of other stable democracies in ideology, class solidarity, tactics, organizational structure, and patterns of

leadership behaviour. American unions are more conservative; they are more narrowly self-interested; their tactics are more militant; they are more decentralized in their collective bargaining; and they have more full-time salaried officials, who are on the whole much more highly paid.

American unions have also organized a smaller proportion of the labour force than have unions in these other nations. The growth of a large trade-union movement during the 1930s, together with the greater political involvement of labour organizations in the Democratic party, suggested to some that the day—long predicted by Marxists—was arriving in which the American working class would finally follow in the footsteps of its European brethren. Such changes in the structure of class relations seemed to these observers to reflect the decline of opportunity and the hardening of class lines. To them, such changes could not occur without modification in the traditional value system.

A close examination of the character of the American labour movement suggests that it, like American religious institutions, may be perceived as reflecting the basic values of the larger society. Although unions, like all other American institutions, have changed in various ways consistent with the growth of an urban industrial civilization, the essential traits of American trade unions, as of business corporations, may still be derived from key elements in the American value system.

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1. If the claims made in the passage about American and foreign labour unions are correct, how would the unions be expected to react during a strike against a corporation?

- A. American labour unions would be less likely than foreign unions to use violence against a corporation.
- B. American labour unions would be more likely than foreign unions to use violence against a corporation.
- C. American labour unions would be less likely than foreign unions to bargain with a corporation.
- D. American labour unions would be more likely than foreign unions to bargain with a corporation.
- E. American labour unions would be more likely than foreign unions to agree to the proposals of a corporation.

2. If a critic of the author's viewpoint brought up examples as a rebuttal to the passage, the existence of which of the following phenomena would most strongly challenge the information in the passage?

- A. American union leaders who are highly paid to negotiate on behalf of workers
- B. American labour organizations that avoid involvement in non-labour issues
- C. American workers with a weak sense of group solidarity
- D. American corporations that are more interested in helping people than in making a profit
- E. The primary motive of American companies is to make profits

3. Based on the information given in the passage, which of the following is/are NOT true?

- I. American society emphasizes class solidarity over individual achievement.
 - II. American unions are less interested in non-labour issues than unions in other democracies.
 - III. American labour organizations and American religious institutions share some of the same values.
- A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. II and III
 - D. I, II and III
 - E. None of the above

SET 87

The following is an exchange between two art historians over the recent restoration of the Sistine Chapel.

Scholar A

I shudder to think what Michelangelo's reaction would be if he were to gaze up today at the famous frescoes he painted on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel over four centuries ago. He was a practical man and would not have been surprised by the effects of time and environment on his masterpiece. He would have been philosophical about the damage wrought by mineral salts left behind when rainwater leaked through the roof. He would also probably have taken in stride the layers of dirt and soot from the coal braziers that heated the chapel—if that dirt had not been removed during the restoration.

Scholar B

The armament of the restorer is no longer limited to artistic sensibility and historical knowledge. A chemist on the Vatican restoration team identified the composition of the layers swathing Michelangelo's primary hues. Since there was a stratum of dirt between the painting and the first

layer of glaze, it was clear that several decades had elapsed between the completion of the ceiling and the application of the glaze. This justified the use of cleaning solvents that would lift off all but that final layer of dirt, which was kept for the sake of protection of the frescoes.

Scholar A

The Vatican restoration team revelled in inducing a colourful transformation in the frescoes with their special cleaning solvents and computerized analysis equipment. But he would have been appalled at

the ravages inflicted on his work by the restorers.

This effect was not, as they claim, achieved merely by removing the dirt and animal glue (which was, by the way, employed by earlier restorers to revive muted colours). They removed Michelangelo's final

touches as well. The ceiling no longer has its essential quality of suppressed anger and thunderous pessimism. That quality was not an artefact of grime, not a misleading monochrome imposed on the ceiling by time. Michelangelo himself applied a veil of glaze to the frescoes to darken them after he had deemed his work too bright. I think the master would have felt compelled to add a few more layers of glaze had the ceiling radiated forth as it does now. It is clear that the solvents of the restorers did not just strip away the shadows. They also reacted chemically with Michelangelo's pigments to produce hues the painter himself never beheld.

Scholar B

The particular solvent they employed, AB 57, was chosen because of the overall neutral action of its two chemicals on pigments: one temporarily tones them down, but the other livens them up to the same degree. Thus, the colours that emerged from the shadows are truly what Michelangelo intended to be seen.

The luminous figures are without doubt the work of a master craftsman who executed typical Renaissance painting techniques to perfection. This is the source of the difficulty you have with the restoration: the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel no longer seems to be the fruit of the wayward genius,

defiant of Renaissance fresco-painting protocol, that you always thought Michelangelo was. You don't like the fact that the painter seems, like a vagabond given a good scrubbing, to be a complete stranger, rational and traditional and devoid of fearfulness and anger. But the veil that led to the misperceptions of Michelangelo has now been lifted, and we may better acquaint ourselves with him.

Scholar A

Of course, the restorers left open an avenue for the reversal of their own —lifting of the veil.|| Since the layers of animal glue are no longer there to serve as protection, the atmospheric pollutants from the city of Rome now have direct access to the frescoes. In fact, we've already noticed significant darkening in some of the restored work, and it's only been four years since the restoration was completed. It remains to be seen whether the measure introduced to arrest

this process—an extensive climate- control system—will itself have any long-term effect on the chapel’s ceiling.

1. Scholar B’s argument that the presence of dirt between the painting and the first layer of glaze justified the use of cleaning solvents to remove the glaze assumes that:
 - A. the dirt was laid down several decades after the painting’s completion.
 - B. the cleaning solvents would never actually touch the frescoes.
 - C. Michelangelo intended the glaze to be relatively temporary.
 - D. Michelangelo could not have applied glaze to the ceiling decades after painting it.
 - E. dirt is not actually making the painting look more beautiful

2. Based on Scholar B’s claim that Scholar A is unhappy because the ceiling —no longer seems to be the fruit of [a] wayward genius, defiant of Renaissance- painting protocol,|| it is reasonable to conclude that:
 - A. Michelangelo was not a fiercely independent thinker.
 - B. the restoration has jeopardized Michelangelo’s position in history as a great artist.
 - C. darkening colours to produce a gloomy effect was characteristic of Michelangelo’s time.
 - D. historical conceptions of Michelangelo overestimated his negative traits.
 - E. Scholar A is not aware of all the aspects of Michaelangelo’s personality

3. In arguing that some of the restored work has already been darkened by pollution, which of the following assumptions did Scholar A make?
 - I. Nothing except pollution could have caused the darkening.
 - II. The darkening indicates that irreversible damage has been done.
 - III. The atmospheric pollutants are more abundant now than they were before the restoration.
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II
 - C. II and III
 - D. I, II and III
 - E. None of the above

SET 88

DNA degrades quickly after an animal dies, so researchers once believed it impossible to find ancient genetic material. The search for primeval vestiges of DNA took off in the late 1980s after the development of a technique called polymerase chain reaction (PCR), which copies minute quantities of DNA. Armed with PCR, scientists could look for tiny fragments of DNA that might have weathered the millennia unharmed.

In recent years, researchers have isolated DNA from 20-million-year-old magnolia leaves and extracted DNA from a 135-million-year-old weevil found in amber. Recently, a team extract DNA from bone dating

back millions of years for the first time. In the frenzied hunt for ancient DNA, microbiologist Scott R. Woodward may have bagged the biggest quarry. Drawing on lessons learned while growing up among the fossil-rich rocks of eastern Utah, Woodward and his team became the first people to find genetic material belonging to a dinosaur.

Woodward, whose grandfather was a coal miner, knew that mines in the area often contained dinosaur traces. After six months of looking Woodward pulled two bone fragments from a Cretaceous siltstone layer directly atop a coal seam. Impeded by an unstable mine roof, Woodward's team could not recover any more bone samples. The siltstone apparently inhibited fossilization and preserved much of the original cell structure in the bone. Researchers isolated strands of DNA from both fragments and used PCR to copy a segment that codes for a protein called cytochrome b. Once they had made many copies, they could determine the DNA sequence.

Throughout their work, the biologists took precautions to avoid contaminating the samples with modern DNA or ancient material found within the coal. According to Woodward, circumstantial evidence indicates that the bone fragments belong to one or two species of dinosaurs. Dinosaur tracks are abundant in this coal formation, and the bones visible in the mine were larger than those of a crocodile—the biggest non-dinosaur known in these rocks.

Woodward explains variation found in the DNA as a result of damage to the ancient DNA, which caused the PCR technique to alter the original sequence. Scientists had hoped to use the DNA to resolve debate about the relationship among birds, dinosaurs, and other reptiles. But the cytochrome b fragments were too short to offer meaningful phylogenetic information, says Woodward. Utah's state palaeontologist believes that the fragments found by Woodward could definitely be dinosaur in origin.

Other researchers, however, question the identity of the DNA strands. Because the copies of the cytochrome b sequence varied considerably, they wonder whether the DNA comes from several organisms.

1. Researchers who believe that the DNA isolated by Woodward did not come from a dinosaur would most likely use which of the following discoveries as support?
 - A. Damage to the dinosaur DNA causes the PCR technique to alter the original sequence.
 - B. Comparison of the discovered DNA with that of modern DNA reveals a variation in sequence.
 - C. Birds, dinosaurs, and reptiles have no phylogenetic relationship.
 - D. The cytochrome b sequence comprises DNA from several different animals.
 - E. DNA cannot survive for such long periods of time

2. The passage suggests that researchers continue to look for dinosaur DNA because:
 - A. the DNA found by Woodward derived from several different species.
 - B. the amount of DNA retrieved was too small to copy using PCR.
 - C. the DNA fragments produced by PCR were too insignificant to determine substantial information about bird, dinosaur, and reptile phylogeny.
 - D. the sites where Woodward excavated had never been highly populated with dinosaurs.
 - E. they were hoping they might chance upon the DNA of a different dinosaur

3. The findings of Woodward are by no means universally accepted. Which of the following findings, if true, would MOST contradict the researchers who question the identity of Woodward's dinosaur DNA?
 - A. Variations in the cytochrome b sequence of Woodward's DNA have been directly linked to hybrid DNA.
 - B. Carbon dating proved that the bone fragments retrieved by Woodward were from the Cretaceous era.
 - C. More elaborate PCR traced the cytochrome b sequence in Woodward's sample to one species of dinosaur.
 - D. Utah's state palaeontologist confirmed that dinosaurs were abundant in the areas where the researchers excavated.
 - E. An independent study reported that the DNA discovered by Woodward in fact belongs to a hen

SET 89

The eminent sixteenth-century philosopher and jurist Jean Bodin denounced those who scoffed at the belief in the existence of witches. Their protestations of disbelief, he declared, showed that they were most likely witches themselves. He wrote of the pact that —confessed|| witches said they had signed with Satan. It obliged them to ridicule all talk of witchcraft as superstitious invention and contrary to reason. They persuaded many naive persons, Bodin insisted, whose arrogance and self-deception was such that they would dismiss as impossible even the actions of witches that were right before their eyes.

Because self-deception and secrecy from self-point to self-inflicted and often harmful ignorance, they invite moral concern: judgments about responsibility, efforts to weigh the degree of harm imposed by such ignorance, and questions of how to help reverse it. If the false belief is judged harmless and even pleasurable, as may be the case with the benevolent light in which most of us see our minor foibles, few would consider interfering. But clearly there are times when people are dangerously wrong about themselves. The anorexic girl close to starving to death who thinks that she looks fat in the mirror, and the alcoholic who denies having a drinking problem, are both in need of help.

Yet the help cannot consist merely in interference, but must somehow bring about a recognition on the individuals' part of their need and the role they play in not perceiving their problem accurately. Judgments about when and how to try to help people one takes to be in self-inflicted danger depend on the nature and the seriousness of the danger, as well as on how rational one thinks they are. To attribute self-deception to people is to regard them as less than rational concerning the danger one

takes them to be in, and makes intervention, by contrast, seem more legitimate. But this is itself dangerous because of the difficulties of establishing that there is self-deception in the first place.

Some feel as certain that anyone who does not believe in their deity, their version of the inevitable march of history, or their views of the human psyche deceives himself as they might feel about the self-deception of the anorexic and the alcoholic. Frequently, the more improbable their own views, the stronger is their need to see the world as divided up into those who perceive the self-evident and those who persist in deluding themselves.

Aiding the victims of such imputed self-deception can be hard to resist for true believers and enthusiasts of every persuasion. If they come to believe that all who do not share their own views are not only wrong but actually know they are wrong in one part of their selves that keeps the other in the dark, they can assume that it is an act of altruism to help the victimized, deceived part see through the secrecy and the self-deception.

Zealots can draw on their imputing self-deception to nonbelievers to nourish any tendency they might have to a conspiracy theory. If they see the self—their own and that of others—as a battleground for a conspiracy, they may then argue that anyone who disagrees with them thereby offers proof that his mind has been taken over by the forces they are striving to combat. It is not long before they come to see the most disparate events not only as connected but as intended to connect. There are no accidents, they persuade themselves. Calling something trivial or far-fetched counts, for holders of such theories, as further evidence of its significance. And denying what they see as self-evident is still more conclusive proof.

1. Focus on the main ideas of the passage. Which of the following general theories would be LEAST in disagreement with the theme of the passage?

- A. One's own beliefs shape one's judgment of the beliefs of others.
 - B. One should strive to rid oneself of all self-deception.
 - C. One is always aware at least to some degree of one's self-delusions.
 - D. One can never conclusively show that another person is deceiving himself.
 - E. One should never interfere in other people's affairs
2. Suppose one knows that a friend is not nearly as physically fit as the friend believes himself to be. According to the passage, one should:
- A. attempt to persuade the friend that he is deceiving himself.
 - B. prevent the friend from engaging in strenuous physical activity.
 - C. disabuse the friend of his belief if his lack of fitness endangers him.
 - D. realize that one may be wrong about the friend's level of physical fitness.
 - E. tell the friend frankly on his face that he is wrong in his belief
3. Based on the information in the passage, the author believes that someone with very unorthodox views of the human psyche is:
- A. probably suffering from harmless self-deception.
 - B. acting as irrationally as an alcoholic or an anorexic.
 - C. likely to perceive differing views as self-delusional.
 - D. unable to establish the presence of self-delusion in others.
 - E. in need of psychiatric help

SET 90

CONNECT | ASPIRE | TRANSFORM

In Manhattan, the beauty of the night sky is only a faded metaphor, the shopworn verse of an outdated love song. The stars shine no brighter at midnight in midtown than the ones depicted on the time-dimmed ceiling of the waiting room at Grand Central Terminal. The eternal orange glow of the city lights leaves only the faintest hints of the blackness beyond. And when the sky is truly clear and the clouds do not reflect this amber aura, the brightness of the city environs constrict the pupils so much that only the moon can be seen on most evenings. But over the last few weeks it has been possible, even in Manhattan, to watch the evening star—Venus—descending in the west, presenting her orbit, edgewise, to viewers on Earth. Venus is the luminous body hanging over New Jersey to the west in the early evening. In spite of the fact that it emanates no light of its own—only reflecting light from its neighbour and provider, the sun—it is brighter than any heavenly object visible from Earth except the sun and the moon. For the moment, Venus becomes apparent at twilight, about a third of the way up the western sky, and it sets around 11. Every night people go to bed wondering what strangely bright star that is. To

those who live in New York City, it may be the only star they see when trapped on this tiny little island. Whatever the case, in the morning no one remembers that luminous body any longer. To say, as one must, that Venus is not a star but a planet seems ungrateful, almost pedantic. Astronomers might have us know that this distinction is not a mere splitting of hairs, but the most basic of divisions, not unlike that of plants and animals. Be that as it may, it is the kind of technicality the English essayist Charles Lamb had in mind when defending the generosity of his personal ignorance almost 200 years ago.

—I guess at Venus,|| he wrote, —only by her brightness.|| Lamb was no Copernican, and neither are most of us. We are little Ptolemies every one. The sun rises and sets upon us. When one lies upon a meadow late at night, etherized by the fullness of the sky, it is all one can do to imagine the simplest of celestial motions—the pivoting of constellations around the North Star. To impart to each point of light the motions that are proper to it—to do the unimaginable calculus of all those interfering rotations, those intersecting gravities—is simply impossible. It is easier to imagine that one is staring at the ceiling of a celestial waiting room, forever spinning around and around above our heads.

But at the moment, one can almost picture the motion of Venus in its orbit, as if one were looking at a diagram of the solar system. Imagine a line between the sun, at sunset, and Venus, glittering high above the horizon. That, roughly speaking, is the path of the Venusian orbit. When Venus moves toward Earth, as it is doing now, it is the evening star, and when it moves away from Earth, it is the morning star. Even this, to some, might seem like a stretch of the abilities of conceptualization, but it is worth the challenge. For if one can muddle through this mental errand for a moment, it will become clear that a change is about to take place. The moment of transition will occur on June 10, when Venus passes between the sun and Earth. As May wears on, Venus will appear nearer and nearer the sun, until the planet is engulfed by twilight. Venus will come back into view, at dawn, sometime in late July.

For now, the evening star—Hesperus, as it was anciently known—is a steadily waning crescent, no matter how star-like or globular its light appears. It will not return to its present position until sometime in December 1997. And who knows where we will be by then? Surely someone, but not me, not one of the little Ptolemies, that stares up into the night sky and sees a most beautiful display, arranged every night for his personal enjoyment.

1. Which of the following would support the author's phrase, —We are little Ptolemies|| (line 29)?

- A. Most people visualize the night sky from a geocentric point of view and in this way are unable to understand the complex paths of the numerous celestial motions in space.
- B. Most people are not as knowledgeable about space as Copernicus or Ptolemy and for them, it is impossible to understand the complexities of numerous celestial motions in space.
- C. Those who have studied astronomy are the ones most likely to understand the complexities of numerous celestial motions in space.

D. Those who are aware that Venus is a planet and not a star are still likely to refer to Venus as a star because of its beauty and resemblance to a star in the night sky.

E. Those who are confused as to whether Venus is a planet or a star would do well to read the works of Ptolemy

2. Taking into account all the points made within the context of the passage, the author would most likely support which of the following statements?

A. Venus can be observed in the sky only once every several years and only between May and late July.

B. Venus may be observed first in the western sky and then in the eastern sky between May and late July.

C. Without the astronomical skills of Copernicus, those on Earth are unable to comprehend Venus' orbit even though they may identify it by its brightness.

D. Environmental and clean-up efforts should be made in Manhattan so that Venus and the other wonders of the night sky are again visible to those that reside there.

E. Those who think Venus is a star should be educated as to why it is not so.

3. According to information given within the context of the passage, Hesperus is known as the evening star for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

A. as Hesperus passes between the sun and Earth, it is globular in form and appears star-like.

B. until June 10, Hesperus can only be seen at twilight until about eleven o'clock at night.

C. Hesperus' path toward Earth can be observed only in the evening as it descends in the western sky.

D. except for the sun and the moon, Hesperus is sometimes the brightest object visible from Earth during the early evening.

E. Hesperus is the brightest of all the nine planets and almost as bright as a star.

SET 91

I eschew the notion of racial kinship. I do so in order to be free to claim what the distinguished political theorist Michael Sandel labels —the unencumbered self. The unencumbered self is free and independent,—unencumbered by aims and attachments it does not choose for itself, Sandel writes. —Freed from the sanctions of custom and tradition and inherited status, unbound by moral ties antecedent to choice, the self is installed as sovereign, cast as the author of the only obligations that constrain. Sandel believes that the unencumbered self is an illusion and that the yearning for it is a manifestation of a shallow liberalism that —cannot account for certain moral and political obligations that we commonly recognize, even prize—obligations of solidarity, religious

duties, and other moral ties that may claim us for reasons unrelated to a choice,|| which are —indispensable aspects of our moral and political experience.||

Sandel’s objection to those who, like me, seek the unencumbered self is that they fail to appreciate loyalties that should be accorded moral force partly because they influence our identity, such that living by these attachments —is inseparable from understanding ourselves as the particular persons we are—as members of this family or city or nation or people, as bearers of that history, as citizens of this republic.|| There is an important virtue in this assertion of the value of black life. It combats

something still eminently in need of challenge: the assumption that because of their race black people are stupid, ugly, and low, and that because of their race white people are smart, beautiful, and righteous.

But within some of the forms that this assertiveness has taken are important vices—including the belief that because of racial kinship blacks ought to value blacks more highly than others. I shun racial pride because of my conception of what should properly be the object of pride for an individual: something that he or she has accomplished. I cannot feel pride in some state of affairs that is independent of my contribution to it. The colour of my skin, the width of my nose, the texture of my hair, and the various other signs that prompt people to label me black constitute such a state of affairs. I did not achieve my racial designation. It was something I inherited—like my creed and socio-economic starting place and sex—and therefore something I should not be credited with.

In taking this position I follow Frederick Douglass, the great nineteenth-century reformer, who declared that —the only excuse for pride in individuals is in the fact of their own achievements.|| I admire Sandel’s work and have learned much from it. But a major weakness in it is a conflation of —is|| and —ought.|| Sandel privileges what exists and has existed so much that his deference to tradition lapses into historical determinism. He faults the model of the unencumbered self because, he says, it cannot account for feelings of solidarity and loyalty that most people have not chosen to impose upon themselves but that they cherish nonetheless. This represents a fault, however, only if we believe that the unchosen attachments Sandel celebrates should be accorded moral weight. I am not prepared to do that simply on the basis that such attachments exist, have long existed, and are passionately felt. Feelings of primordial attachment often represent mere prejudice or superstition, a hangover of the childhood socialization from which many people never recover.

1. With an eye towards the passage as a whole, which of the following represents the author’s primary focus?

A. Identity formation as self-definition according to family, history, and culture, or as self-definition according to independent accomplishment

B. The individual, unencumbered self and the validity of Michael Sandel’s position on this type of identity

- C. Racial kinship and how its rejection results in accomplishment
 - D. Individual versus group consciousness
 - E. A critique of the encumbered and the unencumbered self
2. Through his discussion of the works and beliefs of Michael Sandel, the author suggests all of the following characteristics of the encumbered self EXCEPT:
- A. it maintains many of the interpersonal connections established in childhood.
 - B. it is influenced by history.
 - C. it is the product of independent accomplishment.
 - D. it is manifested in those who embrace racial kinship.
 - E. it is neither free nor independent
3. Which of the following might the author find antithetical to his stance on identity, racial kinship, and racial pride?
- A. The right of every student to equal treatment by professors and teachers
 - B. The Million Man March, in which 500,000 African-American men gathered for a demonstration of racial solidarity in Washington, DC in 1995
 - C. The stance of public municipal hospital emergency rooms to provide all citizens with healthcare regardless of whether or not they are indigent
 - D. The recognition of Elijah Lovejoy, a white man murdered in the early nineteenth century for supporting the abolition of slavery
 - E. Employees of a company protesting against the retrenchment of a large number of workers by the company.

CONNECT | ASPIRE | TRANSFORM

SET 92

Later Maya occupations of the Yucatan Peninsula site called Colha have undergone excavation since 1979. In 1993, researchers made the first systematic effort to document a pre-ceramic presence at the tropical, forested location. Early Colha farmers inhabited the area in two phases. There are stone tools in deeper soil layers dating from 2500 B.C. to 1700 B.C., based on radiocarbon age estimates of accompanying charcoal bits. Comparable dates come from an adjacent swamp, where pollen analysis documents forest clearance by 2500 B.C. The pollen provides evidence for the existence of several cultivated crops soon thereafter, mainly corn and manioc, a starchy plant. From about 1400 B.C. to 1000 B.C., Colha residents made foot-shaped stone tools that were chipped and sharpened on one side. Preliminary scanning electron microscope analysis of polish on these tools suggests that inhabitants used them to cut away vegetation after controlled burning of trees, and, perhaps, also to dig.

An example of the same tool, known as a constricted uniface, also emerged last year at Pulltrouser Swamp, a Maya site 20 miles northwest of Colha with a preliminary radiocarbon date of 1300 B.C. to 1000 B.C. for the artefact. Its unusual design led researchers to suspect that Colha might have harboured an extremely early Maya population. Another sharpened stone point retrieved at Pulltrouser Swamp dates to between 2500 B.C. and 2000 B.C. Several other sites in Belize have yielded constricted unifactes, but archaeologists have been unsure of their ages and origins.

Techniques used to manufacture constricted unifactes show gradual refinement and modification in stone tools of Colha residents living after 1000 B.C. Continuity in stone tool design and manufacture suggests that pre-ceramic Maya inhabited Colha, rather than non-Maya peoples who migrated to the area and later left or were incorporated into Maya villages.

—None of us had any reason to suppose that Colha would produce a pre-ceramic Maya occupation,|| remarks the director of excavations at Cuella, a Maya site that dates to about 1000 B.C. —This is a bit of archaeological serendipity.|| This is evidence of the earliest known Maya, who cleared and farmed land bordering swamps by 2,500 B.C. The earliest Central American farmers probably settled at the edges of swampland that they had cleared and cultivated. Excavations of pre-ceramic Colha so far have focused on quarry and field areas. However, some pottery may still show up in early residential structures.

1. The recent findings presented by the author in the passage provide new insight into Mayan civilization because:

- A. Mayans may have settled extensively throughout the Yucatan peninsula.
- B. ceramic pottery may have been used by the Mayans.
- C. Mayans may have settled in regions much earlier than previously thought.
- D. stone tools were never used by the Mayans.
- E. Mayans may actually be linked to Red Indians

2. In the context of the passage, the author quotes the use of the term—archaeological serendipity|| (line 33) to refer to:

- A. the discovery of stone tools.
- B. the unexpected findings that gave researchers a new understanding of ancient settlements.
- C. the method used by archaeologists to excavate ancient civilizations.
- D. the Mayan's ability to work with their environment.
- E. the possibility that Mayans may actually have used tools made of ceramics

3. According to the information presented by the author in the passage, analysis of the stone tools retrieved from Colha led researchers to believe all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. a population of pre-ceramic Mayans existed who used and designed stone tools.
- B. Mayans had settlements prior to 1000 B.C.

- C. non-Maya peoples inhabited the area before the Mayans migrated and took over.
- D. the tools underwent various stages of development.
- E. tools used by the Mayans were not only restricted to ceramic material

SET 93

Those amused by all the evidence of gullibility should remember the Cardiff Giant. In 1868, in upstate New York, what seemed to be the remnants of a gigantic human being were unearthed. Thousands came to see it at a dollar a view. The director of the New York State Museum called it —the most remarkable object yet brought to light in this country. The first human had been found and was American. The Giant was in fact a badly made gypsum statue, aged with ink, sand, and acid.

Britain has just completed a Research Assessment Exercise in which ten thousand scientists were graded by their supposed peers. A low score means no more money, a high one an extra slice of cake. Its results were predictable. Those who have get more; those who have not get nothing.

Expect a wave of fraud inquiries the next time the government inspectors come round. The deceptions will be less fun to unravel than was Piltdown since those who commit them are making pathetic efforts to save a career rather than grandiose attempts at fame. There is, certainly, some dishonesty. Perhaps there is more than there was. It can be blamed on the intrusion into the laboratory of the moral of the marketplace. What to accept about the past is, too often, a matter of the spirit of the time. The first human fossil, Neanderthal Man, was, in 1856, dismissed as the remains of a soldier who had crept into a cave and died during Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. A society later entranced by evolution was not yet ready to believe even genuine evidence. As soon as it was, though, the bones brought a political message. The delighted Germans upon whose territory Neanderthal Man was found ascribed his prominent brow ridges to a habit of frowning while deep in Teutonic thought. Science is the easiest place for a villain to

make a living. It is not at all like working in a bank: far from the meticulous process of cross-checking that is its public image, science is a profession that depends uniquely on faith. Nearly all results are accepted and the question of audit scarcely arises. Usually a fraud is safe enough. More than half of all scientific papers are never referred to again, even by their authors. No doubt there lurk in that academic undergrowth great monsters of deceit. Most, though, have done no harm apart from unmerited tenure for their begetters. Why bother to transplant skin from a black to a white mouse when you can get the same effect with a felt-tip pen? Why not claim that intestinal worms cause cancer (a Nobel Prize was won for that) or that water retains a memory of the substances once dissolved in it

even when diluted a billion times? Checking the scientific books is a task as joyless as accountancy. Nowadays, though, the clerks have taken over. There is a new demand for double-entry bookkeeping.

Some years ago the U.S. Congress set up the Office of Research Integrity to check a supposed crisis of scientific cheating. Its credentials were dubious, but the inquisitors entangled many scientists in a web of innuendo. More than a hundred fell into its clutches. Nearly all were found innocent but many had their careers damaged. Scientific fraud is quite extraordinarily rare. The reason is simple. Science is a card game against Nature, the ultimate opponent. The hope is to deduce the hand she holds from the few clues she is willing to disclose. It is possible to win every time by faking one's own cards, but that removes the whole point of playing the game.

1. Through his repeated references to banking and accountancy, the author of this passage demonstrates his belief that:

- A. scientists are becoming more like accountants.
- B. scientists are too eager for government grants.
- C. science thrives where there is mutual trust.
- D. science thrives with constant external scrutiny.
- E. banking and accountancy are the only noble professions

2. Several years ago two professors from Utah claimed to have fused atomic nuclei in a test-tube. They received worldwide attention for a few weeks. According to the author, all of the following may have motivated their —cold fusion|| lie EXCEPT:

- A. their need for grant money
- B. their contempt for oversight bureaucracies
- C. their desire for international recognition
- D. their attempt to protect their job security
- E. their lack of finances

3. Which of the following statements is best inferred from the author's observation that one should —expect a wave of fraud inquiries the next time the government inspectors come round|| ?

- A. Government inspectors tend to be like inquisitors and entangle scientists in a web of suspicion.
- B. A new oversight policy is likely to reduce the amount of scientific fraud in Britain.
- C. Scientists who receive low scores in the Research Assessment Exercise are no less competent than those who receive high scores.
- D. Scientists who receive low scores in the Research Assessment Exercise are under pressure to produce interesting research.
- E. Government inspectors are corrupt and can be handled by offering a bribe

SET 94

Boccaccio's *donnée* is of an upper-class milieu where girls and young men can meet socially at ease and move—thanks to wealth—out of plague-stricken Florence. In fact, it daringly reverses the standard form of morality, well summed up nearly contemporaneously by Traini's famous Triumph of Death fresco in the Campo Santo at Pisa. There, an upper-class, amorous, hedonistic group of young people is depicted as doomed to die. Boccaccio's group consists very much of stylish survivors.

The code of behaviour they assume and also promulgate is impressively liberal, civilized and unprudish. Seven girls who have met by chance at Mass at Santa Maria Novella plan their adventure and then

co-opt three young men who happen to enter the church. The three are already known to them, but it is the girls who take the initiative, in a tactful, well-bred way, making it clear from the start that this is no

invitation to rape. One has only to try to imagine Victorian girls—in fiction or in fact—behaving with such a degree of sophistication to see that society by no means advances century by century. Boccaccio is a highly complex personality who, like many another writer, may have felt that his most famous work was not his best. But the *Decameron* became famous early on, and was avidly read and frequently translated throughout Europe.

The *Decameron* is a thoroughly Florentine book and a thoroughly social one, down to its structure. After the poetry of the *Divine Comedy*, it is very much prose, in every way. It glories in being undidactic,

entertaining and openly—though by no means totally—scabrous. Eventually it shocked and frightened its creator, who thus unwittingly or not recognized the force of its literary power. He repented and turned moralist and academic, leaving Florence for the small Tuscan town of Certaldo where he had probably been born and where in 1375 he died. Part of his religious repentance was perhaps expressed by commissioning two altarpieces (sadly, not extant) for a local church. Whatever the medievalism enshrined in the *Divine Comedy*, the *Decameron* speaks for a robustly changed, relaxed vision, one set firmly upon earth. It is the opposite of lonely and ecstatic. It is a vision closer to that of *Canterbury Tales* than to the spiritual one of *Piers Plowman*. It has female protagonists who seem mundane if not precisely modern compared with the real women mystics and saints of central Italy of a few generations before, women whose fierce, intense, sometimes horrifyingly palpable and semi-erotic visions read like real-life cantos from Dante's poem. No doubt Boccaccio has idealized a little, but he puts forward a calm, sane case for freedom and humour and good manners between the sexes which, however palely, foreshadows the Shakespearean world of Beatrice and Benedick.

The theme of the stories his group exchange is human behaviour—often as it is manifested under the pressure of lust or love. But the group is also shown indulging in chess and music and dancing (even bathing though separated by sex). The ladies frequently laugh and occasionally blush, while never losing their self-possession and their implicit command of the situation. That the diversions of the Decameron are set brightly against the gruesome darkness of the Black Death is effective and also realistic. The plague is seen working psychologically as well as physically, horribly corrupting manners and morals, in addition to destroying life. Diversion and escape seem not frivolous but prudent, especially when provided by a pleasantly sited, well-stocked villa outside Florence, with amenities that extend to agreeable pictures in its rooms.

1. Which of the following statements best summarizes the author's opinion in the passage regarding Boccaccio's view of his own work?
 - A. Boccaccio held more regard for the Decameron than for his later works.
 - B. Boccaccio was later dismayed but nonetheless convinced by the literary power of the Decameron.
 - C. Boccaccio felt that Dante was a literary figure worthy of high regard.
 - D. Boccaccio was heartened that the Decameron was avidly read and translated.
 - E. Boccaccio was overly critical of his own work
2. According to the author, the Decameron differs markedly from its Italian predecessor The Divine Comedy. From the information presented in the passage, which of the following statements can the reader NOT assume about The Divine Comedy?
 - A. It is written in poetic verse.
 - B. It is set in Florence.
 - C. It is written in a didactic style.
 - D. It has a tendency to be tedious.
 - E. It was actually not humorous in content
3. The contrast of Boccaccio's heroines to Victorian girls is noted in paragraph 2 to support all of the following conclusions EXCEPT:
 - A. an age of liberalism of thought and action went into decline with the Victorian era.
 - B. society advances in a logical progression from century to century.
 - C. Boccaccio's heroines display a seemingly anachronistic amount of courage and practicality.
 - D. the Decameron's sophisticated interaction between the sexes foreshadowed that of Shakespeare's plays.
 - E. advances in society can happen in a random manner

SET 95

The term "editor" covers a number of functions ranging from one who makes acceptance decisions or is responsible for commissioning and organizing a publishing program; to someone internal who deals with the production process (production editor) or is responsible for copy-editing typescript and/or electronic manuscripts. Most copy-editors of literature consider it their main duty to present the text as the writer intended. As Thomas McCormack says, —the primary rule of editing is, first do no harm.|| This sounds simple, but aside from the question of whether the author's intentions can ever be known, it is not necessarily clear what is actually intended. The actual cases are so diverse that any singular maxim probably does more harm than good. Circumstances abound in which pressure has been applied to authors by their editors to alter their work. The publisher of the first edition of *The Red Badge of Courage* moderated Stephen Crane's uncompromising depiction of the horrors of war. The publisher of the first edition of *Women in Love* toned down much of the explicit nature of D.H.

Lawrence's sexual passages. In both cases, the changes were —authorized|| insofar as the authors accepted them. But then, on the other hand, what other option did they face except not seeing their work published at all. Can this situation be construed as the authors' —free|| acceptance of the editorial alterations, and do the author's intentions endure?

More recently, there has arisen a trend in editing that is well illustrated by the declaration adopted in 1992 by the Board of Directors of the Association of American University Presses: —Books...should also be at the forefront in recognizing how language encodes prejudice. They should also be agents for change and the redress of past mistakes.|| This —politically correct|| movement seeks to eliminate un-intended perpetuation of prejudices in literature, but with obvious, inherent dangers and difficulties.

Not all difficult problems for editors are caused by moral, political, ethical or even marketing issues. Punctuation, mainly thought of as part of an author's individual style, is not usually considered controversial. In spite—and partly because—of this, punctuation is what publishers traditionally feel most free to alter as mere, neutral —correction|| (a gross example is the unskilled and unnecessary editing of Emily Dickinson's eccentric, but eloquent, punctuation in early editions of her works).

First editions in particular tend to present the publisher's —house style rather than the author's own punctuation. The obvious course for an editor might be to return to the author's manuscript wherever possible.

But publishing-house re-punctuation is so routine that many authors have actually counted on it for the correct punctuation of their work; in such cases, the manuscript would contain punctuation (or a lack thereof) that the author never expected to see reproduced in print. *Jane Eyre* provides an interesting quandary for an editor. We have Charlotte Brontë's original manuscript. We also have a letter from Brontë to her publisher, thanking him for correcting her punctuation. Which punctuation is more authentically —Brontëan||: Brontë's own, or that which Brontë explicitly preferred to her own?

The thorniest situation of all, perhaps, involves authorial revisions made long after publication. W.H. Auden, in subsequent editions of his work, altered his own earlier poems to accord with his later political and religious opinions. One fancies that the young Auden would have been furious at the old Auden's liberties. Yet both are Auden—which has the greater authority?

1. Which of the following can be inferred about the text of *Jane Eyre* from the passage?

- A. Following the punctuation of the manuscript would make the book more difficult to read.
- B. The punctuation of the first edition misrepresents the intentions of the author.
- C. Bronte made a mistake by allowing her publisher to correct her punctuation.
- D. Bronte requested that the publisher make corrections to her punctuation.
- E. Bronte was not very good with punctuation

2. Based on information in the passage, which of the following new discoveries would potentially be a legitimate basis for a new edition of a literary work?

- I. An author's original manuscript
 - II. A first edition incorporating the publisher's revisions
 - III. A second edition thoroughly emended by the author
- A. I only
 - B. III only
 - C. I and II only
 - D. I and III only
 - E. I, II and III

3. Based on the information given in the passage, which of the following situations would the author probably consider the most difficult decision for an editor?

- A. Pope rewrote *The Dunciad*, directing the satire against a completely different person.
- B. Dickens changed the ending of *Great Expectations* at a friend's suggestion before its publication in book form.
- C. Whitman printed *Leaves of Grass* himself and continued to produce new, expanded editions for almost 40 years.
- D. James Joyce's poor eyesight made it difficult for him to proofread his manuscripts.
- E. Shakespeare's works that had been edited by Thomas Bowdler to make it more acceptable to families

SET 96

In the 1930s the Payne Foundation funded studies attributing juvenile crime to movie violence, complete with testimonials of youthful offenders that they had gotten larcenous ideas from the silver screen. Legions of censors from the Hays Office monitored Hollywood output to make sure that, at the least, crime didn't pay. In the 1950s, Dr. Frederic Wertham made a name for himself by attributing all manner of delinquencies to the mayhem depicted in comic books. If today's censorious forces smell smoke, it is not in the absence of fire. In recent years, market forces have driven screen violence to an amazing pitch. As the movies lost much of their audience—especially adults—to television, the studios learned that the way to make their killing, so to speak, was to offer on big screens what the networks would not permit on the small. Thus, decades ago the —action movie— a euphemism for, among other things, grisly violence— aimed to attract the teenagers who were the demographic category most eager to flee the family room.

Aiming to recoup losses and better compete with cable, television programmers struck back; the networks lowered their censorship standards and pruned their —standards and practices— staffs; the deregulatory Federal Communications Commission clammed up; and the local news fell all over itself cramming snippets of gore between commercials.

There are indeed reasons to attribute violence to the media, but the links are weaker than recent headlines would have one believe. The attempt to demonize the media distracts attention from the real causes of—and the serious remedies for—the epidemic of violence. The question the liberal crusaders fail to address is not whether these images are wholesome but just how much real-world violence can be blamed on the media. Assume, for the sake of argument, that every copycat crime reported in the media can plausibly be traced to television and movies. Let us make an exceedingly high estimate that the resulting carnage results in 100 deaths per year that would otherwise not have taken place. These would amount to 0.28 percent of the total of 36,000 murders accidents, and suicides committed by gunshot in the United States in 1992.

That media violence contributes to a climate in which violence is legitimate—and there can be no doubt of this—does not make it an urgent social problem. Violence on the screens, however loathsome, does not make a significant contribution to violence on the streets. Images don't spill blood. Rage, equipped with guns, does. Desperation does. Revenge does. As liberals say, the drug trade does; poverty does; unemployment does. It seems likely that a given percent increase in decently paying jobs will save thousands of times more lives than the same percent decrease in media bang-bang. And once in a while—meaning far too often—some grotesque images inspire emulation.

1. The passage suggests that having more stringent controls on media violence would NOT have a great effect on the death rate because:

- A. the numbers of deaths resulting from so-called —copycat|| acts of violence composes only a small portion of violent deaths each year.
- B. the number of deaths resulting from so-called —copycat|| acts of violence would remain unchanged nonetheless.
- C. networks and film studios lack the personnel to enforce any new regulation.
- D. there exists no definite link between media violence and actual violence.
- E. very few people watch television these days

2. If delivered in a paper that sought to undermine the points of this passage, which of the following statements, if true, would most seriously weaken the passage's central argument?

- A. The number of violent acts depicted in the media has remained more or less constant for the past decade.
- B. A Canadian study reported a sixteen-percent increase in violent crimes after exposure to television and film episodes in which violent acts were depicted.
- C. Politicians and celebrities are assisting effectively in diminishing violence.
- D. Films belonging to the —action|| genre have found little acceptance at the box office
- E. Children become more violent after playing violent video games

3. The broadcast networks have recently proposed a system of rating program content, similar to those ratings in the film industry. Which of the following best characterizes the relevance of this statement?

- A. The statement acknowledges that the networks have taken little responsibility in patrolling the content of their programming.
- B. The statement implies that those who speak out against media violence have had significant success in convincing the networks to enforce stricter content standards.
- C. The statement suggests that some convincing evidence supporting a stronger link between media violence and violent acts has been found.
- D. The statement suggests that networks will decrease the amount of shows that contain violent content.
- E. The statement has no relevance to the argument in the passage

SET 97

Lee Bollinger, rejecting traditional models of the defense of free speech as inadequate, defends it with a model designed to take into account changes in the function of speech attributable to the emergence of a society marked by stability and widespread consensus on essential values. This new, —self-restraint model|| justifies free speech from a different perspective. Although staunchly supporting free speech, the self-restraint model inverts the relationship between speech and tolerance. Under traditional models, the value of tolerance is subordinated to the value of speech. The self-restraint model, however, often subordinates the value of speech to that of tolerance. Traditional justifications of the free speech principle originated in the belief that speech is entitled to greater tolerance than other kinds of activity.

A review of the traditional justifications reveals two distinct models of explanation. Although both these models link the need to protect speech to its inherent value, they agree on little else. According to the classical model, freedom of speech serves an indispensable function in democratic self-government. Meiklejohn uses the traditional New England town meeting as a paradigm for a self-governing society.

From this perspective, the free speech principle need only protect political speech—the facts, theories, and opinions relating to any issue on which the citizens must vote. Meiklejohn insists that even extremist views cannot be withheld from voting citizens, if these views bear on any public issue. Protection of free speech, including extremist political speech, serves the collective interests of a self-governing society, made up of all rational, equal, and fully participating citizens. Predicated on the belief

that speech itself is valuable, this theory ascribes positive value to a very broad range of speech, including any that may be offensive to many people.

In contrast to the serene and optimistic, the fortress model is built on a foundation of pessimism, individualism, relativism, and self-doubt. According to Holmes, speech represents not so much a free marketplace of ideas as a kind of —counsel of despair.|| Freedom of speech is necessary to the discovery of truth; but, although any belief held by an individual is ultimately likely to prove false, individuals tend to feel certain about their beliefs and consequently justified in requiring others to conform. From Holmes' perspective, the government and any majority of the people pose a great danger of intolerance. In order to protect speech from the natural tendency to censor nonconforming views, the fortress model prescribes overprotection of speech. This strategy establishes a broad "buffer zone" that encompasses extremist speech because its protection substantially diminishes the probability that inherently valuable speech will be suppressed. Even if speech is so extreme that it cannot seriously be considered to contribute to the discovery of truth—like the most extreme views propounded by the Nazis—it still ought not to be censored, for once unleashed censorship cannot be reasonably expected to remain confined to worthless views.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that speech is viewed as a fundamental value in the:
 - I. classical model.
 - II. fortress model.
 - III. self-restraint model.
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II and III
 - E. I and III only

2. Turning an eye to the greater structure of the passage, which of the following best describes the function of the last three paragraphs of the passage?
 - A. The author describes two theories and links each to the historical situation in which it was proposed.
 - B. The author refers to a traditional way of viewing a question and examines two contrasting approaches that spring from that view.
 - C. The author establishes contrasts between two approaches to a question and then explores their points of agreement.
 - D. The author discusses two theories and the opposed conclusions that follow from them.
 - E. The author reconciles two competing theories for a particular phenomenon

3. The author indicates that Meiklejohn's and Holmes' understanding of free speech is similar in that both:
 - A. believe that free speech ultimately leads to the discovery of truth.
 - B. favour extending the right of speech to those who express extremist doctrines.
 - C. consider that censorship involves the suppression of valuable speech.
 - D. justify free speech by referring to the citizen's right to be informed of all views relevant to public issues.
 - E. are against blindly supporting free speech

SET 98

Because it impinges upon so much—from bilingual education, political correctness, and Afro-centred curricula, to affirmative action and feminism—the current discussion on multiculturalism is essential to understanding Western academic culture today. Charles Taylor's account of the development of multiculturalism out of classical liberalism traces it through changing conceptions of what he terms "the politics of recognition."

Deft as his historical account may be, any analysis of the motivations for multiculturalism solely in terms of —recognition|| must remain fundamentally incomplete. In his analysis are two central demands for recognition underlying classical liberal thought: the demand for the equal recognition of human dignity, and for recognition and respect of all human beings as independent, self-defining individuals. Multiculturalism, according to Taylor, rejects both of these ideals and their political application in an official —difference-blind|| law (which focuses on what is the same in us all). Instead, it embraces laws and public institutions that recognize and even foster particularity—that cater to the well-being of specific groups. These two modes of politics, then, both having come to be based on the notion of equal respect, come into conflict.

Taylor acknowledges that it can be viewed as a betrayal of the liberal ideal of equality when the multiculturalist calls for a recognition of difference rather than similarity, and seeks special treatment for certain groups—such as aboriginal hunting privileges or the "distinct society" of Quebec. However, he plausibly argues that to recognize only sameness is to fail to recognize much that is necessary for real —recognition||, since we are all cultured individuals with personal histories and community ties. Still, Taylor does not stray far from classical liberalism, insisting that multiculturalism be able to —offer adequate safeguards for fundamental rights.||

The more extreme forms of multiculturalism, which Taylor disavows, commit the crucial error of reducing all ethical and normative standards to mere instruments of power, because in doing so any distinctly moral arguments for these positions become absurd. Though Taylor seems correct to reject this diminution, he's wrong to think that the —recognition model alone can sufficiently account for the demands made by various minority groups for both the promotion of discrete cultural identities and the transformation of the dominant culture. For what many in these groups desire is much more than mere recognition or approval: it is the power to more effectively and independently control their own destinies. It's even become common to disdain the respect or solidarity professed by those in the dominant group in an attempt to consolidate separate cultural identities. How Taylor misses this fact is not clear, since even his favourite example of Quebec's distinct society presents a case in which the primary function of the demand for recognition is to acquire the power necessary for those within to maintain, promote and even enforce their way of life. Taylor understands that the Québécois want more than to

merely preserve their culture, or to have others appreciate it. They also want to create a dynamic, autonomous society in which future generations will participate as part of a common project. Unfortunately, he does not consider how this fact undercuts the notion of —recognition||as an adequate lens through which to view their project.

1. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to:

- A. criticize Taylor's definition of liberalism.
- B. define the concept of multiculturalism.
- C. defend an account of the historical development of multiculturalism.
- D. assess the adequacy of a thesis about the nature of multiculturalism.
- E. praise Taylor's definition of multiculturalism

2. The author's two references to the —distinct society|| of Quebec are primarily intended to:

- I. give an example of a multiculturalist demand.
 - II. give an example for which Taylor's analysis is inadequate.
 - III. give an example of a group for which special treatment is sought.
- A. I only
 - B. III only
 - C. I and II only
 - D. I, II, and III
 - E. None of the above

3. Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage about the author's attitude toward the two classical liberal ideals of equality mentioned in the passage?

- A. They are adequate for most contexts in which recognition is demanded.
- B. They do not safeguard fundamental rights for individuals in aboriginal groups.
- C. They reflect a disguised attempt by a privileged group to maintain its power over other groups.
- D. They reflect an impoverished conception of the individual person.
- E. They are vital for the survival of democracy in a country

4. In the context of the passage as whole, the statements made in paragraph 3 can best be characterized as which of the following?

- A. A criticism of an argument is raised, and then shown to be superficial.
- B. A weakness in an argument is revealed, and then developed.
- C. An opinion is related, and then a subsequent position is stated.
- D. A cultural trend is outlined, and then a defense of that trend is given.
- E. A cultural trend is defined and then criticised severely

SET 99

The recognition of exclusive chattels and estate has really harmed and obscured Individualism. It has led Individualism entirely astray. It has made gain, not growth, its aim, so that man has thought that the important thing is to have, and has not come to know that the important thing is to be. The true perfection of man lies, not in what man has, but in what man is. This state has crushed true Individualism, and set up an Individualism that is false. It has debarred one part of the community from being individual by starving them. It has debarred the other part of the community from being individual by putting them on the wrong road and encumbering them. Indeed, so completely has man's personality been absorbed by his trinkets and entanglements that the law has always treated offenses against a man's property with far more severity than offenses against his person. It is clear that no authoritarian socialism will do. For while under the present system a very large number of people can lead lives of a certain amount of freedom and expression and happiness, under an industrial barrack system, or a system of economic tyranny, nobody would be able to have any such freedom at all. It is to be regretted that a portion of our community should be practically in slavery, but to propose to solve the problem by enslaving the entire community is childish. Every man must be left quite free to choose his own work.

No form of compulsion must be exercised over him. If there is, his work will not be good for him, will not be good in itself, and will not be good for others. I hardly think that any socialist, nowadays, would seriously propose that an inspector should call every morning at each house to see that each citizen rose up and did manual labour for eight hours. Humanity has got beyond that stage, and reserves such a form of life for the people whom, in a very arbitrary manner, it chooses to call criminals.

Many of the socialistic views that I have come across seem to me to be tainted with ideas of authority, if not of actual compulsion. Of course, authority and compulsion are out of the question. All association must be quite voluntary. It is only in voluntary associations that man is fine. It may be asked how Individualism, which is now more or less dependent on the existence of private property for its development, will benefit by the abolition of such private property. The answer is very simple. It is true that, under existing conditions, a few men who have had private means of their own, such as Byron, Shelley, Browning, Victor Hugo, Baudelaire, and others, have been able to realize their personality, more or less completely.

Not one of these men ever did a single day's work for hire. They were relieved from poverty. They had an immense advantage. The question is whether it would be for the good of Individualism that such an advantage be taken away. Let us suppose that it is taken away. What happens then to Individualism? How will it benefit? Under the new conditions Individualism will be far freer, far finer, and far more intensified than it is now. I am not talking of the great imaginatively realized Individualism of such poets as I have mentioned, but of the great actual Individualism latent and potential in mankind generally.

1. The author of the passage most likely mentions Byron, Shelly, Browning, Hugo, and Baudelaire in an effort to:
 - A. give examples of the harmful effect of money on Individualism and art.
 - B. call attention to the rarity of artistic genius.
 - C. define what is meant by the phrase —realize their personality||.
 - D. stress the importance of financial independence
 - E. add credibility to his claims

2. Which of the following would the author be most likely to consider an example of —enslaving the entire community||?
 - I. South Africa under apartheid, where rights of citizenship were denied to the Black majority, and granted in full only to the White minority
 - II. Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, where the urban population was forcibly deported to the countryside to perform agricultural labour
 - III. Sweden under the Social Democrats, where all citizens pay high taxes to support extensive social programs
 - A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. I and II
 - D. II and III
 - E. I, II and III

3. Suppose for a moment that Baudelaire was actually not wealthy, and often had to work to earn money. What relevance would this information have to the arguments posed by the author within the passage?
 - A. It would refute the author's claim that artists require independent wealth to create.
 - B. It would refute the author's claim that poets are people who can realize their own personality.
 - C. It would strengthen the author's claim that the acquisition of wealth leads Individualism astray.
 - D. The central thesis of the passage would remain equally valid.
 - E. It would strongly weaken the main argument made by the author in the passage

SET 100

Until the 1970s it was assumed that, despite the very large number of species that appeared during the Cambrian explosion, nearly all fit into the same rather small number of phyla that exist today. Each phylum—a group of organisms with the same basic pattern of organization, such as the radial symmetry of jellyfish and other coelenterates or the segmented structure of worms and other annelids—was seen as evolutionarily stable.

Innumerable individual species have arisen and died out, but development and extinction were assumed to take place within existing phyla; the elimination of entire phyla was thought to be extremely rare. A

diverse group of marine fossils, known collectively as the Problematica, present difficulties for this interpretation. They show patterns of organization so bizarre that it is hard to fit any of them into present-day phyla. They include the banana-shaped Tullimonstrum and the spiked, spiny Hallucigenia, creatures whose very names reflect the classifier's discomfort.

The —Ediacaran fauna,|| which respired, absorbed nutrients, and eliminated wastes directly through their external surfaces, are also included among the Problematica. There was an approach taken by only a few modern multicelled creatures (such as tapeworms) that are otherwise totally unlike them. Several theorists have argued that the Problematica are not just hard to classify—they are evidence that the conventional view of the Cambrian explosion is wrong. They contend that the Cambrian explosion represented the simultaneous appearance of a much larger number of animal phyla than exists today. Each was a separate —experiment|| in basic body design, and the Cambrian seas teemed with many different phyla, or basic body plans, each represented by only a few species. T | ASPIRE | TRANSFORM

Today, the number of phyla has fallen drastically, but each surviving phylum contains a much larger number of species. The Problematica, then, were not unsuccessful variants within present-day phyla; each represented a distinct phylum in its own right. Revisionists contend that the selection process eliminated not only particular unfavourable traits, but entire body plans and approaches to survival. The Ediacaran fauna, for example, represented a particular structural solution to the basic problems of gas and fluid exchange with the environment.

This approach to body engineering was discarded at the same time as the Ediacaran fauna themselves were wiped out; given the improbability of duplicating an entire body plan through chance mutation, it was unlikely that this particular approach would ever be tried again.

Revisionists and conventional theorists agree that modern marine species are products of natural selection. Up until 30 years ago, the pattern of early marine animal evolution seemed to be well established. Most present-day marine animal phyla had appeared during the —Cambrian explosion,|| an extraordinary burgeoning of multicellular life in the warm seas of the Cambrian period, between 570 and 500 million years ago.

1. The description by the author in the third paragraph of how the Ediacaran fauna carried out respiration, absorption, and excretion tends to support the view that the Ediacaran fauna:

- A. were probably not members of any present-day phylum.
- B. had physiological processes different from those of any other known organisms.
- C. could not absorb or excrete fluids.
- D. were members of the same phylum as Tullimonstrum.
- E. were not much dissimilar from other existing fauna

2. The passage implies that conventional and revisionist theorists disagree about all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. the accuracy of the conventional view of early marine evolution.
- B. the probable number of marine animal phyla during the Cambrian period.
- C. the likelihood of entire phyla becoming extinct.
- D. the applicability of the theory of natural selection to the Cambrian period.
- E. the number of species within individual phyla

3. According to the passage, the Problematica are difficult to classify because:

- I. some had unusual shapes.
- II. some of them functioned physiologically differently from modern organisms.
- III. they became extinct at the end of the Cambrian period.

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. I and II only
- D. I and III only
- E. I, II and III

Answers and Explanations:

SET 1

1. C

The second paragraph explains the flight instructor's argument that rewards don't work, but punishment helps to improve performance. The paragraph ends with, "he (Daniel Kahneman) ruminated on this paradox." Then, his explanation is given in the next paragraph. "The answer lies in a phenomenon called regression towards the mean. That is, in any series of random events an extraordinary event is most likely to be followed, purely due to chance, by a more ordinary one." This is then explained with the example of student pilots – that there is no cause-effect or any kind of relation between punishment/reward and performance (except randomness). Options 1, 2 and 4 are thus incorrect because a cause-effect relationship is implied in them. Option 3 states Kahneman's explanation explicitly. Hence the correct answer is option [3].

2. D

Options 2 and 3 are eliminated because they imply a cause effect relationship between screaming/rewarding and improvement in performance whereas the passage shows such an observation is merely coincidence. Option 1 is incorrect because an excellent performance need not always be an aberration, but a result of skill achieved through long periods of practice. Option 4 is correct because the passage states, "The student pilots all had a certain personal ability to fly fighter planes. Raising their skill level involved many factors and required extensive practice, so although their skill was slowly improving through flight training, the change wouldn't be noticeable from one manoeuvre to the next." Hence the correct answer is option [4].

3. B

The definition of regression towards the mean given in the passage is: 'in any series of random events, an extraordinary event is most likely to be followed, purely due to chance, by a more ordinary one'. In option [1], the sudden increase in burglaries could be a purely random event, which would go down to ordinary levels – i.e. regress towards the mean – on its own, so the attribution of the decrease to the increase in policemen is a misunderstanding of a case of regression towards the mean. Similarly, extreme events such as breaking a record for goals scored and a particularly bad migraine in [3] and [4] respectively could simply have regressed to the mean – i.e. the number of goals could have gone down and the migraine would have got better – due to chance, so both [3] and [4] also demonstrate a misunderstanding of a case of regression towards the mean. Only [2] is not necessarily such a case: a scandal would have a clear and sudden negative effect on a politician's popularity, which would not be the result of random chance. Note: there is no series of random events in [2].

4. D

The example of Anne Frank's book is given as a way of showing how intuitions about the possible success of a book (in this case, the publishers' intuitions) are not a good guide to predicting whether or not a book will be successful, which depends considerably on chance. So [4] sums up the point it is meant to prove. [3] may be inferable, but it is not the point of the example. [2], while being good advice for writers, is irrelevant to the issues of chance and intuition that the passage focuses on. Similarly, [1] doesn't keep the bigger picture in mind and doesn't tie up the example to the main idea of the passage.

SET 2

1. B is the correct choice as it is clear from the second paragraph that the United States was more concerned with communism in Latin America which is the political ideology.
2. D is the only logical choice, as according to the third paragraph many Latin Americans regarded the Inter- American Development Bank as economic imperialism.
3. B The fifth paragraph clearly mentions that President Kennedy's alliance for progress was associated with the concept of a marshal plan for Latin America. Thus, the answer is (b).
4. C As is evident from the passage, the US policy towards Latin America had to be more than economic aid alone as Latin Americans would regarded as economic imperialism and nothing else. Thus (c) is the only option that makes sense.
5. B is the only option which can be regarded as according to third paragraph President Eisenhower subsidised not only economic but social and educational progress too.

SET 3

1.A

Option 2 is stated in the second paragraph – where it is stated that in the past few hundred years *average length of life (life expectancy)* has increased – but all the wonders of medicine and public health have not impacted *maximum duration of life (life span)*. This makes option 1 the exception. The end question 'why not?' justifies option 3. Paragraph 4 explains how life span would be affected if senescence was eliminated.

2.D

Options 1, 2, and 3 side-track the question and present facts stated in the passage. They don't sufficiently capture the main idea of the passage. Option 1 is also problematic because 'doomed to ultimate failure' is not something that passage intends to communicate. Option 2 emphasizes the mystery and option 3 emphasize s ageing, hence not complete the theme. Option 4 summarizes the passage well.

3. C

Senescence is explained in the third paragraph. "Technically, we are not really talking about ageing, the process of growing older from birth onwards, but senescence, the process of bodily deterioration that occurs at older ages. Senescence is not a single process but is manifested in an increased susceptibility to many diseases and a decreasing ability to repair damage."

4. C

Senescence in brief is the deterioration of the body leading to death. The capacity of evolutionary processes to do away with this deterioration would prove that evolution could have done away with senescence. Option 1 is contrary to this. Option 2 shows why senescence will not be away with as new bodies can be created more easily. Option 3 shows that nature/evolution has the capability to repair and replace parts – that means has the capacity to do away with senescence. Option 4 does not mean that senescence could be done away with.

SET 4

7. B is the correct option as according to paragraph third the majority of the officials rose through the examination system
8. A is the correct option as according to the passage the statesmen try to modify the traditional society and not create a new one.
9. A is the right option as given in paragraph one as the only common area of agreement between Chinese and Western conservatism is the attempt to conserve or preserve traditions.
10. D is the correct choice as none of the three philosophers given in (a), (b) and (c) have been mentioned in the passage.
11. C is the best option as according to paragraph second the aim of the restoration was to bring about a changed society but based on tradition.
12. C is the correct option as in the first paragraph it is given that Western conservatism had a distrust of Cosmopolitanism.

SET 5

1. D

'Poetry ... of a sort' is the author's answer to the question 'But what will the future bring?' The author returns to this point in the last paragraph, where he states that our past view of the universe was that it was static and eternal. In the distant future (in about two trillion years), the galaxies beyond our local cluster will no longer be visible, and even the evidence that now tells us we live in an expanding universe will have disappeared. So the people of that time would once again mistakenly think that the universe is static and eternal. So [1] is incorrect: our past view will not become correct in the future. It is not that the scientific evidence in the future will support this mistaken view, but rather the lack of evidence will; so [2] is wrong. Option 3 says "current illusions" which is incorrect. The writer does not suggest that our view about the universe currently also is an illusion, so, [3] is not right. Only [4] correctly sums up why the author thinks this mistake will be 'poetic' in a sense.

2. B

Option 1 is incorrect. The passage does not state or imply that the expansion will stop. Option 3 is incorrect because 'ceased to exist' is not supported. Option 4 is incorrect as the cyclic existence is not hinted at in the passage. Hence the correct answer is Option [2].

3. B

Since a major point made in the passage is that space is expanding faster than the speed of light, [1] is wrong. [3] contradicts the explanation of red shifting in paragraph 5: the phenomenon describes wavelengths getting larger not smaller. There is no basis for inferring [4] from the passage. Only [2] is inferable from the passage: according to paragraph 6, "Since the galaxies in our local cluster of galaxies are all bound together by their mutual gravitational attraction, they will not recede ...Galaxies just outside our group are about 1/5000th the distance out to the point... etc".

4. D

Option 1, 2, and 3 contribute to our understanding of the universe as a constantly expanding and accelerating. Whereas the discovery of 'main sequence' stars has nothing to do with our concept of the universe. Hence [4].

SET 6

1. B is the correct option as given in the first paragraph that the Indian constitution is the wordiest of all the national constitutions.

2. C According to the first paragraph Israel does not have a written constitution thus (c) is the correct option.

3. B According to the passage the Presidential cabinet has not been mentioned in the American Constitution. Thus, (b) is the right option.

4. B is the correct option, as can be inferred from the first paragraph that the very new modern constitutions of the recently admitted states have very concise constitutions.

5. B is the right option as it explained in second paragraph that a normative constitutions not only has the status of supreme law but is also fully activated and fully effective. In other words

SET 7

1. C

The passage is precisely about why one loves the music one heard as a teenager. The writer explains the reason why the experience in our youth (w.r.t. music) which will not be replicated in our adult life.

Option 3 describes the same idea. Option 1 is incorrect – the passage is not about attachment. Option 2 is incorrect – other music may be as good as or better than the music we heard in teenage – we just don't love them as much, that's all. Option 4 does not talk about the teenager experience. Hence the correct answer is option [3].

2. C

When the writer refer to his 'own failure of discernment' as a music critic, he is emphasizing the intense impressions that music created in him during his teenage. He explains this phenomenon using psychology and neuroscience. As one matures, one's appreciation of music becomes more intellectual and complex. Hence music fails to evoke strong emotional reaction as it did in our teenage. So the failure is not actually a failure – it is only a less emotional but more intellectual experience. Option 3 explains the above more accurately than any other option. Options 1 and 4 are implicitly contrary to the passage. Since the 'true beauty of music' is vague and is commented on in the passage, option 2 is incorrect.

3. B

Option 1 is not true. The second sentence states the contrary. Option 3 is incorrect. The passage explains the relationship in detail. Option 4 is incorrect. The passage (last paragraph) says our taste doesn't weaken, but mature over time, and it becomes more intellectual. The first paragraph states the connection that 'doesn't weaken as we age'. Hence the correct answer is option [2].

4. D

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 support all the options from 1 to 3. Option 4 is not stated or implied. The writer does not comment on the quality of the music that a teenager loves. The writer explains the processes in the brain when we “grow attached to certain songs.” Why a teenager likes a certain song is definitely related to the quality of the song and the teenager’s preferences. The article does not explain why a particular teenager would prefer jazz over rock, or classical over pop. Hence option 4 is irrelevant to the question. Hence the correct answer is option [4].

5. B

Option 1 does not explain why the songs sound sweeter than what one listens to in adult life. Option 2 explains the imprint – soundtrack to what we feel (emotional aspect) and the stage in our life which is important. Hence 2 is correct. Option 3 is incorrect – the songs don’t express the best experience but are associated emotionally with them. Option 4 is incorrect in ‘emotional upheavals’. The best answer is option [2].

SET 8

1. D The correct choice is (d), as is evidently clear in the first paragraph of Eisaku Sato’s uninterrupted eight years as Prime Minister in the sixties and early seventies (i.e. since the Second World War).

2. B The correct choice is (b), as the passage clearly mentioned in the third paragraph that it was written in 1987. Thus, as he reigned for 61 years, he ascended the throne in 1926.

3. C is the correct option, as is mentioned in the second paragraph that Mr. Tanaka was disgraced on the charge of accepting bribes.

4. B as the correct choice is evidently clear from the first paragraph which mentions Mr. Nakasone bowing out.

SET 9

1. D

The last paragraph of the passage states the answer explicitly. “We should constantly be wary of populism that stifles political pluralism and undermines liberal democratic norms. Political populism is a menace to be avoided at all costs. Economic populism, by contrast, is occasionally necessary. Indeed, at such times, it may be the only way to forestall its much more dangerous political cousin.”

His point of view is that while political populism is to be avoided at all costs, economic populism is necessary at times, and sometimes economic populism may be the only way we can avoid political populism which is dangerous. Thus the answer is option 4.

The fourth paragraph talks about multinational corporations when it states that, ‘Multinational corporations and investors have increasingly shaped the agenda of international trade negotiations, resulting in global regimes that disproportionately benefit capital at the expense of labor’.

However, this domination of multinational corporations has not been compared with the state’s economic populism. Also, it has not been implied that this disproportionate control of corporations is

worse than economic populism. Hence, option 1 is eliminated.

Majoritarianism is a political philosophy or agenda that asserts that a majority (sometimes categorized by religion or some other identifying factor) is entitled to a certain degree of primacy in society. The passage states that ‘popular will allows a majority to ride roughshod over the rights of minorities’. However, it has not been compared with economic populism. Hence, option 2 is incorrect. ‘Religious sectarianism’ is a form of discrimination or hatred arising from attaching inferiority to people belonging to a particular religion. The passage does not dwell on Religious sectarianism. Hence, option 3 is irrelevant.

Hence the answer is option 4.

2. C

The passage makes two major points. One is that political populism in which political leaders – examples given are Putin, Trump, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, and Victor Orban) end up becoming autocrats as they abhor institutional restraints. Hence political populism ought to be avoided at all costs.

The other major point is that while restraints on economic policy may be desirable, economic populism may be desirable under certain circumstances in which relaxing constraints on economic policy and returning policy making autonomy to elected governments (instead of independent central institutions like the Central Bank) may also be desirable. Hence economic populism is not always harmful like political populism. These points are captured in option 3. Option 1 is incorrect. It does not include the point about the desirability of economic populism under circumstances. Eliminate Option 1. Option 2 is incorrect. Similar to option 1 it presents only one point of view, the defense of economic populism is not mentioned. Eliminate Option 2. Option 4 is incorrect. Option 4 highlights only the economists’ view about the need for independent regulatory bodies in an economy. It doesn’t capture the political populism aspect. Eliminate option 4. Hence the correct answer is option 3.

3. A

Option 1 is correct. Stringent patent rules and international investor tribunals are advanced as examples to explain why restraints have to be eased in economic policy. They will help the multinational corporations, and investors at the expense of labor. Since this is an EXCEPT question, retain option 1. Option 2 is incorrect. That political leaders may pursue discretionary monetary policy (to print notes to boost production and employment in the short term before elections) in order to temporarily please the constituency and gain votes is a real danger in an economic policy without the restriction imposed by independent regulatory bodies. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. Option 3 is given as an example of short term measure that a politician might resort to, to win an election. By printing more money to create surprise inflation, the politician might harm the economy in the long run. This is a situation that would justify restrictions. Hence, eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The second half of the third paragraph cites the example of the problem that foreign investors may face global trade rules are not adhered to or changed. After wooing the investors to invest, the government may go back on its promise and create an environment conducive to local industry to favor special interests. This will be protectionism. Such policy making should be restrained. Eliminate option 4.

Hence the correct answer is option 1.

4. A

The first paragraph of the passage states, “Populists abhor restraints on the political executive. Since they claim to represent “the people” writ large, they regard limits on their exercise of power as necessarily undermining the popular will. Such constraints can only serve the “enemies of the people” –

minorities and foreigners or financial elites.

It is the populists' view that their leader represents the will of the people, hence should be given complete freedom without any restraints to impose his/her will on the state. These restraints on the supreme leader will only help the minorities (w.r.t. their civil and political rights), foreigners (with respect to their investments in the economy) and financial elites (against w.r.t their wealth and businesses) – hence these people become enemies of the people at large. In truth, they are not. Hence it is an ironical reference to the misguided belief of the populists that there should be no check on the populist leader.

Hence option 1 is correct.

Option 2 is incorrect because the passage does not imply that minorities 'assert excessive power not commensurate with their numbers'.

Option 3 is likewise incorrect. Though a disapproval is implied, the reference to minorities etc. as enemies of the people is not from the point of view of the suppression of minorities.

Option 4 is contrary to the writer's point of view. He does not believe that minorities etc. do not have any political relevance in a democracy.

5.C

Option 1 is incorrect. The second paragraph almost defines 'discretionary monetary policy' as determined by the push and pull of domestic policy resulting in long term ill-effects. Option 1 which states that it is isolated from such the influence of domestic policies is contrary to the passage. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. In fact, under certain circumstances the writer would prefer economic populism and 'discretionary policy'. Hence it is incorrect to say to say such policy "always" backfires. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is correct. The writer explicitly states in the third paragraph that cure for "surprise inflation" to boost output resorted by the executive as a populist measure finally backfires. And "the solution is an independent central bank, insulated from politics, operating solely on its mandate to maintain price stability." Retain Option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The passage states that discretionary monetary policy undermines sacrifices long term interests for short term interests. Hence option 4 is contrary to the passage. Eliminate option 4. Hence the correct answer is option [3].

SET 10

1. B The correct choice is (b), as is given in the first paragraph that to win elections a party needs votes and constituencies.

2. D is the correct option which can be inferred from the second paragraph, which mentions that Gingrich's 1994 revolution swept into power united behind one comprehensive ideological goal dismantling the welfare state.

3. A is the correct choice, this can be seen in the fourth paragraph where was given that the government shutdown prove the disaster of the Republicans.

4. D is the correct choice, as Newt Gingrich, Pat Buchanan and Bob Dole all three are republicans.

5. B is the correct choice, as the whole passage refers to the Republican party and its follies.

SET 11

1. C

Paragraph 2 states – “That’s essentially what is happening in this country,some of the reasons centrifugal forces may now exceed centripetal: the loss of the common enemies we had in World War II and the Cold War, an increasingly fragmented media, the radicalization of the Republican Party, and a new form of identity politics, especially on campus.” The objective of using the maypole as an example was thus to lead to an understanding of these opposing forces playing out in the political landscape.

Option 1 is incorrect. The example that occurs at the beginning of the essay is not used to literally explain what happens when the centrifugal force exceeds the centripetal force. Reject option 1. Option 2 is incorrect. The maypole example is used as a starting point to explain the ideas of forces that pull things apart and those that bring things together. It is clearly not meant to “resolve” any issues. Option 3 is correct. The maypole example leads to an understanding of how these centrifugal and centripetal forces can be seen to operate in the political lives of human beings. Thus option 3 correctly states that the example is used to correctly explain the current political scenario in which identity politics has overwhelmed the binding force of a sense of common humanity. Retain option 3. Option 4 is incorrect. The example is not meant to literally capture the notions of forces running around a centre point. Hence, [3].

2. A

Option 1 is correct. Refer to paragraph 4: “King was operating when there was high social trust. He could draw on a biblical metaphysic debated over 3,000 years. He could draw on an American civil religion that had been refined over 300 years.” Option 1 refers to this when it talks of ‘Abstract religious notions that have been debated for thousands of years and national identities honed over hundreds of years’. These two aspects are seen as the two “forces of social cohesion” or centripetal forces. This is implied in the next line which says – “Over the past two generations, however, excessive individualism and bad schooling have corroded both of those sources of cohesion”. Option 2 is incorrect. Humanitarian values and individual morality are not referred to in the passage as two centripetal or cohesive forces. Option 3 is incorrect. Democratic and legal institutions are also not stated in the passage as two forces of social cohesion. Option 4 is incorrect. Political identities and recourse to the law are not stated to be centripetal forces in the passage.

3. B

Option 1 is incorrect. The writer states that “The easiest way to do that is to tell a tribal oppressor/oppressed story and build your own innocence on your status as victim. Just about everybody can find a personal victim story”. However, it is incorrect to say that this is the result of a deliberate attempt to radicalize the youth – nothing in the passage can lead to this conclusion. Option 2 is correct. The sixth paragraph states that “....when you take young human beings, whose minds evolved for tribal warfare and us/them thinking, and you fill those minds full of binary dimensions. You tell them that one side in each binary is good and the other is bad. You turn on their ancient tribal circuits, preparing them for battle. Many students find it thrilling; it floods them with a sense of meaning and purpose.” Therefore option 2 is correct when it states that “The youth find it easy to identify with a certain tribe or group as humans have evolved to view things from the perspective of tribalism.”. Option 3 is incorrect. There is no such reference to feelings of inferiority or superiority in the passage. Option 4 is incorrect. The passage states that the minds of youth, that have evolved with tribal instincts, are filled ‘full of

binary dimensions' on campus. It does not state or imply that the youth are only capable of 'seeing situations in a binary form'.

4. B

Option 1 is incorrect. Refer the last paragraph where it states: "The easiest way to do that is to tell a tribal oppressor/oppressed story and build your own innocence on your status as victim. Just about everybody can find a personal victim story. Once you've identified your herd's oppressor — the neoliberal order, the media elite, white males, whatever — your goodness is secure. You have virtue without obligation. Nothing is your fault." The writer sarcastically suggests that one must "build your own innocence on your status as victim". Therefore the person who has virtue without obligation is not actually the innocent victim. Option 2 is correct. As the last paragraph states, the person who has a tribal oppressor/oppressed story to tell, and has identified his own victimhood as well as his herd's oppressor can go ahead and "have virtue without obligation". Option 3 is incorrect. There is no reference to fitting in with those who are better than oneself. Option 4 is incorrect. The passage doesn't imply that the "the person decides to be a victim of circumstances" or that he is then clear about any future course of action.

5. B

Towards the end of the passage the writer states, "In 1995, the French intellectual Pascal Bruckner published "The Temptation of Innocence," in which he argued that excessive individualism paradoxically leads to in-group/out-group tribalism. Modern individualism releases each person from social obligation, but "being guided only by the lantern of his own understanding, the individual loses all assurance of a place, an order, a definition. He may have gained freedom, but he has lost security". Thus, Bruckner concludes that the individual is insecure and from this one can infer that it is the loss of security that pushes him towards tribalism. Option 1 is incorrect. "Conflicting thoughts", as option 1 suggests, are not the reason for the return to tribalism. Option 2 is correct. Because of "the lack of assurance of a place", Bruckner states that while the individual gains freedom, he loses security. And given what is said earlier about the natural urge of humans to identify with a tribe, one can correctly infer that this insecurity acts as a trigger to tribalism in the person who believes in individualism. Option 3 is incorrect. Bruckner is quoted as saying that the individual today "has to sell himself in order to be accepted". However the question as to why the individualist reverts to tribalism is answered by the quote earlier in the passage which explains the individualist's insecurity arising from his reliance only on himself. Thus the reason the individualist moves to tribalism is because of insecurity and not because he has to sell himself as a person. Option 4 is incorrect. The individual is "insecure" because of the absence of a base and not because he is "uncertain of his own individual self".

SET 12

1. C is the only option which is correct as given in the first paragraph is that the only difference between them is their attitude towards change.

2. D According to the passage, all the three are socialists.

3. B is the correct option, as can be seen in the first paragraph that revolutionary socialists propose a central authority and that either the working class or somebody in the behalf should take possession of all the property of the country.

4. A is definitely correct, as the second paragraph clarifies that the second type of socialism i.e. the revolutionary socialists involve many more difficulties than the first one.

5. C is the correct choice, as is given in the second paragraph that both are their characteristics.

SET 13

1. D

Option 1 is incorrect. The writer explains the discovery of large amounts of mercury in the Northern Hemisphere's permafrost and says that it may get released owing to natural thawing – he calls it a vicious cycle. The writer does not attribute the potential release to man-made climate change. His position is that "climate change can make a lot of other environmental issues worse." Option 1 which states 'sooner than expected' and ascribing a direct cause effect relationship between an environmental issue and human activities is not his purpose. Option 2 is incorrect. The option says "hitherto unknown existence" of mercury on the Northern Hemisphere. This distorts the passage and the purpose. The discovery helped the scientist to understand that 'the permafrost held a much greater cache of mercury than thought.' Option 3 is incorrect. Option 3 is too general, though it can apply to the passage. The specific nature of the discovery that has massive implications is not specified in the option. Option 4 is correct. It captures the purpose of the writer in brief. He points out that scientists have only recently realized the extent of mercury in the permafrost in the Northern Hemisphere. And that its potential release owing to natural thawing of the permafrost can become a global problem. And, like many other environmental issues this problem can also be aggravated by human made climate change.

2. C

Option 1 is factually correct. One fourth of the Northern Hemisphere is Permafrost and this permafrost and the active layer together contain as much mercury as all other sources put together – in effect 1/4th of the Northern Hemisphere holds this mercury. Options 2 and 4 are true according the passage. Option 2 is stated in the second paragraph. The researchers found that the vast majority of mercury the permafrost holds came from non-human sources. The cores they examined spanned a time between 22000 and 2400 years ago. So Mercury occurring in the active layer and the permafrost is a naturally occurring phenomenon. Option 3 is factually incorrect. Mercury in the permafrost is locked up in the permafrost and not part of the mercury cycle. Paragraph 4 states "... permafrost is also unique in that its frozen state traps the mercury in the soil, rather than allowing it to be mobile in the environment. ... In the Arctic you're locking in the mercury—it's not reacting with the rest of the world." Option 4 is factually correct. The fourth paragraph explains this cycle. It is only in the permafrost keeps the mercury locked in. At places other than the Arctic, for example, in the Lower 48 US states, soils are hydrologically connected and mercury cycles through. The passage then states that it is a part of the global phenomenon.

3.B

The reason for the worry can be briefly explained this way: A recent research estimated the quantity of mercury held sealed by the permafrost to be massive. As permafrost thaws, this mercury can be potentially released into the environment causing harm to humans and animals. The worry mainly springs from the possibility of the thawing of the arctic permafrost.

Option 1 is incorrect. It is a fact that mercury exists in the Arctic. That it can get converted into harmful forms cannot be worrisome only if it is released into the environment. Option 1 does no indicate nay such possibility. Option 2 is correct. As explained in the passage, the thaw of the Arctic will make the

mercury so far sealed within the permafrost mobile. Its release into the environment has major ramifications. These ramifications are worrisome. Option 3 is incorrect. It talks about the human contribution to the store of mercury. It cannot answer the question why mercury in the Arctic permafrost is worrisome. Option 4 is incorrect. The routine and periodical thaw of the 'active layer' is not advanced as of any major concern in the passage. It is explained as a periodical occurrence and a part of the mercury cycle, hence not worrisome or related to the mercury locked in by the arctic permafrost.

4. A

Option 1 is correct. At the beginning of the passage it is stated that "As Arctic permafrost thaws, it unleashes a vicious cycle—the unfrozen soil releases its carbon reserves that intensify climate change, in turn accelerating the thaw." Thus the permafrost directly contributes to climate change naturally. Option 2 is incorrect. The passage states that the permafrost is predicted to thaw from 30 to 99 % by 2100 – that makes the first part of the option correct, however, in the second last paragraph, Carl Lamborg of University of California expresses the opinion that it is difficult to know whether all of the mercury will be released because of the thaw. Option 3 is incorrect. The passage does not support the inference that the effects of the thaw of the permafrost is felt already. The research appears to be new and the discovery of enormous amounts of mercury locked-in in the permafrost is recent. The research merely states that its thaw "could potentially release toxic metal on the world." Option 4 is incorrect. The mercury held locked-in in the permafrost has no role to play in the mercury cycle. The passage explicitly states in the fourth paragraph that it is not reacting with the rest of the world.

5. B

Options 1, 3 and 4 are explicitly stated in the passage. An explanation of what the permafrost is, can be found in the 4th paragraph. The permafrost is frozen soil, rock or sediment that stays at or below freezing for at least two consecutive years. This makes option 1 correct. Option 3 is stated in the same paragraph that it (permafrost) covers about a quarter of the Northern Hemisphere's landmass. The beginning of paragraph 3 states that Arctic permafrost holds about 793 gigagrams of mercury. This makes option 4 also correct. Option 2 is not correct. The first paragraph states that "As Arctic permafrost thaws, it unleashes a vicious cycle—the unfrozen soil releases its carbon reserves that intensify climate change, in turn accelerating the thaw." The fourth paragraph states that the mercury in the permafrost does not react with the rest of the world.

SET 14

1. A is the correction choice, as has been given in paragraph one that Neil Kinnock was a leader of the Labour Party in 1992.
2. C is the right answer, as according to paragraph fourth the problem was the foreign exchange markets.
3. B is the correct choice, as is given in paragraph five that if the pound was to survive then the interest rate would have to be raised by at least two percent.

4. B is the correct option, as is given in paragraph eight which says that Kinnock had ask Smith to have that preliminary Bank of England meeting without him as he wanted to complete his cabinet appointments and conferred with his own advisers.

5. A is the right choice as paragraph nine says that it was not clear if the pound would be devalued sufficiently, or if other countries would follow the British lead.

SET 15

1. B

Option 1 is incorrect. 3rd paragraph does not narrow down the scope of the passage. Option 2 is correct. Paragraph 1 states that GDP has limitations and there is an opportunity to improve the economic metrics. Paragraphs 2 and 3 provide examples corresponding to the assertion made in paragraph 1. Option 3 is incorrect. Para 3 makes no mention of the most prominent limitation of GDP. Option 4 is incorrect. In context of the passage as a whole, paragraph 3 serves to provide examples of limitations of GDP. The function of paragraph 3 is not to explain the need for quality improvement per se.

2. A

Option 1 is correct. The author states that “The fact that GDP may be a poor measure of well-being ... has long been recognized.” Also, it states that “... in most societies [there] is an increase in inequality ... GDP per capita statistics may not reflect what is happening to most citizens.” This implies that GDP might not capture the growing inequality.” In the 8th paragraph the writer says that “Recent methodological advances have enabled us to assess better what contributes to citizens’ sense of well-being, and to gather the data needed to make such assessments on a regular basis” GDP, by being a false metric in itself may hinder the application of these methodological advances. Option 2 is incorrect. In fact, the author states the opposite that GDP is a poor measure of a nation’s wellbeing. Option 3 is incorrect. The passage does not mention of intrinsic value of goods and services. Option 4 is incorrect. The passage makes no mention of capitalist vs. non-capitalist countries.

3. C

Option 1 is incorrect. The passage states that recent methodological advances demonstrate importance of social connectedness. It is implied that GDP did not factor in social connectedness. Therefore this is not an exception. Option 2 is incorrect. The passage states that “Any good measure ... must also take account of sustainability. ... our national accounts need to reflect the depletion of natural resources and the degradation of our environment.” Option 3 is correct. The passage does not mention whether or not a country’s growing indebtedness is a parameter of GDP. Option 4 is incorrect. Similar to option 2 the need for GDP to take account of depletion of natural resources is mentioned by the author.

4. B

Option 1 is incorrect. The author states that “...many Europeans argued that Europe should adopt US-style capitalism.” The author does not argue for or against it. Option 2 is correct. In paragraph 7, the author states that “before the crisis, when US growth (using standard GDP measures) seemed so much stronger than that of Europe, many Europeans argued that Europe should adopt US-style capitalism. Of course, anyone who wanted to could have seen American households’ growing indebtedness, which would have gone a long way toward correcting the false impression of success given by the GDP statistic.” Hence, the author highlights that limitations of GDP could have been observed by looking at

American households' growing debts." Option 3 is incorrect. The passage mentions that pre-crisis growth of US only "seemed" to be stronger than that of Europe. Rather the author argues that the perceived growth was actually a false impression given by GDP statistics. Option 4 is incorrect. The author does not mention "American households' growing indebtedness" to show the importance of recent methodological advances.

5. A

Option 1 is correct. The passage lists the shortcomings of the GDP and how 'one couldn't reduce everything to a single number GDP.' The last paragraph then states that "the report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress should also provide guidance for creating a broader set of indicators that more accurately capture both well-being and sustainability; and it should provide impetus for improving the ability of GDP and related statistics to assess the performance of the economy and society. Such reforms will help us direct our efforts (and resources) in ways that lead to improvement in both. " Option 2 is incorrect. This point is made in the passage to show the consequences of incorrect inferences made from GDP numbers. It is not the main point of the passage. Option 3 is incorrect. The passage does not suggest ways to improve inferences from GDP numbers; it merely states that inferences from GDP numbers must be improved. Option 4 is incorrect. The passage mentions this point to argue against chasing GDP growth. It is not the primary purpose of the passage.

SET 16

1. D is the right option, as is mentioned in the first paragraph that these subsidies are not reaching the one they are meant for. The economic condition of the country is still poor even after years of subsidies.

2. B Option (b) is the right choice, as throughout the passage the author leads upto the fact that it is self destruction for a government to help people with subsidy.

3. D is the right option as it is clear from the second paragraph which says that most subsidies go to the rich and much of the tax goes indirectly to the poor.

4. C The 2nd paragraph clearly states that inflation (not subsidies) is the most regressive form of taxation.

SET 17

1. A

Option 1 is correct. The author argues for natural method of education i.e. to first observe the world by ourselves and then form general ideas about those observations and against the artificial method.

Option 2 is incorrect. The author mentions that artificial method is contrary to the natural method but it is not the main idea of the passage. Option 3 is incorrect. The author uses this point to argue against the artificial method but it is not the central point of the passage. Option 4 is incorrect. The author again uses this argument against the artificial method of education but it does not convey the main idea of the passage.

2. A

Option 1 is correct. "Artless ignorance" is used in the context of the subsequent sentence i.e. "The reason of this is simply that our head is full of general ideas which we are now trying to turn to some use, but which we hardly ever apply rightly." Option 2 is incorrect. This option is out of context of the passage. Option 3 is incorrect. "Artless ignorance" does not refer to wrong ideas filled into our minds. Option 4 is incorrect. In the context of the passage, "Artless ignorance" does not refer to people with no instructions and their common-sense.

3. B

Option 1 is incorrect. This option is a consequence of education perverting the mind, but is not the reason why education perverts the mind option 2 is correct. Paragraph 2 mentions that "You will be told that the particular observations which go to make these general ideas will come to you later on in the course of experience;...". This is the reason why education perverts the mind. Option 3 & 4 are incorrect. Again like option 1 these are the consequences and not the reason.

SET 18

1. B is the right choice, as the passage is about issueless elections which is given in the last line of the passage.

2. D is the correct choice as Ramakrishna Hegde has not been shown as under scrutiny for alleged corruption in the passage. The 4th para clearly shows that the Prime Minister (P V Narsimha Rao), the opposition's PM candidate and the head of the third force are under investigation.

3. C comes across is the right choice, as is given in the last line of the second paragraph.

4. B As a possible issue of the elections the empowerment of women has not been mentioned in the passage. Thus (b) is the correct option.

SET 19

1. C

The passage starts by claiming that "On every continent mammals on average were a lot larger in the late Pleistocene ..." The second paragraph ties the cause of extinction of these large mammals to human evolution by stating that "large mammals started to die out around the same time as humans first showed up." The next paragraph states that if this extinction trend continues, then modern large mammals will also disappear, and the domestic cow may be the largest mammal alive 200 years from now. The author then explores in detail the link between human activities and the extinction of large species. Later, the passage states that "Large-bodied mammals are especially vulnerable [to extinction] because they reproduce slowly." Thus, the main idea of the passage is that among other reasons human activities accelerate the extinction of large mammals even today.

Option 1 is incorrect. The passage does not suggest whether we must start thinking about minimizing our impact on Earth. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. This option is an exaggeration, we cannot conclude from the passage whether humans or their ancestors deliberately killed huge number of large mammals. Eliminate option 2.

Option 4 is incorrect. This option correctly covers one of the themes of the passage that human activities led to the extinction of large mammals in the late Pleistocene. But it fails to mention the other major point of the passage that human activities are driving modern large mammals to extinct as well. Eliminate option 4.

Option 3 is correct. This option covers the idea that human and other hominids were primarily responsible for extinction of large species in the past, and that humans may be driving modern large mammals to extinction through their activities.

2. D

Option 1 is incorrect. Paragraph 2 states “If the extinction trend continues apace, modern elephants, rhinos, giraffes, hippos, bison, tigers and many more large mammals will soon disappear as well, as the primary threats from humans have expanded from overhunting, poaching or other types of killing to include indirect processes such as habitat loss and fragmentation.” The discontinuities in the environment of large mammals mean habitat fragmentation of large mammals. It is an extinction risk for modern large mammals according to the passage. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The destruction of the environment inhabited by large mammals amounts to habitat loss mentioned in paragraph 2. Thus, it is an extinction risk and we can eliminate the option.

Option 3 is incorrect. The last paragraph states that “Large-bodied mammals are especially vulnerable because they reproduce slowly.” Thus, we can conclude that large mammals are at a greater risk of extinction due to human activities since they have a slower reproductive rate and longer gestation period. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is correct. The passage contains no reference to the growing demand for meat and overpopulation of humans; also, large mammals are generally killed not for meat but for other commercial purposes. Also, even if they are killed for meat we have no data from the passage to conclude if they are being killed more than are being produced each year. So, option 4 is not advanced as an extinction risk to modern mammals.

3. B

Option 1 is incorrect. The information in paragraph 4 is inadequate to infer that the arrival of Homo sapiens in Australia between 50000 to 60000 years ago was the “first” significant impact that Homo sapiens had. Eliminate option 1.

Option 3 is incorrect. Paragraph 5 states that the extinction risk of an animal does relate to its size after the hominids began to live alongside large mammals. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The author states in paragraphs 5 and 6 that generally the size of the animal is not linked to its extinction risk, but the link appeared after hominids began to live alongside large mammals. And, though there could have been climate related reasons for their extinction, there is “the greater likelihood of large-bodied mammals going extinct (because of) human activities.” Thus, we can infer that human activities were the primary reason for extinction while climate change only aided that process. Eliminate option 4.

Option 2 is correct. Paragraph 4 states that “It is thought Homo sapiens later reached Australia between 50,000 and 60,000 years ago and finally settled the Americas between 13,000 and 15,000 years ago.” Also, paragraph 1 states that Pleistocene was the geological epoch spanning from around 2.5

million until 11,700 years ago. Thus, we can conclude that modern humans settle in the Americas in the late Pleistocene.

4. D

Option 1 is incorrect. The 6th paragraph states that human activities were primarily responsible for the extinction of large mammals and climate-change may have aided this extinction, not the other way round. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. We see in the 6th paragraph that the author does not deny the role of climate change in the extinction of large mammals. He states climate change could have stressed the large mammalian populations. Hence, eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. This option is irrelevant in the context of the question asked. The findings were not that hominids were extremely proficient predators but that the link between extinction-risk of animals and their size appeared only after hominids began living alongside them. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is correct. Paragraph 5 states that “For most of mammalian evolutionary history, an animal’s size was not predictive of its extinction risk. That link only appeared once hominids began to live alongside large mammals.”

Thus, option 4 correctly sums up the findings of the team of researchers led by biologist Felisa Smith and is the correct answer.

5. A

Option 2 is incorrect. The third last paragraph describes hominids as “tool-using, fire-making, group living”. Thus, group-living implies that hominids tended to live in social groups and cooperated with each other. This option is not an exception. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. “fire-making” suggests that hominids could start and maintain fire. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The 6th paragraph describes hominids as “omnivorous bipedal apes”. The word ‘bipedal’ means “two-footed”. So, eliminate option 4.

Option 1 is correct. The word omnivorous means: feeding on both animal and vegetable substances. “Omnivorous” is used to describe hominids; hence, option 1 is contrary to the passage.

SET 20

1. A The correct option is (a), as the central thrust of the passage is that ‘there is a new awakening in India and India is gearing up to it’. The last 3 paras support the answer.

2. B is the right option, as the whole passage is an insight into the development of the India and the writer’s attitude is insightful.

3. C is the correct option over here as can be inferred from paragraph fifth, that India had to come to terms with the past and understand that war is not a game.

4. A The right option is (a), as it is clear from paragraph eighth, where the writer gives the example of a story where anybody could run and pull a bell and the emperor would appear at his window and give justice, which is a child’s idea of history.

5. C is the correct option, as according to paragraph second India’s regeneration and revival took place during the British period and the fifty odd years after the British period.

SET 21

1. B

Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus is considered to be one of the first science fiction novels ever written. The book is about a man called Dr. Victor Frankenstein who created a monster from an inanimate body he constructed. The manlike monster eventually turns on its creator and destroys him; Frankenstein is not the name of the monster itself, as is often assumed, but the name of its creator. Symbolically, "a Frankenstein's monster is a thing that becomes terrifying or destructive to its maker." Option 1 is incorrect. The writer mentions the fact of children walking like Mary's monster in the book Frankenstein as an instance of how the book's impact has reached down to the popular imagination. There is no intention of connecting the children's affected walk with the idea of pride and downfall. Reject option 1.

Option 2 is correct. The passage states that: "Mary's monster, though, is not confined to page, stage and screen. Every time children stick out their arms and affect a ghoulish plod, he lives again," he is said to "live again" when children affect a walk like his. This follows the statement that the monster created by Mary Shelley has become famous and not just via books and plays. Therefore, the writer implies that the popularity of the figure of Frankenstein transcends the reach of the stage and of books and has percolated down even to children's play. Thus option 2 correctly concludes that what is implied is "The mythical status of Mary's monster as a figure of horror that has caught the popular imagination". Retain option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The children's play is not meant to reflect on the connection between pride and the reaction to it but on the fact that Frankenstein's popularity is so widespread that it is even reflected in the way children use his mannerisms to indicate what is scary. Reject option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The example serves to highlight how widespread the story of Frankenstein is. It does not seek to show that this popularity is unexpected or to wonder about why it is not seen in a more philosophical light. Reject option 4.

Thus the correct answer is option 2.

2. D

Option 1 is incorrect. The writer does not comment on how "successful" The Vampyre was at any criteria. Reject option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. While the passage does state that Frankenstein was a more famous book than The Vampyre, we cannot infer from the passage that "It created a new type of creature in the world of ghost stories". There is just one reference to the book and not enough information to proceed on. Reject option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The Vampyre is mentioned only in passing. The passage makes one point about it when it refers to the intentions of the author while writing the book. We cannot therefore infer from the passage that it "emerged as a genre by itself". Reject option 3.

Option 4 is correct. The second paragraph states: "The contest yielded two ideas that became gothic classics. One was Polidori's "The Vampyre", originally intended as a queasy satire on Byron and the bloodsucking nature of celebrity". Thus one can infer that the intention of Polidori while writing the book, was to satirise celebrity as something that was bloodsucking, figuratively, ruthless and inhumane. The passage reveals that while both he and Mary Shelley wrote ghost stories, Polidori's intention originally was not so much to inspire horror through the story but to mock celebrity by painting a queasy or nauseating look at its "bloodsucking nature". Retain option 4.

3. C

Option 1 is incorrect. The passage refers to the book as one having “knotty, highbrow prose”. It does not state anywhere that “its philosophical perspective on the ethics of scientific progress” is what makes it difficult to comprehend. Reject option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The book is said to be “knotty” or difficult to read. It cannot then be said to be a populist or commonly appealing work. Reject option 2.

Option 3 is correct. The writer states that: “Those coming to the original for the first time, expecting the sort of B-movie schlock horror it has inspired, may be surprised by its knotty, highbrow prose”. In other words, her book is surprisingly intellectual for people who have associated Frankenstein with the “B-movies” based on the book. Retain option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect as it derives a false conclusion from the given facts in the passage. The book is said to be “surprisingly complex” in comparison with the films derived from it. That does not mean that it is difficult, specifically, for those who have seen the films based on it. Reject option 4.

Thus the correct answer is option 3.

4. A

The last paragraph of the passage states, “The common error of thinking Frankenstein the name of the monster, rather than of his maker, can be traced not just to his namelessness in the novel but to the fact that, in the cast-list for the first stage blockbuster, the part was called simply “----”. The conflation, though, is more than a mistake. It captures the symbiosis of the two figures—the mutual cruelties of wayward offspring and remiss parent—and an eternal truth about neglect and its sequel.”

The author of the essay suggests that the conflation somehow helped signify the subtle ethical issue on the novel. In the readers’, the nameless monster came to be known by its creator’s name as Frankenstein. The essayist suggests that the symbolism of the novel unifies the characters in the theme of neglect and its sequel, or the relation between an irresponsible child and the inefficient and careless parent.

Option 1 is correct. The nameless monster had no association with the writer of the novel but only with its own creator, Victor Frankenstein. The novel does not highlight this aspect. Hence option 1 is the exception that will answer this question. Retain option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. As stated in the last paragraph, it signifies the symbiosis or the intimate association between the monster and its creator. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The creator of the monster Victor Frankenstein and the nameless monster are two main characters in the novel. Eliminate option 2.

Option 4 is incorrect. As the last line of the passage suggests, the two characters in the novel symbolize the truth about neglect and its consequences. Eliminate option 4.

Hence the correct answer is option 1.

5. D

Though they are not analyzed in detail the passage, it hints at several motifs (themes) that are pursued in Mary Shelley’s novel. The question asks us to find a theme that is not pursued. So we know that three of the given options are themes mentioned in the passage.

Option is incorrect. It is a theme pursued in the novel. The penultimate paragraph states, “Mary Shelley’s underlying aim was to explore the idea—derived from John Locke—of the newborn as a tabula rasa, whose character is determined by experience rather than innate qualities.” Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The sixth paragraph states, “For all the historical specificity of these references, the novel’s qualms about the underside of progress have never resonated more than in the 21st century. The issues raised by artificial life are no longer hypothetical. Genetic modification and robotics, current attitudes among scientists to techniques commonly known as “playing God” have made them

urgent.” Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The seventh paragraph states that the word Frankenstein has entered the English language as a byword for hubris and unintended consequences. Further the last paragraph also states that the novel is about the eternal truth about neglect and its consequences. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is correct. The theme of bloodsucking nature of celebrity is mentioned as the theme of Polidori’s “The Vampyre”, and not Frankenstein.

Thus, the correct answer is option 4.

SET 22

1. D is the right option, as the passage talks about advantages of democracy rather than choices (a), (b) and (c).

2. B According to the passage there is no guarantee that a dictatorship will be enlightened one. Thus (b) is the right option which is also mentioned in paragraph third.

3. C is the only viable option, as the writer sees that a low but stable rate of growth is a sign of stability. This is also clear in the last 2 lines of the passage.

4. C According to the seventh paragraph dictatorship is more susceptible to making huge mistakes and risking everything on one decision. Thus option (c) is comes across as right choice.

5. B In paragraph nine, the writer concludes that statism is bad no matter what direction in which it applies pressure. Thus, option (b) is the right choice.

SET 23

1. A

Option 1 is correct. In paragraph 8, the passage quotes NASA’s 2012 Roundup publication as “We’ve initiated an interferometer test bed in this lab, where we’re going to go through and try and generate a microscopic instance of a little warp bubble.” Thus, we can infer that the team attempted to create a warp bubble and to detect that bubble using an interferometer (which can be said to be an investigative tool). Also, paragraph 3 states that “This method of space travel involves stretching the fabric of space-time in a wave which would (in theory) cause the space ahead of an object to contract while the space behind it would expand. An object inside this wave (i.e. a spaceship) would then be able to ride this region, known as a “warp bubble” of flat space.” Thus, we can infer that a warp bubble can be obtained by creating a wave that would distort spacetime. Retain option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. As seen in paragraph 8, “no tidal forces, no undue issues, and the proper acceleration is zero” are the just conditions necessary for the experiment to be successful, they do not sum up the research done by the NASA team. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. Paragraph 8 states that the NASA team attempted to create a microscopic instance of a warp bubble, not of a spacecraft. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. Similar to option 3, paragraph 8 states that the NASA team attempted to create a microscopic warp bubble not a spacecraft. Eliminate option 4.

2. D

Option 1 is incorrect. Paragraph 1 states that “the fictional concept [of] warp drive [...] actually has one foot in the world of real science. In physics, it is what is known as the Alcubierre Warp Drive.” We cannot infer whether the concept in physics is inspired from ideas in science fiction. Thus we can eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. Paragraph 2 states that “Since Einstein first proposed the Special Theory of Relativity in 1905, scientists have been operating under the restrictions imposed by a relativistic universe.” Also, paragraph 4 states that, “[In Alcubierre metric] Since the ship is not moving within this bubble, but is being carried along as the region itself moves, the laws of relativity would not be violated in the conventional sense.” Thus, we can infer that Alcubierre metric would work under the restrictions imposed by a relativistic universe. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. Paragraph 3 states that “... the metric allows a warp bubble to [...] move away, effectively at speeds that exceed the speed of light.” Thus, we can conclude that the warp bubble and not an object would move at speeds greater than the speed of light. Also, if an object moves at speeds greater than speed of light, then it would violate Einstein’s laws of relativity. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is correct. Paragraph 3 states that “... this method of space travel involves stretching the fabric of space-time in a wave which would (in theory) cause the space ahead of an object to contract while the space behind it would expand.” Thus, we can conclude that creating an Alcubierre warp drive requires expanding and contracting space around an object.

3. B

Option 1 is incorrect. Paragraph 7 clearly states that the NASA team developed an interferometer to detect spatial distortions. There is no mention of any relation between interferometer and measuring speed of light. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is correct. Paragraph 7 states, “This included developing an interferometer to detect the spatial distortions ...” Also, paragraph 8 states that “We’ve initiated an interferometer test bed in this lab, where we’re going to go through and try and generate a microscopic instance of a little warp bubble.” Thus, we can conclude that the interferometer would be able to detect minute disturbances in space time. Retain option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. From paragraphs 7 & 8 we can infer that the interferometer would detect the microscopic instance of a little warp bubble generated on an interferometer test bed. Thus, the interferometer itself does not generate a microscopic warp bubble. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. “[To] maintain somebody’s clock onboard the spacecraft at the same rate of time as somebody in mission control in Houston might have” is a procedure to be followed during the experiment. It is not an activity done by the interferometer. Eliminate option 4.

4. A

Option 1 is correct. Paragraph 4 states that “The mathematical formulation of the Alcubierre metric is consistent with the conventional claims of the laws of relativity and conventional relativistic effects.” Also, paragraph 6 lists some problems with the Alcubierre metric and states that “As a result, the Alcubierre drive (or metric) remains in the category of theory at this time.” Further, paragraph 8 states that experiment to prove the Alcubierre metric “was deemed inconclusive”. Thus, we can conclude that Alcubierre metric remains in the category of theory since it is proven only mathematically. Retain option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. Paragraph 6 mentions that “...there is not yet any known way of leaving once inside it.” But, the passage does not speculate on the survivability inside the warp bubble. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The passage does not speculate on the amount of energy required to warp spacetime. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The passage does not speculate on the time experienced by an object inside the warp bubble. Eliminate option 4.

5. B

Option 1 is incorrect. In the last paragraph, the author is optimistic that even though Alcubierre drive or FTL travel does not seem possible at present, history has shown that what we consider impossible changes over time. Option 1 does not convey the optimistic tone of the conclusion made by the author. Thus, we can eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is correct. The last paragraph states that “At present, such a thing just doesn’t seem to be entirely within the realm of possibility. [...] But as history has taught us, what is considered to be impossible changes over time. Until then, we’ll just have to be patient and wait on future research.” Option 2 conveys the optimism expressed by the author. Retain option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The passage is about the “Alcubierre warp drive” and the possibility of humans becoming interstellar species. Compared to option 2, option 3 does not convey the conclusion of the author in its entirety and is also a distortion of the passage. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. It is irrelevant to the conclusion made by the author. In second last paragraph, the author contemplates over questions like “how long will it take us to get the nearest star?” and “How can we expect to become an interstellar species when all available methods will either take centuries (or longer) ... ?” But, it is not the conclusion of the passage. Eliminate option 4.

SET 24

1. A The second paragraph categorically states that Infosys awards stock options to its employees. Thus (a) is the correct option.

2. B is the correct option as according to the passages, Infosys does not believe in the classical leadership genres. Thus, hierarchy has no place in Infosys. Although (c) is correct but (b) is more appropriate as it conveys a bigger message.

3. B According to the sixth paragraph Murthy believes that the betterment of man can be brought about through the creation of wealth, legally and ethically. Thus (b) is the right option.

4. D is the right option as we can infer (a), (b) and (c) from the example given in the tenth paragraph.

5. C According to the ninth paragraph “learning is not just amassing data but a process that enables him to use the lessons from failure to achieve success”. Thus, (c) is the correct answer.

SET 25

1. C

Option 1 is incorrect. The passage states that “... the city must contend with a new invasion: tourists.” However, it does not imply that arrival of tourists can cause damage to the temple site. Also, the reference to tourists is to provide a contrast in the last paragraph. It is not the main concern of the passage. Eliminate 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The author does state that the structure “... is not a pyramid at all, but a great Russian doll of a construction ...” However, later in the passage the author repeatedly refers to the temple as a “pyramid”. The “Russian doll of a construction” is mentioned only to emphasize that the temple was developed in stages. It is not the central idea of the passage. Eliminate 2.

Option 3 is correct. The passage starts with “For an obscure temple no one’s heard of, Cholula (now part of Mexico) holds an impressive array of records ...” This sentence clearly sets the tone of the passage by providing a contrast between the impressive records held by the temple and its relative anonymity. Throughout the passage the author highlights the fact that the pyramid was covered by forest and was discovered in the 20th century, in the year 1910. Thus, the author’s main concern is to emphasize that in spite of its impressive construction, the existence of the temple was not known till the early 20th century because it was covered in vegetation. Retain 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The author states that “...they (the natives of Cholula) probably had a lot of money.” Also, it states that “It (the temple) grew in stages, as successive civilisations improved on what had already been built.” But, these points are made to emphasize the enormity of the temple and are not the central idea of the passage. Eliminate 4.

2. B

“Relics” mean remains or remnants of an historical object.

Option 1 is incorrect. Second last paragraph states that “According to legend, ... the locals covered the precious temple with soil themselves. In fact it may have happened by accident.” Thus, according to the author, the legend may not be true. Eliminate 1.

Option 2 is correct. The passage states that “To locals it’s aptly known as Tlachihualtepetl (“man-made mountain”).” Thus, we can infer that the relics looked like a mountain. Retain 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. Paragraph 4 states that, according to myth the pyramid was built by the giant named Xelhua, not the relics. Eliminate 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. According to the passage, the temple in its prime was covered by insects and not the relics. Eliminate 4.

3. C

Option 1 is incorrect. The passage states that "According to myth it was built by a giant named Xelhua, after he escaped a flood in the neighbouring Valley of Mexico." Thus, we can conclude that the story of Xelhua was passed down by a tradition of myths i.e. folklore. Thus, this option is not an exception. Eliminate 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The passage states that "Cholula is conveniently located in the Mexican highlands and was an important trading post for thousands of years, linking the Tolteca-Chichimeca kingdoms in the North with the Maya in the South." Thus, we can conclude that it was a center of regional importance. Eliminate 2.

Option 3 is correct. The passage states that "Certainly, by the time the Spanish conquistador, Hernan Cortez and his army arrived in the 16th century, it was already a thousand years old and entirely concealed by vegetation." We cannot deduce from the word "arrived", whether Hernan Cortez and his army conquered Cholula or not. Thus, option 3 is not inferable. Retain 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The passage states that "By the time he [Cortez] arrived, it was the second-largest city in the Aztec empire, though it had already exchanged hands numerous

SET 26

1. C The correct answer is (c), as according to paragraph four it is clear that the intricacies have not been adequately understood by the planners and administrators.

2. C is the correct choice, as according to second paragraph in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan literacy and education levels are miles below the national average.

3. C is the correct option, and is evidently clear from paragraph five where it is mentioned.

4. D is the right choice, as is clearly given in sixth paragraph that in MP, the village panchayats are responsible for organising non-formal education, managing scholarship, constructing and maintaining primary schools.

SET 27

1. D

The research by Nass is mentioned in paragraph 3, and the conclusion of the research is mentioned explicitly: Nass found that spending a lot of time in mediated environments undermines our ability to read others' emotions.

Option 1 is incorrect. Refer paragraph 3, the author states that Clifford Nass is an expert on multitasking but does not establish a relation between multitasking & the inability to read others' emotions. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. Again, in paragraph 3, the author states that he/she was reminded of alexithymia while studying research by Clifford Nass. But, the study itself did not contain any reference to alexithymia. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. Similar to option 2, the study by Clifford Nass did not mention alexithymics or alexithymia. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is correct. The passage states that “Nass found that spending a lot of time in mediated environments undermines our ability to read others’ emotions. [...] ‘Human interaction is a learned skill,’ Nass concluded, ‘and they don’t get to practice it enough.’” Thus, it can be safely inferred that increased use of digital media (i.e. mediated environment) leads to decreased face-to-face communication and hampers our ability to read other people’s emotions (i.e. facial expressions or other non-verbal communication).

2. C

Option 1 is incorrect. Entire paragraph 3 is dedicated to explain the thought expressed in this option. Specifically, the author states, “‘Human interaction is a learned skill,’ Nass concluded, ‘and they don’t get to practice it enough.’ If emotions use our bodies as their theater, as the Neuroscientist Antonio Damasio puts it, what happens when that theater becomes virtual?”. Thus, this statement is true according to the passage and is NOT an exception. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. Refer paragraph 1, it states that “The disorder, first identified in the 1970s, describes people who are unable to articulate their own feelings and can’t understand the feelings of others.” Thus, we can eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is correct. In paragraph 3, the author states that he/she was reminded of alexithymia while studying the research done by Clifford Nass. But, the passage does not establish any association between prolonged internet use and alexithymia. Retain option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. Refer paragraph 1, it states that “They often run into difficulties at work and in their personal lives because of this emotional awareness deficit. They are, for all intents and purposes, emotionally blind.” Thus, it can be inferred that alexithymics may have poor marital life since they often run into difficulties in personal life. Eliminate option 4.

3. B

Option 1 is incorrect. This option states that incivility spreads rapidly in online discourses. The passage, in the last paragraph, states that “Rude comments didn’t merely polarize readers; they changed their perception of the article.” The passage nowhere mentions the rapid spread of incivility in online discourses. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is correct. The last paragraph states that “... it’s becoming clear that our use of certain technology elevates some emotional responses over others. A recent study published in the Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication explored whether incivility online (in the form of reader comments) influenced people’s perceptions of an article ...” It is clear that the purpose of discussing the study is to back the claim/conclusion made in the preceding sentence. Retain option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. This option is a premise of the study under discussion and not the writer’s purpose of referring to it in the essay. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. This option is the conclusion of the study but does not highlight the purpose of the author to mention this recent study. Eliminate option 4.

SET 28

1. D is the right option, as the none of the three other options are given in the passage.
2. B is the right choice as the passage shows that mutual fund companies have indeed indulged in malpractices. And this can be inferred from fifth and sixth paragraphs.
3. C is the correct option and this can be inferred from paragraph seven.
4. A is the right choice as it clearly given in the last sentence of fifth paragraph, and the first two sentences of the sixth paragraph.
5. B According to the tenth paragraph there has been a loss of Rs.11,000 crores from the investors money. Thus (b) is the correct option.
6. A On the basis of the passage (a) comes across is the only viable option.
7. A comes across as the only right option as the euphoria in the mutual fund industry was due to the stock market boom as given in the passage.

SET 29

1. C

Option 1 is incorrect. The passage does not merely diagnose the fallouts of the overdramatic worldview, but also offers a counter perspective to replace it with. Reject option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The passage does not offer a neutral 'highlighting' of the negative aspects of the overdramatic worldview – nor does he 'compare' it with factfulness. Reject option 2.

Option 3 is correct. The passage is aptly characterized as an argument. The writer first explains the problems with the overdramatic worldview and ends with an exhortation to have a fact-oriented approach, in order to have mental peace. Refer the last paragraph - 'This is "factfulness": understanding as a source of mental peace. Like a healthy diet and regular exercise, it can and should become part of people's daily lives. He argues for a point of view'. Retain option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. It is not the intention of the passage to merely point to the dangers of the overdramatic worldview.

2. D

Option 1 is incorrect. In paragraph 3, the writer states that the negative worldview "is not caused simply by out-of-date knowledge". Thus, lack of updated knowledge about improvements in the world is a cause for an overdramatic worldview. Reject option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. In paragraph 3, a fascination for gossip is said to be the evolutionary instinct that has today led to the overdramatic worldview. Reject option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. Negative journalism is said to aggravate the human instinct to remember the bad

over the good. Reject option 3.

Option 4 is correct. While the passage mentions misremembering as a factor leading to the overdramatic worldview in paragraph 5 – “For centuries, older people have romanticised their youths and insisted that things ain’t what they used to be. Well, that’s true. Most things used to be worse. This tendency to misremember is compounded by the never-ending negative news from across the world.” – it does not state anywhere that misremembering is “encouraged by the fact that the present seems confusing and problematic”.

Thus the correct answer is option 4.

3.C

Option 1 is incorrect. It is not press freedom or improved technology which is said to lead to the sensationalizing of news by stressing on the negative aspects. Reject option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. Improved technology and freedom in reporting is not said to lead to people evaluating the past as a better place. Reject option 2.

Option 3 is correct. Refer paragraph 6 – “And thanks to increasing press freedom and improving technology, we hear about more disasters than ever before. This improved reporting is itself a sign of human progress, but it creates the impression of the exact opposite.” He later suggests that one should ask – “Even if there had been hundreds of larger improvements, would I have heard?” Thus, the improved reporting, a positive change, is said to become a tool for spreading further dramatic perspectives. Retain option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The passage has not used the fact of improved reporting to argue that drama has been aggravated by technological improvements. Reject option 4.

4. A

Option 1 is correct. Refer paragraph 7. The baby in the incubator is said to be recuperating but not yet out of danger. “Does it make sense to say that the infant’s situation is improving? Yes. Does it make sense to say it is bad? Yes, absolutely. Does saying “things are improving” imply that everything is fine, and we should all not worry? Not at all: it’s both bad and better. That is how we must think about the current state of the world.” The writer uses the analogy to make the broader point that media reports worsen the instinctive bias for negative news in people. Retain option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The analogy of the baby in the incubator is not related to the notion of facts not being attractive enough to people. Reject option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The analogy states the reverse of this – that even if things are terrible they are mending. Reject option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The example of the baby is not related to any image of reality derived from the negative bias. Rather, it is about how the undeniable negativity of a situation can hide a trend of improvement. Reject option 4.

5. D

Option 1 is incorrect. The risk perception of the individual becomes biased even for dramatic news that may not even affect the individual directly – i.e., the risk perception of a person is actually exaggerated rather than diminished. Reject option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. This option also does not provide a coherent reason behind the advice to stay alert to real dangers. Reject option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. A negative world view is not said to affect ‘mental health’. This is a dramatic and unjustified leap to make for conclusion. Reject option 3.

Option 4 is correct. The writer suggests factfulness as a countermeasure to the exaggerated and misleading negative worldview. Refer the last paragraph – “This is “factfulness”: understanding as a source of mental peace.Start to practise it, and you will make better decisions, stay alert to real dangers and possibilities, and avoid being constantly stressed about the wrong things.” Thus, the writer believes that the overdramatic world view compromises or vitiates the ability to process information correctly and leads to making one ‘constantly stressed about the wrong things’. However, the opposite of that worldview is not the answer. The answer lies in factfulness or in not being excessively negative about the world, but remaining alert to real dangers at the same time. Retain option 4.

SET 30

1. B) WTO could not be formed in 1970s Tokyo Round as important players like the US did not show interest.

2. B) comes across as the only viable option as has been given in the last sentence of the second paragraph that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rules-based environment.

3. A) Option (a) is evidently clear from the third paragraph which says that ‘The GATT, and the WTO, are contract organisations based on rules, and it is inevitable that an organisation created to further rules will in turn be influenced by the legal process’.

4. D is the right choice as can be inferred from the fourth paragraph where it is given that the actions of member states were evaluated against the accomplishment of the most elementary community goals set forth in the preamble to the treaty.

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SET 31

1. B

Option 1 is incorrect. The second paragraph states that “neutrinos are subatomic particles that are very similar to electrons, but they don’t have an electrical charge.” Thus this option is inferable and, therefore, not an exception. Eliminate option 1.

Option 3 is incorrect. The last paragraph states that “they can teach us about the core of the densest stars ...” Now, since Sun is also a star, we can conclude that neutrinos can be used to study and detect conditions at the core of the Sun. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. Paragraph 2 states that “they also don’t interact much with matter ...” Thus, we can conclude that neutrinos interact very weakly with matter, i.e. other particles and fields. We can eliminate option 4.

Option 2 is correct. Paragraph 2 states that “their mass is so small that scientists speculate it might even be zero. They also don’t interact much with matter, which is what makes them so difficult to detect.” From these statements, we cannot deduce that neutrinos are massless. Scientists only “speculate” that their mass may be zero. Though the second part of this option, i.e. “[they] are difficult to detect” is correct, we cannot infer the first part.

2. A

Option 1 is correct. The 3rd last paragraph states that “and though these projects make up the world’s smallest neutrino detector, they have already made some important discoveries. Last year, the researchers behind the two projects published a study in Science about interactions between two neutrinos that had been hypothesized decades before but never observed....” Thus, these experiments proved the theory about the interaction between neutrinos, that was proposed by scientists decades before though it was never observed before. Option 1 correctly sums up the research done by the COHERENT and PROSPECT experiments. So, option 1 answers the question.

Option 2 is incorrect. COHERENT and PROSPECT are projects that aimed to prove the theory proposed by scientists, about the interaction between neutrinos, which, as the passage describes, is an obsession in science. The size is irrelevant here. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The last paragraph states that “neutrinos might not have the same headline potential of a new cancer treatment. But understanding them is the key to our understanding of the universe.” The author does not make any suggestion about the use of neutrinos in cancer treatment. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. According to 3rd last paragraph, the experiments proved the theory about the interaction between two neutrinos. They did not aim to detect the existence of neutrinos with precise measurements. Eliminate option 4.

3.D

Option 1 is incorrect. The last paragraph states that “They ... could one day lead to the discovery of new astrophysical objects.” Thus, neutrinos could help us identify new objects and phenomena in the universe. This is a benefit, which is stated in the passage, and is not an exception. So, eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. Paragraph 5 states how “neutrinos could unlock secrets about other elements of astronomy and physics, from dark matter to the expansion of the universe.” Thus, according to the passage, we can understand the expansion of the universe by studying neutrinos. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. Paragraph 4 states that “neutrinos tell us about [...] how the universe is created...” Paragraph 5 talk about how “neutrinos could unlock secrets about [...] dark matter ...” Hence, this option states one of the benefits of neutrinos that is mentioned in the passage. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is correct. The first paragraph states that the neutrinos “are so elusive that physicists all over the world can’t stop obsessing about them.” In the last paragraph, the author states that “neutrinos might not have the same headline potential of a new cancer treatment. But understanding them is the key to our understanding of the universe.” The author does not compare the importance of advancing medicine to that of researching neutrinos. Also, the author uses a positive tone while listing the benefits

of researching neutrinos. The author does not want to get over with the research of neutrinos and then move on to more important issues, as suggested by this option. Thus, option 4 is not listed as a potential benefit and is the correct answer. Retain option 4.

SET 32

1. D is the right option as all the three other options i.e. (a), (b) and (c) are given in the third paragraph.
2. D) None of the statements are false as all have been mentioned in the passage. Thus, (d) is the correct option.
3. B is the correct option as according to the first paragraph 'In the name of national unity, territorial integrity, equality of all citizens and non-partisan secularism, the state can use its powerful resources to reject the demands of the communities; it may even go far as genocide to ensure that order prevails'.
4. C is the right option as the other three options i.e. (a), (b) and (d) are clearly mentioned in the passage by the author.

SET 33

1. D

The term phatic communication occurs in the first sentence: "The concept of phatic communication debuted in (the collection of essays called) 'The Problem of Meaning in Primitive Languages'". After that, the essay uses the term 'phatic communion' rather than phatic communication, and equates both. In other words, the term "phatic communication" is used to refer to "phatic communion". The word communion implies an act of sharing, or an intimate fellowship or rapport. "Communion with nature" or "communion with wilderness" brings out the meaning of communion well. Communion is a relationship, rather than verbal communication alone.

We can now see that option 1 is incorrect since the passage never says that phatic communication is meaningless — it is called free, aimless, frivolous and worthless, but not meaningless.

Option 2 is incorrect since the passage does not refer to symbols anywhere.

Option 3 is incorrect since it is incorrect to say that phatic communication creates communion through its frivolity, when, in fact, the passage says that it creates communion despite its frivolity.

Option 4 best captures the meaning of the term phatic communication. It is not in the meaning or content of specific words but in their outcome that the act of speaking itself creates a bond.

2. B

One of the meanings of the word 'purchase' when used as noun is "means of applying or increasing power, influence, or advantage".

The context in which it occurs in the essay makes the meaning amply clear as well. The sentence reads: "The method had obvious purchase in contexts where verbal exchanges helped speakers to achieve readily apparent practical ends. In one of the essay's bravura passages, Malinowski recounts the stages of a group fishing expedition, explaining how an array of utterances was instrumental to the fishermen's success." The word "instrumental" in the next sentence explains the meaning of purchase in the previous sentence.

Options 1, 3 and 4 are the meaning of purchase in its more common use. We can eliminate them easily.

3. C

Option 1 is not an exception. At the end of the first paragraph, to demonstrate the functions of phatic communication, the writer refers to how “Malinowski recounts the stages of a group fishing expedition, explaining how an array of utterances was instrumental to the fishermen’s success.” Option 1 is, thus, a function of phatic communication. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 can be found in the second paragraph. The word fraternity means: friendship and mutual support within a group. Verbiage, found “floating above daytime chores and swirling around the “village fire” at night,” which might appear worthless to a modern day observer was said to “create a situation... a warm atmosphere ... was sociability itself.” Hence option 2 is not an exception. Eliminate option 2.

The last paragraph helps to eliminate option 4. Malinowski observes that the “bedrock aspect of man’s nature ... is a desire for the mere presence of others” Option 4 states this idea as ‘catering to the human need for company. So eliminate option 4.

Option 3 is the exception that we are looking for, because fostering shared beliefs involves the communication of ideas and concepts – such a function of phatic communication runs counter to the definition of phatic communication as outlined by Malinowski.

4. C

The concluding sentence of the passage explains that, seen from the point of view of phatic communication, as outlined by Malinowski, the exchange of words over WhatsApp is a manifestation of a fundamental human desire— the desire for the mere presence of others.

Option 1 is incorrect, since there is no ground to infer that the author thinks that communication over WhatsApp is trivial. On the contrary, the author believes that WhatsApp messages fulfill the fundamental human need for company. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The author does not go into the details of the functions of media, such as WhatsApp, by comparing them with the functions of phatic communication. So, option 2 is beyond the scope of the passage. Hence eliminate option 2.

Option 4 highlights the ‘frivolousness’ of WhatsApp messages and pleasantries exchanged in civilized societies. The author compares the two only from the point of view of Malinowski’s concept of phatic communication, not with respect to the latter’s frivolousness. It is also similar to option 1. Hence option 4 is incorrect.

Option 3 is correct. The author invokes communication over media like WhatsApp to show how Malinowski’s concept of phatic communication gets universalized through the working of modern media like Whatsapp; they reflect the fundamental human desire for the mere presence of others. It is the author’s belief that new media cater to this core human need.

5. A

In the second paragraph, it is mentioned that Malinowski perceived that ‘to the untrained ear, this verbiage would seem altogether worthless. It didn’t “inform.” It didn’t “connect people in action.” It certainly didn’t “express thought.”’ This “untrained ear” represents the modern view of language,

which is clear about what the indigenous language is NOT – it didn't inform, connect or express thought ... Therefore, we can infer that conversely, modern view is regards language as one that informs and connects people in action.

Hence option 1 is correct.

Option 2 is incorrect. Option 2 states the philological approach to the study of language – not necessarily the modern view. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The words free and aimless are used in reference to describing indigenous utterances; however, even if it is taken to be indigenes' view of language, the passage soon goes on to attribute some deep-running purpose to those utterances, thus contradicting the apparent aimlessness. Also, it cannot be inferred that the modern view does not incorporate freedom and aimlessness. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect since Malinowski states that phatic communication was a new type of linguistic use unfamiliar to the modern world; he does not say that modern view is flawed; this option would have been correct if the word 'limited' was used instead of 'flawed'.

SET 34

1. C is the only viable option, as can be inferred from the last paragraph.
2. B is the right choice, as is given in paragraph six where it is given that the bereaved is joined by neighbours and kin. They meet to grief together in lamentation, prayer and song.
3. C is the right option as is given in the second last paragraph that it will be only one generation between the bereavement counsellor arrives and the community of mourners disappears.
4. D is the right option as has been given in the sixth paragraph which says that the bereavement counselor is a person train to handle the grief of the bereaved.

SET 35

1. C

The writer opens the discussion by saying that he had disagreed with the initial negative reviews that were given on social media because he thought they were similar to those on all things that are new, like Technicolor movies or electric guitars. These negative reviews were based on nostalgia and not on sensible evaluation. He finds these reviews flawed.

Options 1, 2, and 4 are implied in the first paragraph, which lists the complaints that the writer finds to be unreasonable. For instance, people who claimed that radio signaled the end of 'civilization' are claimed to be unreasonable naysayers. Reject option 1.

The same paragraph also mentions option 2 – the writer does not approve of the people who walked out on Bob Dylan at Newport folk festival for playing an electric guitar – Reject option 2.

Option 4 is incorrect. Refer paragraph 1 "...as the first reviewers of Technicolor movies, who felt the colour distracted from the story." Reject option 4.

Option 3 is correct. The third paragraph states that “of course, humans comparing themselves to others isn’t new. But when the others are every human on the internet, people end up comparing themselves – their looks, their relationships, their wealth, their lives – to the carefully filtered lives of people they would never meet in the real world – and feeling inadequate.” So, the writer does not consider this to be an unreasonable complaint. Retain option 3.

Thus the correct answer is option 3.

2. B

The writer concludes the passage by affirming that he will continue to use social media and that others should as well, if only to know more about what social media is doing to us.

Option 1 is incorrect. In paragraphs 3 and 4 the writer criticizes the ‘ultra conservative option’ which is: “the one that believes, totally, in free will; and that mental health problems are either not significant, or are entirely of the individual’s making.” He is critical of the belief in free will that is said to be a shield against the danger inherent in social media. Therefore, reject option 1.

Option 3 is incorrect. The writer does not suggest participating in the ‘colosseum culture’, in which people are punished in full view of others. Colosseum is the large amphitheatre in Rome-- the forerunner to modern-day stadiums. In one such practice criminals, whose hands were tied, were thrown to hungry lions as part of entertainment events. The writer’s intention, on the other hand, is to make us aware that it is possible to inflict punishment on others on the internet. Reject option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. In fact, the writer proposes caution and deliberation while communicating on social media. He does not recommend that one should avoid filtering his/ her communication on social media. Reject option 4.

Option 2 is correct. The writer quotes Kurt Vonnegut and states: “We are what we pretend to be, so we must be careful who we pretend to be.” This seems especially true, now that we have reached a new stage of marketing where we are not just consumers, but also the thing consumed.” He ends the passage by stating: “we need to ensure we are still the ones using the technology – and that the technology isn’t using us.”

3. C

Option 1 is incorrect. The author believes in the continuation of using social media, but with a deeper understanding of its impact. He does not recommend that one should define the limits to the interactions on social media. Reject option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The writer does not refer to, or suggest or imply any benefits of being the ‘thing consumed’. Reject option 2.

Option 4 is incorrect. The writer does not mention that one should exploit the possibilities of new social media and that one should use it for personal growth. Reject option 4.

Option 3 is correct. The penultimate paragraph states, “and as our social spaces increasingly become digital spaces, we need to look seriously and urgently at how these new, business-owned societies are affecting our minds.” The writer believes that social media can adversely affect our mental health and that we need to become aware of what social media is doing to us, to our politics, to our health, to the future generation, and to the world around us.”

Thus the correct answer is option 3.

4. B

Option 2 is correct. The comment of Mark Zuckerberg is quoted in the last paragraph as, “Facebook’s Mark Zuckerberg says that ‘by giving people the power to share, we’re making the world more transparent’”. The writer reacts by saying that “but what we really need to do is make social media transparent. Of course, we won’t stop using it – I certainly won’t – but precisely for that reason we need

to know more about what it is doing to us--to our politics, to our health, to the future generation, and to the world around us." The writer's argument is that social media should first make themselves transparent about how the companies commercialise their subscribers and how they influence our politics, future generations, and the world around us. In that respect, social media companies are opaque and their claim to making the world transparent is dubious. Option 2 best captures this idea. Hence the correct answer is option 2.

Option 1 is incorrect because it talks about Facebook alone, whereas the writer's concern is not about Facebook alone, but all social media in general. Eliminate option 1.

Option 3 is limited to the commercialisation of data. Though it is factually correct, it fails to provide the complete picture. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect because it does not capture the writer's reaction to the claim made by Zuckerberg. Eliminate option 4.

5.C

The comparison occurs in the fourth paragraph. "Reading first-hand accounts by people with bulimia and anorexia who are convinced that social media exacerbated or even triggered their illnesses, I began to realise something: this situation is not the equivalent of Bob Dylan's electric guitar. It is closer to the tobacco or fast-food industries, where vested interests deny the existence of blatant problems that were not there before. To ignore it, to let companies shape and exploit and steal our lives, would be the ultra-conservative option." The one that says free markets have their own morality." Bulimia is constant craving for food. Anorexia means a prolonged loss of appetite. Option 1 is incorrect because the bulimia and anorexia set the writer thinking and made him realize that the situation was unlike Bob Dylan's guitar. But reason for the comparison was different. Hence eliminate option 1. Option 2 is incorrect – there may be an implied reference to the addiction as tobacco and fast food are addictive. However, the reason for the comparison is not directly the factor of addiction. Hence option 2 is a possible answer but not the answer. Option 4, similar to option 2 is an implication, which is a rationalisation indulged in by social media companies by transferring the blame to the victims by invoking free will and free markets. So we can eliminate option 4. Option 3 is correct. The comparison is directly attributed to the control exercised by vested interests in both the industries – tobacco and fast food industries on the one hand, and social media on the other – who would deliberately deny the existence of problems which their products create in society.

SET 36

1. A is the right choice as has been mentioned in the first paragraph
2. C comes across as the only viable option which is given in paragraph one.
3. A is the correct choice as can be inferred from paragraph one where it is given about the upcoming UN conference on racial and related discrimination.
4. D Option (d) can be inferred directly from the second paragraph.
5. B is the viable option which can be seen in paragraph third, last sentence.

SET 37

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1. B

Option 1 is incorrect because it is uncertain. Paragraph 1 states that “perovskite ... was discovered in the Ural mountains in 1839, and named after Count Lev Perovski, a Russian mineralogist”. This information is inadequate to infer that Perovski discovered the compound. Eliminate option 1.

Option 3 is incorrect. Paragraph 1 states that “some perovskites are semiconductors and showed particular promise as the basis of a new type of solar cell.” However, the option says that all perovskites could be used for the same. Hence, eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The last paragraph states that “perovskites as materials are ... susceptible to moisture.” Thus, we can conclude that perovskites become unstable when they absorb moisture i.e. water. Eliminate option 4.

Option 2 is correct. Paragraph 1 states, “the name, however, has come to be used as a plural to describe a range of other compounds that share the crystal structure of the original.” Thus, we can conclude that the structural arrangement of all perovskites is similar to the original one.

2. D

Option 1 is incorrect. The second last paragraph states that “Perovskite cells can also be made cheaply from commonly available industrial chemicals and metals.” Thus, we can conclude that the raw materials for perovskite cells are inexpensive and easily available. Therefore, this option is not an exception. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The second last paragraph states that “they can be printed onto flexible films of plastic in roll-to-roll mass-production processes.” Thus, this option can be concluded from the passage. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The second last paragraph states that “they can be printed onto flexible films of plastic ... Silicon cells by contrast are rigid.” Thus, this option is clearly stated in the passage. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is an exception. Paragraph 3 states that “for lab cells values above 22% are now routine.” Also, the second last paragraph states that “they can be printed onto flexible films of plastic ...” But we cannot connect these two sentences to decisively conclude that printed perovskite cells will have the same efficiency as lab cells. Thus, option 4 cannot be concluded and is an exception.

SET 38

1. C is the correct choice as is given in the fifth paragraph.

2. A All the four statements can be inferred from the passage thus (a) is the right choice.

3. A The correct choice would be (a) as can be inferred from the third paragraph.

4. D The fifth paragraph mentions that "But a system governed solely by impersonal rules can at best ensure order and stability; it cannot create any shining vision of a future in which mere formal equality will be replaced by real equality and fellowship". Thus the correct choice is (d).

SET 39

1. D

Option 1 is incorrect. Though the passage discusses the benefits of fire reaped by human ancestors, it does not mention the uses of fire in our day-to-day lives. This option is out of context and can be rejected. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The passage does not talk about fire in cultural terms or the importance of fire in different human cultures. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The discovery of fire is discussed only in the second paragraph, not the entire passage. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is correct. The passage is about how ancestral humans tamed fire, and used it to their advantage in a number of ways, for thousands of years. The passage stresses the significance of fire in the advancement of intelligent humans over brawny beasts. Thus, option 4 best sums up the main topic of the passage. Retain option 4.

2. A

Option 2 is incorrect. In the last paragraph, it is stated that "fire would have attracted small pack animals to the fringes of human settlements, where humans would have captured them and domesticated them." Thus, this option is not an exception. Eliminate option 1.

Option 3 is incorrect. It is stated in the last paragraph thus: '...the ashes would revivify and enrich the soil'. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. It is stated in the second paragraph that "experts think that the control of fire encouraged social interaction". Eliminate option 4.

Option 1 is correct. Option 1 is merely common knowledge. It is not mentioned in the passage that fire was used for the purpose of forging tools. Hence, option 1 is an exception. Retain option 1.

3. C

Option 1 is incorrect. It paraphrases the second sentence of paragraph 1: "The ancestors of human beings may have come to appreciate the value of fire probably long before subsequent generations discovered how to create and maintain it." Thus, option 1 is true. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The second paragraph begins thus: "It is not clear when humans began to use fire." The passage then mentions different dates, according to different sources, such as 1.5 million years, 500,000 years, 79,000 years etc... Option 2 can be inferred from the different dates given in paragraph 2. Eliminate option 2.

Option 4 is incorrect. It is stated in paragraph 3 that "...there would have been a strong incentive to learn how to create as well as control it." Eliminate option 4.

Option 3 is correct. According to paragraph 2, the findings that indicate that ancestral humans could

have been using fire 1.5 million years ago, were from Makapansgat in South Africa, not Sterkfontein. Thus, option 3 is NOT true. Retain option 3.

4. D

Option 1 is incorrect because it is not an exception. The first paragraph talks about how “ancestors of human being may have come to appreciate the value of fire probably long before subsequent generations discovered how to create and maintain it.” The essay then briefly describes how fire has played an important role in the lives of “australopithecines, distant ancestors of Homo sapiens,” in the life of “hunter gatherers” and finally about the domestication of fire and its significance. Hence, Option 1 is supported by the passage. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect because it is also not an exception. The second paragraph states that “experts think that control of fire encouraged social interaction, enabled dramatic changes in the diet of proto-humans and gave them the ability to defend themselves against wild animals”. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. It can be inferred from paragraph 3, which states that “Early layers of the cave reveal humans to be the prey of big cats; in later ones, contemporaneous with evidence of human-made fire, the predators are being consumed by us.” Therefore, it is not an exception. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is an exception. The last paragraph states that “global warming coincided with a population bulge 10,000–12,000 years ago.” Global warming – which is also a natural process is thus not attributed to population bulge. Retain option 4.

SET 40

1. D is the correct option the statement as it give in the second paragraph.

2. C Option (c) can be inferred directly from paragraph five.

3. D is the right option as both (a) and (b) are given in the seventh paragraph.

4. A is the correct choice as it can inferred from the fourth paragraph.

SET 41

1. C

Option 1 is incorrect. Throughout the passage, the author talks about how some scientists – especially Albert Einstein – claim that the authenticity of a theory can be judged by its beauty and verified through experience, rather than through experiments. Though the author mentions other scientists who question such a view, it is not the focus of the passage. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. To say scientists prefer beautiful theories rather than verifiable ones is a misrepresentation. The passage does not imply this preference. The particular point discussed in the passage through Einstein’s example is that relativity is such a beautiful theory that its beauty indicated its truth – thus, its experimental confirmation which had to follow was even irrelevant to Einstein. Eliminate option 2.

Option 4 is incorrect. The suggestion that Einstein and other scientists have “proved” that beauty is important, misrepresents the intent of the passage, which is beauty arises from the truth of the theory. Beauty alone is not the aim of a scientific theory. Eliminate option 4.

Option 3 is correct. It, correctly and precisely, sums up the main point of the passage, which is how beauty, truth, and experimental confirmation are related to one another. Retain option 3.

2. B

According to the passage, Einstein considered his scientific theories to be ‘beautiful’, which he took to mean that they were automatically true, whether or not they were supported by experimental findings.

Options 1 and 4 are incorrect. If these options are true, they lend support to and validate Einstein’s faith in ‘beauty’ as a good predictor of correct scientific theories. Thus, we can reject options 1 & 4.

Option 3 is incorrect. If a ‘beautiful’ scientific theory ‘throws light on the basic structure of the universe’, then Einstein’s faith in the beauty of a theory is strengthened or validated. Eliminate option 3.

Option 2 is correct. M-theory (or any theory for that matter) is experienced to be true by scientists – but no experiments can be conducted to prove it. It is also extremely complex to understand, and therefore does not qualify to be beautiful. Therefore, it does not support Einstein’s point of view that the beauty of a theory in itself points to its truth. In short, a theory that is not beautiful can also be true and experienced as such. Retain option 2.

3. B

Option 1 is true and thereby incorrect. Paragraph 1 states that Einstein explained “gravity as a geometric phenomenon: a force that results from the distortion of space-time by matter and energy ...” The terms ‘matter and energy’ imply that any object can distort space-time. Thus, option 1 is true and can be rejected. Eliminate option 1.

Option 3 is true and thus an exception. Paragraph 1 states thus: “Einstein’s achievement was to explain gravity as a geometric phenomenon.” Thus, option 3 is true. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is true and thus an exception. Refer paragraph 1: “... gravity [is] a geometric phenomenon: a force that results from the distortion of space-time by matter and energy, compelling objects – and light itself – to move along particular paths ...” Thus, we can conclude that matter and energy distort space-time, thereby compelling light to bend. Thus, option 4 is true as per the passage and can be eliminated. Eliminate option 4.

Option 2 cannot be concluded to be true from the passage and is thus incorrect. Rather, paragraph 1 states the opposite that “General relativity departs from classical Newtonian mechanics and from ordinary intuition alike ...” Newtonian Physics and common intuition maintains that light does not bend. General relativity contradicted this. Retain option 2.

4. D

Option 1 is incorrect since it is matched correctly, as per the passage. Niels Bohr is said to be a Danish physicist, as per the third paragraph. So, option 1 has a correct pair and can be rejected. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect, because it is correctly matched. Brian Greene is a string theorist, according to paragraph 4. So, option 2 is also correct and can be eliminated. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is also incorrect. In the second paragraph it is mentioned that Arthur Eddington conducted an experiment for the first time in 1919 that confirmed General Relativity. Thus, it is correctly matched. He observed Sun’s gravity bending starlight during a solar eclipse, as mentioned in paragraph 2.

So, Eddington and solar eclipses are connected. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is correct. Refer the last paragraph. The quotation is from John Keats and not from Hermann Weyl. Retain option 4.

SET 42

1. D is the correct choice as it can be inferred from last paragraph jokes.

2. C) is the best option as in can be taken from paragraph one.

3. B Secret is the closest alternative for the word 'arcane'. Thus (b) is the correct choice.

4. C is best choice as it can be inferred from paragraph four.

SET 43

1. D

Option 1 is incorrect. If there were only four words for colour in the ancient Greek language, it would have explained Pliny's claim that painters in Classical Greece used only four colours. In fact, even if the ancient Greeks actually used more than four colours, they called them by only four names. We can eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The author himself speculates that Pliny's motivation in claiming that Greek painters used only four colours 'might be metaphysical', i.e. his views could have been shaped by his culture's philosophical inclination towards simplicity. So, option 2 explains why Pliny claimed the use of only four colours in Classical Greece. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. If it is true that Classical Greeks considered colours such as blue and purple to be shades of black, it would suggest that the ancient Greeks used the same name to refer to multiple colours. This could explain Pliny's claim that painters used only four colours. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is correct because it does not explain Pliny's claim. Pliny mentioned four colours-- White, Black, Red and Yellow. However, blue cannot be obtained by mixing these. So, there were at least five colours – and four names. Did two colours have the same name? If this option is true, Pliny's claim becomes confusing. Retain option 4.

2. A

Option 2 is incorrect. Classical Greek art is only an example in the passage, not its overall topic. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The passage does not indicate how colour differed between past and present. Also, the title fails to cover a vital point of the passage, i.e. the importance of the names of colours. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. 'Psychology' is the study or science of the mind and behaviour, i.e. the way a person or a group thinks. The passage does not delve into how colour affects the mind or the science behind it. Eliminate option 4.

Option 1 is correct. It is the best title, as the passage focuses on how colours are differentiated (or not differentiated) based on how they were named in the past and how they are named in various languages. Retain option 1.

3. C

Option 1 is incorrect. There is no evidence in the passage indicating that the ancient people physically saw colours differently; it only suggests that they thought about them differently. Eliminate option 1.
Option 2 is incorrect. It merely repeats the question rather than answering it. Reject option 2.
Option 4 is incorrect. There is no basis in the passage to conclude about the colour restrictions in art or about the deliberate act of using same terms for both red and green. This option is out of the context of the passage. Eliminate option 4.
Option 3 is correct. Refer to the penultimate paragraph where this supposed paradox is explained. According to the author, the ancient Greeks thought of colour differently—unlike what we modern people do: they categorized colours in terms of brightness, and in their scheme. Red and green were of similar brightness, and therefore considered similar colours. Retain option 3.

4.B

Option 1 is incorrect. There is no particular reason as to why the author should be an artist – one does not need to be an artist to write about an art-related subject and there is no intricate knowledge of art reflected in the essay. Eliminate option 1.
Option 3 is incorrect. A historian usually records the major events of a time. He need not go into the specific history of art and colours. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The author may have some interest in linguistics, but his preoccupation is not language, but colour. Eliminate option 4.

Option 2 is correct. The author discusses minute aspects of art history knowledgeably – such as the colours used in Classical Greek paintings or the pigments available to the ancient Romans. So, it is likely that the author is an art historian. Retain option 2.

SET 44

1. D is the correct choice as it can be inferred from paragraph five.
2. C Option (c) is correct because it has been taken from paragraphs four and five.
3. A is true as it mentioned in paragraph 6.
4. B Option (b) is correct, as paragraph four states clearly.

SET 45

1. A

Refer to the first three paragraphs, which describe ROWE, which stands for Results-Only Work Environment. In brief, the first three paragraphs explain ROWE as a new system giving 100 per cent autonomy to the workers in exchange for 100% accountability with their functions. Workers could work from anywhere they want, working on whatever they want to.. They were not allotted any sick leave or vacation, and there was no compulsion to attend any meetings. In return for this absolute freedom, workers would need to produce results in accordance with the macro expectations set by Bosses and assess them without micromanaging.

From this description of ROWE, option 1 is correct. Retain option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect because it only talks about the number of hours and not the other aspects of ROWE. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. Similar to option 2, option 3 fails to mention what results the employees were required to produce in return for the freedom that ROWE offered. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. Like options 2 and 3, option 4 highlights only one aspect of ROWE – that of supervision. The voluntary aspect of ROWE, which is its real significance, is not highlighted in any of the incorrect options. Eliminate option 4.

2. A

The author's attitude towards ROWE can be judged by his own comments about ROWE at certain places in the passage. For example, his view is expressed in the fourth paragraph: "The key difference under ROWE is that superiors are managing the work instead of managing the people. It forces clear thinking on what the expectations should be for delivering results." Though the author describes the Ressler-Thompson experience in ROWE at Best Buy, the author is in complete agreement with the experiment and does not find anything negative in the whole experience.

Thus, option 1 is the correct answer. Retain option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The author's attitude towards ROWE is positive: he doesn't say anything negative about it. The author does not question any aspects of ROWE. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. While the second half of option [3] is true, the author's attitude, in general, is not sceptical. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. There is no bias on the part of the author which is reflected in the essay. Eliminate option 4.

3. B

Paragraph 3 states thus: "Of course, if your job description involved opening up the store at 9 a.m., fulfilment of that goal was a must. But for knowledge workers, measuring output became entirely divorced from hours logged in the office." So, ROWE is applicable only to knowledge workers. Options 1, 3 and 4 are at best, workplaces where the proportion of knowledge workers is insignificant compared to workers committed to timing and physical presence. Hence, we can eliminate options 1, 3 and 4.

Option 2, a law firm is a work environment known significantly for knowledge workers. Retain option 2.

4. B

Option 1 is incorrect. The passage is focused on ROWE, not Best Buy or its financial performance. So [1] is unlikely. Eliminate option 1.

Option 3 is incorrect. A social magazine is generally concerned with lifestyle, entertainment etc. rather than professional matters. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. In the essay, Thompson and Ressler are referred to in third person. Eliminate option 4.

Option 2 is correct. ROWE is a management principle. The essay explains what ROWE is and its impact in Best Buy where it was tried out. Retain option 2.

5. C

Option 1 is incorrect. Unless the employee understands what he has to achieve in order to be termed a success, he or she will be directionless. Hence, option 1 is not an exception. Eliminate option 1. Option 2 is incorrect. Similar to option 1, the employee's choice to accept a job under ROWE must be based on his awareness of the repercussions of failing to meet the set measurement of success. This awareness is essential to the success of ROWE. Hence, option 2 is not an exception. Eliminate option 2.

Option 4 is incorrect. Employees must be confident that there will be no discrimination and that all results will be measured equally among other employees irrespective of whether they are working under ROWE or otherwise. No favoritism should creep into ROWE environment. Eliminate option 4. Option 3 is correct since 'excellent relations with other employees and the managers' are not essential to the success of ROWE if practiced purely professionally. In fact a manager should not have favorites among employees working under ROWE. Retain option 3.

SET 46

1. B is correct option as it can be inferred directly from paragraph five.
2. A is the correct choice as it clearly given in the fourth paragraph.
3. D Option (d) is correct, it can be inferred from paragraph three.
4. C is the best choice as in can be inferred from paragraph three.

SET 47

1. A

Option 2 is incorrect. In the penultimate paragraph, the author quotes Scott Karp as 'What if I do all my reading on the web not so much because the way I read has changed, i.e. I'm just seeking convenience, but because the way I think has changed?' The author quotes Karp only to support what he has stated in the earlier paragraph-- that "media shape the process of thought." The author would disagree to us reading on the web because of its convenience. Eliminate option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The author does not offer judgement on whether short bursts of information are better to keep the mind active or not. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. Similar to option 3, the author does not compare the productive output of the two different modes of thinking. Reject option 4.

Option 1 is correct. The last paragraph states thus: "What we're trading away in return for the riches of the Net [...] is our old linear thought process. The calm, focused, undistracted linear mind is being pushed aside by a new kind of mind that wants and needs to take in and dole out information in short, disjointed, often overlapping bursts..." The use of the phrases 'trading away' and 'pushed aside' suggests that the author is of the opinion that a balance is not feasible between the two modes of thinking--that they are incompatible processes. Retain option 1.

2. C

Option 1 is incorrect. The author highlights what prolonged and habitual use of the internet does to the way we think and process information. So, option 1, which tries to make the internet a dangerous thing in itself, is incorrect. Eliminate option 1.

Option 2 is incorrect. The passage does not concern itself about whether printed books will become redundant or not. The main idea in the passage is more about what prolonged use of the internet does to our information processing skills. Eliminate option 2.

Option 4 is incorrect. The author does not suggest that people will lose the ability to think on their own due to the Internet. Eliminate option 4.

Option 3 is correct. The passage is all about what getting used to the short disjointed bursts of information from the internet does to our mind and to our capability to process information for sustained periods. In the penultimate paragraph the author explicitly states thus: 'the more they use the web, the more they have to fight to stay focused on long pieces of writing.' Retain option 3.

3. D

Options 1 & 2 are incorrect. Refer paragraph 1, it is HAL – i.e. the supercomputer – whose 'mind is going' due to the actions of a human astronaut. These options inaccurately reverse the cause-effect direction. Eliminate options 1 & 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. Paragraph 2 states thus: "My mind isn't going – so far as I can tell – but it's changing." Thus, we cannot conclude as given in option 3 that the author's mind is going. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is correct. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that the author chose this particular scene as an analogy for how he – like HAL – can feel that his mind is changing and has the sense that someone or something is 'tinkering' with his brain. Retain option 4.

4. B

The author has positive as well as negative attitude towards the Internet: he acknowledges its advantages in the third and the last paragraphs.

Options 1 and 4 are incorrect. These options mention only negative attitudes i.e. 'anxiety and pessimism' and 'concern and aversion' respectively. Eliminate options 1 & 4.

Option 3 is incorrect. 'Condemnation', which means 'severe disapproval or criticism', is a little too strong to blame the internet for. Eliminate option 3.

Option 2 is correct. The author expresses 'admiration', which is a positive attitude as well as 'apprehension' or uneasiness, which is a negative attitude, towards the Internet and the effect it has on his and other people's minds. Retain option 2.

5. A

This sentence – the last one of paragraph 4 – sums up the author's point and links to the struggles he describes in paragraph 2. According to the author, he used to be able to read deeply and immerse himself in books. Now he finds that his concentration starts drifting after a page or two; his mind has become used to taking in information in the fast-paced way the Internet distributes it. So the analogy in the quoted sentence refers to his past and present experiences with reading.

Option 2 is incorrect. The author does not allude to the increase in speed of reading, in the passage. This option is out of context. Reject option 2.

Option 3 is incorrect. The passage makes no mention of the author's vocabulary. Again this option is out of context and can be rejected. Eliminate option 3.

Option 4 is incorrect. The author does not have trouble understanding books as stated in this option. There is no reference to 'deeper meanings' in the passage. Eliminate option 4.

Option 1 is correct. It correctly captures the underlying analogy by implying that the author is unable to read deeply with concentration and contemplation. Retain option 1.

SET 48

1. C is best option as it is evidently clear from the examples.

2. A is the correct choice as it can also be inferred from second paragraph.

3. B is the correct option as it can be inferred from fourth paragraph.

4. C is the correct option as it can be inferred from fifth paragraph.

SET 49

Mapping the Passage:

¶1 describes a problem facing national parks: negative effects from the land surrounding them.

¶2 describes one approach to dealing with the problem: federal legislation, which failed.

¶3 and 4 describe a second approach: giving power to states to cooperate with adjacent national parks, and describe the problems with it.

¶5 argues that state participation must be tied to federal regulations.

¶6 argues that any solution requires a national response with elements of local participation.

1. C

If you have mapped the passage correctly you will notice that most of the passage discusses the different approaches that can be taken to solve the problem of degradation of national parks. C matches best with this.

(A): Though this is mentioned in the passage it is too specific a choice for a main purpose question. The passage does much more than just this.

(B): there is no one particular ‘plan of action’ that is mentioned in the passage but several different ones

(C): the Correct Answer

(D): again mentioned in the passage but too specific to be the answer

(E): Since the passage starts with these lines, it might lead some students to think that this is the main idea of the passage. However on reading further through the passage it becomes clear that the scope of the passage is broader as it also discusses approaches to solving this problem

2. C

An Inference question, this one requires students to find that one option which can logically follow from the information in the passage without making any extreme assumptions. Only (C) has support in the passage. The claim is originally made in lines 17-20, and ¶s 4 and 5 offer support.

(A): Out of Scope. The Act only gives the right to manage *within* the park, the part about ‘not to overrule state government policy’ is not mentioned in the passage.

(B): Out of Scope. This claim is never made in the passage.

(C): The Correct Answer

(D): Extreme answer. ¶3 suggests that local politicians want a greater say in national parks, but this doesn’t mean that they want total control.

(E): The passage states the opposite in Para 4.

3. B

Go back to the lines before and after the phrase to judge its meaning in context.

The phrase refers back to the damage mentioned in ¶1, and is expanded on in the

lines below. The author believes that the damage outside park boundaries is supported by state governments, as is argued in ¶s3 and 4. (B) summarizes the nature of the —external degradation.¶

(A): Out of Scope. Not only does (A) not touch on the meaning of the phrase, but it makes no sense: if the House is willing to address environmental issues, why would parks be threatened?

(B): The Correct Answer

(C): Out of Scope. The interest of local politicians in park management is mentioned in ¶3. However, there's no sense from this that the politicians are threatening the parks; rather, they would be more interested in preserving them since the local economies depend on them.

(D): Out of Scope. While the author thinks that the Act leaves some gaps that need to be filled, there's no suggestion that it's directly threatening the parks.

(E): Local support comes in the last paragraph and is clearly not what the author implies by 'external degradation'

4. D

The —according to the passage...¶ start to the question tips you off to look for a detail within the passage. Where is the scenario in the question mentioned? Go to the last paragraph, which discusses a combination of national and local responses. It argues that this cooperation is necessary in order to —protect park wildlife.¶ If this cooperation doesn't occur then, wildlife would presumably be harmed.

(D) rewards the careful reading.

(A): Out of Scope. The author never mentions any actual shrinking of national parks, only the danger to the existing land.

(B): Out of Scope. The author argues that the federal government already owns most of the land around national parks, and doesn't suggest anywhere that it will own more without cooperation.

(C): Out of Scope. The author never makes this argument in the passage either.

(D): The Correct Answer.

SET 50

CONNECT | ASPIRE | TRANSFORM

1. (D) is the correct choice as the first two lines of first paragraph mentioned the same.

2. (C) is correct option, as it can be inferred from last paragraph.

3. (A) Option (a) is the correct option, is clear from the previous sentence.

4. (B) is the best choice as it can be given in last three lines.

SET 51

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces the idea of a single presidential term.

¶2 argues that the single term is usually associated with countries with weak political parties and therefore popular when political parties are weak.

¶s3 and 4 argue that single-term systems encourage corruption.

¶5 argues that the single-term system is designed to make up for weak parties, but

ends up making parties even weaker.

1. B

Go back to ¶15 to review what foreign observers say: they argue that fixed elections are a bad idea; elections should be held any time. Would a single-term system address this concern, work against it, or have no effect? Since the current terms are four years, and the single term would be six years, elections would be held *less* frequently, which would further irritate the foreign observers who consider democracy dependent on elections-on-demand. (B) fits.

(A): Opposite. They'd attack it for the reasons described above: fixed elections, according to the foreign observers, run counter to democracy.

(B): The Correct Answer

(C): Opposite. The foreign observers would have a strong opinion about something that further reduced the frequency of elections.

(D): Out of Scope. While they *would* condemn it, the objections in ¶15 focus only on frequency of elections.

(E): Opposite

2. C

What does the author say about weak political parties? They lead to a preference for single terms, which, when enacted, lead to corruption. Evaluate the choices with this main chain of causes and effects in mind. While three choices aren't touched on by the author, (C) is the main point made in ¶13 and the beginning of ¶14: single-term systems encourage individual bargains (which ultimately lead to corruption.)

(A): Out of Scope. The author never discusses appointing people to political posts.

(B): Out of Scope. This also isn't touched on by the author. Foreign observers favour frequent elections, but not necessarily parties.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. The author argues that single-term systems are more frequent in systems with weak political parties, which would presumably *decrease* the frequency of elections.

(E): Opposite

3. B

What is the author's main argument for avoiding the single-term system? It leads to corruption. Looking for something that would weaken this argument turns up (B), which contradicts the author's main reason for avoiding the single-term system.

(A): Out of Scope. The author isn't concerned with the foreign observers themselves, but rather the points that they make.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. This would, if anything, strengthen the author's argument that the single-term system is a bad idea.

(D): Opposite. A parliamentary system is given as a contrast to the single-party system. If the parliamentary system were more democratic, this would strengthen the author's contention that the single-term system is a bad idea.

(E): What politicians favour doesn't affect the author's claims

SET 52

Mapping the Passage

¶1 argues that the universe had a beginning in time.

¶2 provides specific dates to put the universe's age in context.

¶3 describes the Big Bang and its relevance to the idea of an expanding universe.

¶4 argues that the expanding universe has significant implications for cultural ideas of time and argues that science intersects with philosophy in this area.

¶5 provides a metaphor that elucidates the nature of the universe's expansion.

1. A

What is the —age-old debate|| discussed at the end of ¶4? Read the previous lines for clues: astronomers are involved in a —theological discussion|| which involves the idea of a Creator. (A) summarizes this point in ¶4.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Out of Scope. The author notes that the problem of a Creator only arises when linear time is considered, and the phrase ties into the question of a Creator. Therefore, a debate between the two times is outside the scope.

(C): Out of Scope. The disappearance of the dinosaurs is mentioned in ¶2 in a discussion of time frames, not the debate referred to in the phrase. (D): Out of Scope. The author doesn't mention any debate about the movement of galaxies.

(E): Outside the scope.

2.B

Review the gist of the passage and keep the author's main points in mind while evaluating the choices. Three of the choices match points the author makes, but (B) directly contradicts the time frames mentioned in ¶2, which indicate that the solar system is much younger than the universe itself. Note that your research for question 4 helps you here.

(A): Opposite. This is stated in ¶4.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. This is just another way of saying that the universe is expanding.

(D): Opposite. This is a main point of the first part of ¶4.

(E): Opposite. This is stated in ¶2

3. A

Go back to the comparison to a motion picture described in ¶1. What is the author's purpose in the first paragraph? To argue that the universe had a beginning in time. The comparison is used to reinforce this point: (A) reflects this.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Out of Scope. The author never makes this argument.

(C): Out of Scope. This point isn't made either.

(D): Out of Scope. The author doesn't argue that this must be true, but rather that it's a point of debate.

(E): Out of Scope. The author never makes this argument.

SET 53

Mapping the Passage

¶1 states that maps are valuable to historical research.

¶2 discusses the various traits of old maps and ways of studying them.

¶3 and 4 describe the value of old maps in relation to how much information they provide.

¶5 provides some examples of maps useful to the study of historical geography and describes the transition from pre-modern to modern maps.

1. D

Don't start with RN I to answer this question! It appears in only one choice and so isn't a time-effective starting point. RN II appears in three choices, so start there. RN II directly contradicts the author's point in ¶4 that Ptolemy's maps served as templates for other maps for centuries. Eliminate (B). RN III contradicts the main point of the passage: historians *are* interested in maps as historical tools. Since RNs II and III are both untrue, only choice (D) is possible. Though there's no need to check RN I, it can be verified as true by looking at the main point of the last paragraph.

(A): Opposite. As described above.

(B): Opposite. As above.

(C): Opposite. As above.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Opposite. As above.

2. A

There's not much to go on in the passage by way of opinion, but even a simple prediction can yield fast results. What is the author's main point? Old maps have historical value. Scanning the answer choices with even this broad prediction immediately turns up (A), which states much the same thing.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. This contradicts the point made in the last line: that *in* the 18th Century, modern, accurate map-making was born. (Per my comment in the question itself, although modern map making was born in the 18th century, it has surely developed and improved since).

(C): Opposite. The author argues that even maps with errors can offer historical value, but uses these particular maps in ¶4 as an example of maps with especially few errors.

(D): Out of Scope. The author never makes this claim, nor does it make sense, since presumably the maps that used Ptolemy as their base added more accurate data: otherwise, there would be no need to make a new map.

(E): Out of Scope. The author never expresses his views in this regard

3. C

The —according to the passage— opening tips you off that this is a detail question, and consequently, that we're only looking for types of maps supported by examples in the passage. While three of the maps deal with geographic features similar to those the author touches on in the passage, a star chart wouldn't have anything to do with the author's idea of maps as something representing terrestrial features.

(A): Opposite. The author describes sea chart maps in ¶5.

(B): Opposite. The author describes street maps in ¶5 also.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. The author discusses hypothetical maps that describe —the extent of enclosed farmland|| in ¶2.

(E): Opposite. The author describes sea chart maps in ¶5.

SET 54

Mapping the Passage

1 states that people do things they otherwise wouldn't when so ordered by authority.

2 argues that psychological studies have to take into account the practical aspects of obedience in addition to theoretical ideas.

3 suggests that laboratory-tested obedience effectively highlights these practical aspects.

4 says that obedience is influenced by fear and the desire to cooperate, and that the individual obeying has trouble controlling his own behaviour.

5 expands on the point in ¶4: the laboratory can effectively simulate real-world conditions that lead to obedience.

1. D

Review the main points in the map, and read the stem carefully: you're looking for something that's *not* false, i.e., that *is* true. While three choices don't follow from the passage, (D) summarizes the point made in ¶3 that the lab is a good place to study obedience.

(A): Opposite. One of the author's main points, most clearly expressed in ¶1, is that people *will* do things that they'd normally consider wrong when obeying authority.

(B): Distortion. While the author argues that people often do this, there's no indication in the passage that authority is *always* obeyed.

(C): Opposite. The author surely thinks that the study of obedience is important, or the passage wouldn't be written.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Opposite. This is mentioned in para 4.

2. B

Review the lines in context. The author argues that this —absence of compulsion goes hand in hand with a —cooperative mood,|| which suggests that the phrase means the person is obeying on their own free will. (B) says the same.

(A): Out of Scope. While fear is mentioned as a factor later in the passage, it doesn't tie into this phrase, nor is there any indication that psychological experiments do lack punishment.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Distortion. While the person who has an absence of compulsion presumably is free to disobey, the phrase is more concerned with those who *do* obey, though free to refuse.

(D): Out of Scope. Moral implications aren't discussed or hinted at anywhere in the vicinity of this phrase.

(E): Incorrect as explained above

3. C

What is the author's main argument about obedience? People do things they don't want to do because they feel compelled to by authority. Look for something that challenges this point: If (C) is true, the author's point about not wanting to do things, most clearly expressed in ¶1, makes no sense. If people have no strong ethical values, then bad actions wouldn't necessarily be against their will.

(A): Opposite. This would support the author's point about fear made in the last paragraph.

(B): Opposite. This would support the author's idea that authority is often used to advance immoral aims.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Out of Scope. This is an irrelevant distinction; the author doesn't say anything about which segments of society would be more or less willing to obey authority

(E): Opposite. This would support the author's point about fear made in the fourth paragraph.

SET 55

Mapping the Passage

¶1 discusses the goals and ethical limitations of corporations (3M example)

¶2 explains methods for making corporations respond to moral concerns.

¶3 contrasts the corporations with individuals and outlines some individual ethics.

¶4 asks if corporations can be held responsible for ethical crimes.

¶s5 and 6 describe a failed attempt to prosecute a corporation for such crimes (Pinto).

¶7 presents a possible argument in favour of prosecution: deterrence. Evidence shows no deterring effect on corporations, though.

1. B

The author argues that this is true, and gives an example in ¶s1 and 2. (C) and (D) can be eliminated. Does this argument have to *necessarily* be true? There's nothing in the argument to indicate that there could never be an exception. (B) is the only choice left standing.

(A): Distortion. A very tempting wrong answer choice. Remember that anything necessarily true will have very strong logical support in the passage. We have only a few examples here, not a definite rule.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Distortion. While the information is perhaps true, there's plenty of support for the author's argument in the passage.

(D): Opposite. The information in the passage doesn't prove the claim, but it does support it.

(E): Incorrect as the author clearly provides support for this fact as explained above

2. D

A new situation: evaluate it in the context of the passage's broad themes. Where does a company that voluntarily gives up profit to spare animals from pain fit in the author's idea of corporations? It doesn't. It's an example of ethical concerns trumping economics, which the author claims doesn't happen. We're looking for an answer choice that somehow indicates weakening, and (D) alone fits this.

(A): Opposite. For the same reason (D) is correct.

(B): Opposite. Two answer choices gone quickly.

(C): Opposite. Essentially, this choice says it wouldn't have an effect, when it does.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Out of scope. Nothing in the passage suggests that the company has to be government owned'

3. B

A strengthen question. Quickly paraphrase the author's reasons for claiming (in the last paragraph) that deterrence won't work: companies will just treat it as an economic consideration like any other. Search for a choice that reflects this. Only (B) has to do with economics! Further, it reinforces the idea that companies will shrug off potential penalties that have little economic consequence.

(A): Out of Scope. We're concerned with corporations rather than individuals.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Out of Scope. No economic factors are in play in this choice.

(D): Out of Scope. There are no clear economic factors in this choice either. Knowing the scope of questions as well as passages and paragraphs helps to eliminate many answers quickly.

(E): Out of Scope.

SET 56

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces ecological problems and "doom" associated with them.

¶s2-4 give examples of environmental successes.

¶5 briefly discusses less successful efforts, and then returns to examples of successes using economic incentives.

¶6 gives examples of environmental successes.

¶7 says that despite successes, both sides of the ecological debate are overly negative.

1. A

A scattered detail question. Usually, one choice will contradict one of the author's opinions, so be sure you're clear on those (though sometimes you may have to compare each answer choice to the relevant text in the passage). (A) distorts the author's statement that CFC emissions are declining and the ozone layer is replenishing. If they were damaging before, there's no reason to think they're not damaging now. (A) must therefore be false.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Faulty Use of Detail. This is in ¶6

(C): Faulty Use of Detail. Found in ¶3.

(D): Faulty Use of Detail. Also found in ¶3.

(E): Faulty Use of Detail. Found in ¶5.

2. A

Another question where the four wrong answer choices are plausible, and the right answer isn't. Keep in mind that something doesn't have to be mentioned in the passage to be plausible, but if it's *implausible* there must be something in the passage to make it so. Notice that the author directly contradicts (A) in ¶7, saying that environmentalists *are* aware of the successes but just prefer to be pessimistic. This question rewards test-takers who have categorized the answer choices and know what *type* of answer they're looking for.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. This could in fact be the reason that environmentalists are pessimistic.

- (C): Opposite. The author mentions that this is true, and is a plausible reason for pessimism.
 (D): Opposite. Another reasonable explanation for why environmentalists might get more mileage by being Cassandras.
 (E): Opposite. The author mentions that this is true.

3. B

What do we know from the passage about protecting endangered species? Only two things: that it's been successful but unfair to landowners. Which is the political right more likely to care about? Likely landowners and the right would likely attack the program on this basis. A quick scan of reaction knocks out (A) and (B), and understanding the reasons for that reaction leads immediately to (C).

- (A): Opposite. While the right might like a lack of regulation, the program's success is *only* because of regulation.
 (B): The correct answer
 (C): Out of Scope. The right might enjoy refuting the claims of the left, but not if it comes with heavy governmental regulation.
 (D): Distortion. While the right will reject the program, they're concerned less with the aspect of its success than its cost. Furthermore, we already know the program has been successful.
 (E): They would not be indifferent as described above

4. D

This paragraph clearly attempts to enumerate the positive success stories with regards to pollution control. _D_ summarises this really well.

- (A): The author doesn't criticise anyone
 (B): The author never recommends a ban
 (C): There is no warning in the 3rd paragraph
 (D): The correct answer
 (E): The author doesn't provide any agenda

SET 57

Mapping the Passage

- ¶1 introduces the Great Goddess theory as controversial.
 ¶2 describes how the theory views life/society in Old Europe.
 ¶3 describes the new theory's contention that Great Goddess cultures were ended by warlike invaders.
 ¶4 lists supporters of the new theory
 ¶5 begins with a supporter and then details objections to the new theory.
 ¶6 outlines supporters' responses to the objections.

1. D

Keep the main elements of the Great Goddess theory in mind as you review the choices. Look for an answer choice that a proponent of this theory would have no opinion on or would disagree with. (D) fits nicely: ¶3 states explicitly that traces remained.

- (A): Opposite. The proponent would have to agree with this, or there would be no logical way to believe the theory.

- (B): Opposite. This is addressed in ¶4.
 (C): Opposite. This is also explicitly stated in ¶4.
 (D): The correct answer
 (E): Opposite. This is addressed in ¶1.

2. D

Use your momentum from the last question to start this one out. We know only two main things about traditional archaeologists: they advocate a patriarchal model, and, as described in the question above, they're skeptical that archaeology can cast much light onto what ancient peoples actually thought. Scan the answer choices for a statement that runs afoul of one of these. Only choice (D) fits either one, referring to a —worry|| that traditionalists would say we can't know anything about.

- (A): Out of Scope. This would be the sort of statement that a traditionalist *would* believe could potentially be backed up by evidence.
 (B): Out of Scope. Like (A), entirely factual and therefore verifiable.
 (C): Out of Scope. As above.
 (D): The correct answer
 (E): Out of Scope. As above.

3. B

Before jumping into the answer choices, make sure you're clear on the main argument the Great Goddess theorists use to respond to criticism. They have no evidence to counter with, but argue that unorthodox theories are useful for their own sake, because they stimulate dialogue. Keeping this in mind will quickly yield B.

- (A): Out of Scope. Violence has nothing to do with the response the Great Goddess theorists make to criticism.
 (B): The correct answer
 (C): Distortion. Though they might argue that new theories increase understanding, there's no indication that the traditionalists don't understand the Great Goddess theory.
 (D): Out of Scope. This has nothing to do with the theorists' response.
 (E): Out of Scope. This has nothing to do with the theorists' response.

SET 58

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces the idea that most diseases go away on their own and that this information can be misused by unscrupulous individuals.

¶s2 and 3 explain the reasons why pseudoscience and medicine often go together and why pseudoscientists are successful in convincing others of their claims.

¶s4 and 5 give an example of the difficulties in refuting claims of pseudoscience and in distinguishing between real and pseudo-science (offering a metaphor to show that the distinction is real).

¶6 continues by giving one philosopher's reasons for why people believe false claims.

1.A

Research the text in the passage. The author uses the term to discuss diseases that more or less keep themselves in check. (A) matches perfectly.

- (A): The correct answer
 (B): Distortion. This answer choice simply misinterprets what the —self|| is (it is the disease, not the patient).
 (C): Opposite. If the disease ends with the patient’s death, it’s not doing much self-limiting!
 (D): Distortion. If the disease is self-limiting, the author says, any treatment will likely seem to be successful, which means that there must be natural improvement.
 (E): Incorrect, as explained above

2) What does the author say is needed to evaluate scientific claims? —Statistics...with logic.|| Combine this with the author’s argument that people usually only remember successes to zero in on the answer. (D) catches it all.

SET 59

Mapping the Passage

- ¶1 introduces the concept of tribal immunity.
 ¶2 quotes an Supreme Court Justice who believes that the limits of tribal immunity should be re-examined.
 ¶s3 and 4 present the legal justifications for tribal immunity (*U.S. v. U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.*).
 ¶s5 and 6 argues that tribal immunity is far broader than immunities granted to other governments.
 ¶7 notes that unlike with other governments, courts haven’t distinguished between tribes’ economic and governmental activities.

1. C

The author’s argument is that tribes have immunity that’s overly broad. Tribes can only be sued with authority from Congress, not the Court (as happens in the question stem). So if the question stem is true, then this immunity rule wouldn’t hold up. (C) fits.

- (A): Out of Scope. Immunity, as discussed in the passage, only has to do with the defendant of a suit, not the plaintiff.
 (B): Out of Scope. As above.
 (C): The correct answer
 (D): Opposite. This would strengthen the author’s idea that tribes have farreaching immunity
 (E): One tribe suing another does not weaken anything

2. B

Recap the author’s main argument: tribal immunity is problematically broad. Keep an eye out for an answer choice that contradicts something the author says or is completely irrelevant. While all three incorrect answers have support in the passage, the author suggests the opposite of what (B) is saying.

- (A): Opposite. The author argues this in ¶7.
 (B): The correct answer
 (C): Opposite. This is mentioned in ¶5.

(D): Opposite. Also in ¶5.

(E): This can be easily inferred from the information provided in the passage

3. C

As in the last question, look to eliminate three answer choices supported by evidence and keep an eye out for one that clashes with the passage. (C) directly contradicts the author's point in ¶4 that tribes have been able to buy insurance.

(A): Opposite. The author mentions this throughout the first few paragraphs.

(B): Opposite. This is the topic of ¶s4 and 5.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. The author argues this throughout the second half of the passage.

(E): Opposite. This is the topic of ¶s4 and 5.

SET 60

Mapping the Passage:

¶1 describes the limitations of American opera.

¶2 explains how the limitations have led to opera in concert form and introduces the author's objections to this.

¶3 attacks semi-staged performances as even worse than pure concert versions.

¶s 4 and 5 elaborate on why acting is necessary for a true opera.

¶6 summarizes the author's argument that operas and concerts are separate art forms.

1. C

Find the author's discussion of these communities: they appear in ¶1. The author argues that they don't produce operas because they won't be as good as New York's enormous opera. Looking for an attitude that would reflect this immediately yields (C). Paraphrasing in advance usually means quick points!

(A): Out of Scope. The author never says anything about education and opera.

(B): Opposite. This would more accurately reflect the opinion of a community that *did* produce opera.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Out of Scope. There's nothing in the passage that reflects this distinction.

(E): No connection with the paragraph

2. B

The author has a strong point throughout the passage: operas and concerts don't mix. Look for a statement that the author would actively dispute, or eliminate the three answers that he'd agree with. (B) turns up as a statement that distorts what the author spends ¶3 arguing.

(A): Opposite. This is the point of the passage.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. This is implicit in the idea that communities stage concerts when they feel they can't do justice to an opera.

(D): Opposite. The author mentions this in ¶3.

(E): Opposite. The author mentions this in ¶2.

3. B

Look to the fourth paragraph for this information. The author argues that the term —opera|| in English does not connote the full experience of the theatrical work (as it does in Italian); choice (B) mirrors this.

(A): Faulty Use of Detail. This could possibly be inferred from the passage, but the author is not trying to make this point.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Faulty Use of Detail/Distortion. The author never goes so far as to limit the scope of the discussion to *only* two languages.

(D): Distortion. The author does not imply this, he is only saying that the way we think of opera is different.

(E): Extreme language.

SET 61

Mapping the Passage

¶1 describes Agassiz's reasons and evidence for theorizing an ice age.

¶2 demonstrates that evidence for the early ice ages is thin, making it difficult to reconstruct dates and causes.

¶3 describes Frakes' favourite theory: continental drift promoted glaciation.

¶4 and 5 demonstrate further that evidence for the early ice ages is thin.

¶6 suggests that relatively little data lets scientists run wild in their theorizing.

1. A

Try to get a basic prediction for assumption questions if possible. If scientists don't know whether the poles or the equator were the coolest, they must have some sort of evidence that both were awfully cold. (A) fits this. If unsure, try the denial test: If glacial deposits haven't been found at both, then one should be demonstrably colder than the other.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Distortion. The argument that scientists are unsure doesn't depend on the idea that some geological information is forever gone. While this may be true, it's not why scientists are unsure.

(C): Out of Scope. This has nothing to do with the statement.

(D): Out of Scope. Even if this were true, it still wouldn't explain why geologists were unsure which part of the earth had been the coolest.

(E): Out of Scope. This has nothing to do with the statement.

2. C

The author mentions both of these theories; paraphrase what is said about them: the volcanic theory has some evidence in glacial records; the orbital change theory has no evidence at all. The volcano-scientist would be quick to point this out in his defense; (C) says the same thing.

(A): Out of Scope. We have no way of knowing from the passage the consequences

of a change of orbit.

(B): Opposite. The advocate of the volcano theory wouldn't help his cause with this.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Distortion. While the author mentions that these theories are immune from proof, that's not necessarily something in their favour, nor would it distinguish the vulcanologist's argument from that of the orbital theorists.

(E): Out of scope.

3. D

What would cause reduced sunlight? Only an orbital change. Think back on what the author says about the orbital change theory: its only evidence is the glaciation itself. This new evidence would therefore weaken the author's argument about the orbital theory: (D).

(A): Out of Scope. Though volcanic eruptions can lead to a reduction in the amount of sunlight that reaches earth, it isn't necessarily the case here.

(B): Out of Scope. As above. This evidence is outside the scope of the volcanic theory.

(C): Opposite. The author never makes this claim.

(D): The correct answer

(E): It does have relevance to the passage as described above

SET 62

Mapping the Passage:

¶1 introduces the notion of symbiotic relationships in a marine environment with the example of the anemone and the clown fish.

¶s2 and 3 discuss the symbiotic organisms responsible for the formation of coral reefs and point out that much of the mechanism for forming reefs remains unknown.

¶4 discusses two theories on the formation of barrier reefs.

¶5 points out that coral reefs contain far more algae than coral, and that the name —coral reef is therefore a misnomer.

1. D

Your map will remind you that a full paragraph discusses the misnomer —coral reef. Summarize the main reason why this is true: Reefs have lots of algae, not much coral. (D) matches the prediction.

(A): Faulty Use of Detail. The author argues at the end of ¶5 that this is why the term persists, but it doesn't explain the misnomer.

(B): Distortion. While the reef's conditions for growth depend on the algae, the coral could also play a major role in determining survival.

(C): Faulty Use of Detail. While true as described in ¶5, this doesn't explain why the term —coral reef would be misleading.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Extreme language. The reef does have coral.

2. B

A difficult question to predict; review the main points of the passage in your map. Remember to eliminate while looking for the correct answer, using the denial test as needed. (B) must be an assumption of the scientists since they study the different types of reefs with the intent of understanding how they transformed from to another. Denying (B) and arguing that the three types developed independently destroys the transformation theories that the author discusses.

(A): Opposite. The author argues in ¶4 that Darwin's theory may be —partially true, suggesting that the two theories can coexist to some extent.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. The author mentions corals without algae in the last part of ¶5.

(D): Opposite. The author shows in ¶s2 and 3 that a variety of factors influence reef renewal.

(E): This could be a conclusion but doesn't have to be an assumption

3. C

How does the Enewetak atoll fit into the passage? Mentioned in ¶4, the author argues that it supports Darwin's theories about barrier reef formation. (C) matches the prediction exactly.

(A): Out of Scope. While it strengthens the claims of *some* scientists, it can't strengthen the claims scientists in general since there are competing theories.

(B): Out of Scope. As above.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. The author states explicitly that the evidence strengthens Darwin's theory.

(E): Incorrect, as described above

SET 63

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces the idea of physicians becoming involved in capital punishment as example of alleviating sometimes painful death.

¶2 states that many doctors favour "designated killer" technicians but that maybe this isn't right decision.

¶3 describes the paradox of physicians who support euthanasia but who would not themselves perform it.

¶4 presents an expert opinion that physicians should have a consistent approach towards mercy killing (Marcia Angell).

¶s5 and 6 describe two positions on ¶4's paradox: one that physicians who support mercy killing should be responsible for it; the second that they need not.

1. C

A rare global question: review topic, scope, and purpose and then simply find their

closest match in the answer choices. While three choices are off topic and/or scope, (C) fits with the overall purpose of describing the conflicting arguments about euthanasia.

(A): Out of Scope. The author doesn't deal with this subject in any depth, and certainly not as the overall purpose of the passage.

(B): Faulty Use of Detail. While the author implies that some people might believe this about physicians, the author doesn't make it the focus of the passage.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Faulty Use of Detail. The author mentions this in ¶3, but it's not the purpose of the passage as a whole.

(E): The passage tries to do no such 'convincing'

Strategy Point:

Be sure to keep an eye out for the author's position. When the author takes pains to be objective, as is the case in this passage, questions will almost always test to see whether you've picked up on this.

2. B

The —According to the passage...|| phrasing is a sure cue to refer back to the passage, using your map to direct your focus. Where are designated killers mentioned? Go back to ¶2 to find out what sort of physicians favour this approach: physicians who want to be free from —the taint of killing.|| Choice (B) rephrases the same.

(A): Faulty Use of Detail. Marcia Angell argues in ¶4 that mercy killing will become part of a continuum, but she does this while *opposing* designated killers.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Out of Scope. The author doesn't argue in this part of the passage that a conflict exists, much less that the physicians recognize it.

(D): Out of Scope. There's no evidence in the paragraph or elsewhere that doctors fear the designated killer would abuse the privilege.

(E): Out of Scope.

3. A

Where are the downsides of designated killers mentioned? Refer back to ¶s 2 and 4, where the author raises questions about designated killers and the editor of the *NEJM* raises objections. (A) is the objection raised by the editor: she argues that someday euthanasia will be part of good patient care and that physicians should be in on the action.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. This is one of the arguments that physicians who favor designated killers make.

(C): Distortion: physicians, not designated killers, would prevent lingering, painful deaths.

(D): Out of Scope. This argument isn't made in favor of physician-sponsored euthanasia.

(E): Out of Scope.

4. B

Go back to ¶s 2 and 4 to review the idea of the designated killer. Both those who support and oppose the idea suggest that it provides a degree of removal between the physicians and the act of death. An assumption of this, therefore, must be that physicians won't be the designated killers. If this is denied, the argument falls apart, a sure sign of a sound assumption.

(A): Out of Scope. This would have no effect on the argument: denying it wouldn't necessarily weaken the contention that the use of designated killers is a bad idea.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. This is essentially the opposite of the correct assumption. The idea of designated killers assumes the *absence* of the physician.

(D): Out of Scope. This also has no effect on the argument: If it's denied, the argument against designated killers remains just as strong.

(E): This does not have to be an assumption.

SET 64

Mapping the Passage

¶1 discusses the causes of the bubonic plague.

¶2 describes the dates of its impact and the drops in population caused by the repeated plagues.

¶s3 and 4 describe the effect of the plague on the English economic system.

¶5 describes the responses of landowners to economic pressures caused by plagues and the eventual ineffectiveness of those responses.

¶6 recaps some of the effects of the bubonic plague.

1. B

Go back to ¶2, where high farming is mentioned. While three of the factors are mentioned as factors, (B) conflicts with the author's argument that the plague *reduced* dependence on high farming.

(A): Opposite. This is mentioned immediately after the introduction of high farming.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. As above.

(D): Opposite. As above.

(E): Opposite. As above.

2. B

This question asks you to get to the root of the problem caused by the plague. The economic difficulties are attributed in the passage to a labour shortage. According to ¶3, this labour shortage lingered because of high infant mortality.

(A): Out of Scope. The author never discussed people's fears of leaving the home (and in fact ¶4 describes a good deal of movement).

(B): The correct answer

(C): Faulty Use of Detail. This is an effect, not a root cause of the economic difficulty. Landholdings could not be filled without more workers.

(D): Opposite. The Statute's effects are discussed in the passage as being negligible.

(E): Incorrect, as explained above.

3. B

Go back to ¶2 to review the author's argument that the plague ended high farming. The author argues that the peasantry depended on this sort of farming for subsistence and in ¶5 implies that landowners had previously taken high profits from the practice. If (B) is true, the second point, made in the last sentences of the passage, is directly contradicted: there would have been fewer reasons for high farming to collapse, and the author's argument would therefore be weakened.

(A): Out of Scope. Even if this were true, it would have no effect on the plague since it occurred several decades before the plague occurred.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Out of Scope. Is incorrect because the population decrease is one of the author's supporting pieces of evidence for the central argument.

(D): Out of Scope. Even if this is true, it has no impact on the fact that the plague brought an end to high farming. This is an *effect* of the plague's impact on high farming, not a fundamental piece of evidence supporting or refuting it.

(E): Opposite. This would strengthen the author's claim.

SET 65

Mapping the Passage

¶1 describes a recent reawakening of feminism in response to threats to its objectives.

¶2 describes discrimination against women at the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame.

¶s3 and 4 describe discrimination against women in the recording industry.

¶5 describes harassment of women at radio stations.

1. A

Look for a choice that runs counter to the author's main arguments about the barriers that women face. (A) immediately recommends itself: the author argues directly that women are pressured to maintain a certain physical appearance, which A denies.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. The author alludes to abortion in ¶2 when discussing the —fragility of gains|| in advancement. Women therefore have at times tied the battle over abortion to the idea of overall gains in the feminist movement.

(C): Opposite. This can be inferred from the author's discussion of broad barriers to advancement and the segue to a specific example, the record industry, in ¶s1 and 3.

(D): Opposite. This follows from the author's argument in ¶2 that women are underrepresented in the Hall of Fame.

(E): Opposite. The author would most likely agree with this

2. C

Look for a choice that isn't used in the passage as an example of the —reawakening of feminism,|| as cited in ¶1, keeping in mind the author's main points about women's advancement. While the three wrong answer choices are all predictably in the first paragraph, (C) is not only in the wrong paragraph but is also used as an example of barriers to feminist progress rather than as an example of its reawakening.

(A): Opposite. The author supports the reawakening of feminism with this example in ¶1.

(B): Opposite. This is mentioned in ¶3 as a wake-up call to women over the —increasing fragility|| of gains in women's rights.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. This is also mentioned in ¶1 in conjunction with feminism's reawakening.

(E): Opposite. This is mentioned in Para ¶1.

3. D

Evaluate the statement in the context of the passage. If the number of female record executives has remained the same, this would support the author's contention that the music industry is stifling women's progress. (D) fits perfectly.

(A): Opposite. The author would argue that women hold too *few* positions.

(B): Out of Scope. The argument wouldn't touch directly on the issue of appearance, though it could also be argued that if women are held back, it might be because men do focus too much on appearance. This would also run counter to the choice.

(C): Opposite. The author seems pessimistic about chances for improvement in women's prospects in the record industry.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Incorrect as explained above.

SET 66

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces Woolf and compares her fiction and criticism.

¶2 discusses a particular essay, —The Novels of Turgenev,|| and describes how Woolf uses her own experiences as a reader to understand the author's method.

¶3 says that Woolf's essays argue that the gap between the reader and author may not be able to be closed, and that the author's self-consciousness has much to do with this.

1.A

Take a moment to review the point referred to in the question. Woolf argues that readers can understand the writer's intent and personality through interpretation. Look for an answer choice that would challenge this idea. (A) is a detail mentioned in ¶3, therefore one may be inclined to say that this argument of Woolf's cannot weaken her earlier point. But the third paragraph specifically states that Woolf critiques her own theories and (A) is given as a prime example that weakens her earlier point.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. This would strengthen Woolf's idea that individual readers can use their own experience to discover the author's original intent and personality.

(C): Out of Scope. Even if this is true, it would still presumably be possible for individual writers to use their own experiences to figure out what the author was getting at.

(D): Out of Scope. While it is true that Woolf thinks that interpretation can close the gap between reader and writer, while (D) says that the writer has to directly confirm interpretations for them to be valid. (D) is merely a claim that contradicts Woolf and does not give any meaningful support; it is therefore not as damning as (A).

(E): How qualified the readers are is out of scope.

2. B

Look for an answer choice that isn't mentioned in the passage or that directly contradicts what the author says about Woolf's essays. (B) is a distortion of what the author says: go back to ¶1 to review what the author *does* say when comparing the essays to the fiction. The essays —reveal a thematic and technical complexity that rivals her novels.¶ If it rivals that of the novels, it's not necessarily exceeding, as the answer choice suggests.

(A): Opposite. This is the main focus of the author's argument.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. This is an implication of ¶s 3 and 4. The author says that Woolf believes —the gap between reader and author may be eliminated¶ in ¶3 but in

¶4 says that Woolf's essays —critique the very possibility of closing the gap between reader and writer.¶

(D): Opposite. This is supported by the discussions of Turgenev, Austen, and Shakespeare in ¶3.

(E): Opposite. This can be inferred from the passage.

3. A

Paraphrase the main point that Woolf is trying to make in the second paragraph: readers can use their own personal experiences to understand the personality and motivations of the writer. Looking for an assumption necessary to this argument turns up (A), which simply restates the point that readers can figure out part of the author's personality. If (A) isn't true, the argument falls apart: this is a sure sign of a critical assumption.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. Woolf is arguing that the reader's perspective can be used to discover the perspective of the author; there's no discussion of compromise. (C): Opposite. Woolf is arguing that the reader uses personal experiences, not standards, to interpret the text.

(D): Opposite. If personal experiences are most necessary to understanding the author, then it would seem that intuition is *more* important than critical reasoning.

(E): 'Must' is extreme language.

SET 67

Mapping the Passage

¶1 gives background on the Presidential veto and introduces both the pocket veto and an argument against it.

¶2 argues that the pocket veto isn't absolute because Congress has ways of getting around it.

¶3 argues that the pocket veto is part of the system of checks and balances.

¶4 points out a flaw in the pocket veto: it can delay legislation, summarizes final arguments for and against the pocket veto, and argues that history favours continued use of the veto.

1. D

Read the lines in context to get an idea of the author's opinion of the President's role as —interloper.¶ The author says immediately above this comment that —if circumspection and deliberation¶ are valued, the pocket veto is acceptable. Therefore, when the President exercises it, he's acting as an agent for thoughtfulness. (D) fits.

(A): Opposite. The author argues that the President is justified in use of the veto, and rather than seizing power, is preserving a system of checks and balances.

(B): Out of Scope. The author doesn't suggest that the President is serving as a bridge between parties, only that he acts to preserve a system of checks and balances.

(C): Faulty Use of Detail. Though the President is preventing certain actions from occurring when he exercises the veto, the author is more concerned in this part of the passage with emphasizing the aspect of careful thought associated with it.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Incorrect. Takes the word too literally

2. B

Go back to ¶4 to review the mention of *Kennedy* and *Barnes*. It's not necessary to completely understand what it is, only why it's used. Since these are court cases that seem to be dealing with the pocket veto, (B) seems to make sense: if there have been at least two court cases on the matter, then the judicial branch has clearly concerned itself with the matter.

(A): Out of Scope. Even if this is true, these two court cases wouldn't be mentioned in order to prove a point about Congress.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. The author is mentioning a flaw in this paragraph, but he's in *favour* of the pocket veto: he wouldn't believe that the weaknesses override the strengths.

(D): Distortion. Though the author agrees that the veto can delay legislation, he

says that this is the only potential flaw of the veto, and so he wouldn't be inclined to praise this aspect in particular.

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

3. B

What do opponents of the pocket veto argue? Go back to ¶1 to review if necessary. Those who oppose the pocket veto says that it gives the President too much power at the expense of Congress. (B) most closely fits this.

(A): Out of Scope. Neither the author nor opponents of the veto suggest that the President *does* exercise legislative authority, only that the veto serves as a check on this authority.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Distortion. While opponents of the veto think that it grants the President too much power, there's no evidence that their solution would be to allow an override of the pocket veto.

(D): Opposite. If opponents of the pocket veto dislike that type of veto, they'd hate an absolute veto. The author says in ¶1 that opponents of the veto already describe it as absolute.

(E): Extreme and out of scope

SET 68

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces the topic of how civil rights legislation has not affected African Americans equally in terms of managerial positions.

¶2 notes that African-Americans have made only limited progress in obtaining executive positions in sports.

¶3 gives the sports industry's justifications for not hiring many African-American executives.

¶s 4 and 5 discuss Title VII and the difficulties in applying it to cases of high-level racial discrimination in sports.

1. C

Review the basics of the situation described in the second paragraph, summarized by the statement that —who's running the league doesn't look like who's playing in the league.¶ Look for a similar situation. (C) fits most closely. The company is targeted towards women and run on the lower levels by women, but women aren't in the upper-level executive positions: the same discrepancy found with African-Americans in sports.

(A): Out of Scope. Though there's a gap between the membership of the organization and the board of the organization, there's no evidence that the Board runs the organization. The difference in this case is also one of age, which might be a justifiable difference, as opposed to race: review the Title VII criteria in the last para.

(B): Out of Scope. There's no evidence that the people running the organization

aren't themselves minorities or from disadvantaged populations.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Out of Scope. There's no necessary gap between membership and group oversight here, and so it can be safely eliminated.

(E): Out of Scope. The weight of players doesn't tell us anything about discrimination or non-discrimination.

2. B

Go back to the last paragraph to figure out why the author mentions the Supreme Court. The author says that the Supreme Court hasn't determined which Title VII standards should apply in the cases the author is concerned about and says that the lower courts have started distorting the standards. The implication is that the Supreme Court should resolve the discrepancy. Choice (B) fits with this.

(A): Distortion. The author isn't suggesting that courts have been slow to respond, but only that their response hasn't been adequate.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Distortion. Though the author says that lower courts have taken the issues up, he argues that they've distorted the standards. The Supreme Court isn't mentioned to show that the lower courts have been more willing to resolve the disputes, but rather to show that they've done so badly.

(D): Distortion. The author wants the Supreme Court to set guidelines, but doesn't necessarily argue that this should be broadened out to all executive cases under Title VII: he's concerned with a very narrow range of cases.

(E): The author does not 'praise' the actions of the court, as described above.

3. D

Review the main points made in ¶1 and 2 about African-American executive positions in sports. The author argues in the first few lines that more progress has been made in the general workforce than in sports specifically. (D) rephrases this point: hiring of executives in the sports industry needs to catch up.

(A): Opposite. The author argues that the gap is because of discrimination, not education.

(B): Distortion. The author argues in ¶2 that —questions are being posed|| whether the sports industry is immune from general labour laws like baseball is through its antitrust exemption. This is an analogy, though, not a cause-and-effect relationship.

(C): Opposite. The author argues that that a —growing number|| are achieving —the practical experience required for executive positions,|| which directly contradicts this choice.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Opposite, as described above.

SET 69

Mapping the Passage

¶1 questions how human rights might be best protected and states that the United

Nations has no such power currently.

¶2 states that the form this work takes is twofold: attempts to change views and policies, and to award or withhold approval based on nations' policies.

¶3 argues that the UN must work for short-term change and points out that UN policies influence national politics.

1.B

Predict by recalling what the author says the UN cannot do: ¶1 argues that the UN can't back up its commands with force. (B) says the same.

(A): Opposite. The author argues in ¶s 2 and 3 that the UN has done just this in its policies against torture, for example.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. This is one of the methods of effecting change mentioned in ¶2.

(D): Opposite. The author mentions this in ¶3, with torture again as an example.

(E): Opposite. This can be inferred from ¶2.

2. D

Predict by summarizing the author's general point: the UN needs to have a short-term impact in order to effect long-term change. (D) follows from this and from the author's discussion of court cases that already do rely on the UN for human rights standards. If *Filartiga* did this in the past, it's reasonable to believe that future cases will do the same.

(A): Distortion. The author argues that the UN needs to do *more*, but argues throughout the passage that the UN *has* had an impact on human rights.

(B): Out of Scope. While the author thinks that human rights should be one concern of the UN, there's no comparison to other tasks that the UN undertakes, and so it can't be said that human rights should be the *primary* concern.

(C): Out of Scope. The author is only concerned with how the UN affects national politics, and especially national human rights issues. International politics is outside the scope of the court cases and situations mentioned.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Military powers' is extreme and out of scope.

3. A

Start your prediction broadly: what is the purpose of the paragraph in which the court case is mentioned? To argue that the UN should effect short-term change. Double-check by scanning the relevant text to see if the case backs this up: it's an example of a short-term effect brought about directly by UN policies. (A) summarizes the point.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. This is a case in which the UN had a short-term effect.

(C): Faulty Use of Detail. While this is probably true based on the information in the passage, the author isn't trying to prove this point, but rather that the UN can effect change in the short term.

(D): Out of Scope. The UN isn't making a decision in the court case; a US court is. There's no mention of the UN withholding legitimacy.
(E): Incorrect, as described above.

4. B

Review your map for a quick prediction. The author presents rhetorical questions to show that the UN doesn't have many tools to enforce short-term change. (B) says the same.

(A): Out of Scope. Though the author touches on this later on in the passage, he's not yet concerned with discussing it in ¶1.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Out of Scope. This is the focus of ¶2 rather than ¶1.

(D): Distortion. Though the author does briefly describe the UN's function, most of the paragraph is concerned with describing what it *doesn't* do.

(E): The author doesn't 'praise' the UN anywhere in the first paragraph.

SET 70

Mapping the Passage

¶1 explains that pictorial and phonetic representations in Maya writing can often be used interchangeably for the same word.

¶2 points out that in the system of Maya writing signs can be either pictorial or phonetic.

¶3 describes progress in deciphering the —syllabic grid.¶

¶4 suggests that the speed of decipherment will increase, but may be slowed down by allographs, different signs that represent the same sound.

1. B

As usual, use your map to get a rough prediction. Knorozov is mentioned in ¶3, which deals with progress in detangling the syllabic grid. A check of the passage shows that his purpose is to illustrate just this. (B) fits.

(A): Distortion. The author isn't trying to prove that Mayan signs have done anything, only to detail progress. This choice is too extreme.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Distortion. The author argues in ¶4 that allographic signs might make decipherment a longer process, but doesn't argue that it's stymied the experts.

(D): Out of Scope. The author doesn't discuss other linguistic structures, and so this can be safely eliminated as being outside the passage's scope.

(E): This does not weaken anything mentioned earlier in the passage.

2. C

Go back to ¶2, where the author says in line 17 that the Maya wrote both —logographically and phonetically.¶ Since the phonetic symbols are described as syllabic sounds made of consonants and vowels, logographs must be the other type

of representation: pictorial symbols. The author backs this up with examples throughout the passage. (C) simply paraphrases the idea of pictorial representation.

(A): Opposite. This is phonetics, the other way Mayans wrote.

(B): Opposite. As above, this is an example of phonetic communication.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Distortion. Though logographs are visual representations, the author never suggests that they can represent an entire phrase, but rather only a single word.

(E): Incorrect. Takes the meaning too literally.

3. C

Paraphrase the author's main idea: Mayan writing is complex for several reasons but is steadily being deciphered. Based on this, the author would disagree with (C): Mayan writing *doesn't* convey simple writing, the author would argue, because it's more than just —simple picture writing.||

(A): Opposite. This is the opposite of the correct answer: the author would argue that Mayan is just such a language, and that it can indeed represent complexity.

(B): Out of Scope. The author never makes this comparison, and so it's impossible to say whether the author would agree with this statement or not.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. This summarizes the point of ¶4: allographs add a layer of complexity to the language that makes deciphering it more difficult.

(E): Opposite. This is mentioned in the second paragraph.____

SET 71

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces Philip Larkin by explaining his artistic tastes.

¶2 describes Larkin's response to critics and gives Larkin's artistic view: art should be simple and easily accessible.

¶3 analyses Larkin's poetry and mentions some critical reaction.

¶4 mentions a perception of Larkin as antisocial and provides the author's own positive view of Larkin's poetry.

¶5 gives some background on the career of Larkin.

1. B

Go back to ¶2 to review the lines in context. Larkin said this when responding to critics who said that his work was too —commonplace.|| What must Larkin have believed? Not necessarily that his work *wasn't* commonplace, but that being so

wasn't such a bad thing. (B) paraphrases this response.

(A): Out of Scope. Larkin never mentions any personal failings in the response. He's concerned with showing that the ordinary isn't such a bad thing.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Distortion. Though Larkin's critics might have considered his poems commonplace, that doesn't mean that they thought their own lives were glamorous, or that they were attacking his poetry to make themselves look better.

(D): Opposite. Larkin took pride in writing about common things; he disputed critics' assessment of their importance, not of their commonness.

(E): Saddened is the wrong verb as described above.

2. B

A main idea question. Predict the right answer based on purpose, scope, and topic. A vertical scan is helpful in this case too: —describe|| most closely matches what the author does. A check of the answer choice shows that it holds up. The author is concerned with describing Larkin's verse particularly in the context of the subjects he uses.

(A): Faulty Use of Detail. Though the author does mention Larkin's views on poetry, and shows how they tied in with what he wrote about, the purpose of the topic is broader than just to show this relation.

(B): The correct answer

3. D

Review the quote at the end of ¶3. The critic is referring to a specific poem of Larkin's. The lines above suggest that the critic is responding to the commonplace elements in the poem. Since the response is only half-admiring, the critic is complimenting the poem while at the same time noting its subject matter. The only RN that fits with these various purposes is RN II. RN I distorts the critics' view, and neglects the good half of the —half-admiringly.|| RN III is off the scope: While Larkin's own views and his poetry were intertwined, there's no evidence that the critics were focusing on some element of Larkin's views that wasn't in his poetry.

(A): Opposite. As described above.

(B): Opposite. As above.

(C): Opposite. As above.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Opposite. As above.

4. A

. What would Larkin be least likely to write a poem about? Predict: something not commonplace. Only one of the choices fits this: (A) represents something that is intangible and lofty, definitely not commonplace.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. Very commonplace.

(C): Opposite. While the choice tries to trick you with the academic angle, death in

war would still seem —real|| enough for Larkin’s tastes.

(D): Opposite. Another commonplace subject.

(E): Opposite. Same as above, very commonplace.

SET 72

Mapping the Passage

¶1 describes how media’s understanding and view of politics shades their reporting on it.

¶s2 and 3 give an example of this in a specific situation: campaign financing.

¶s4 and 5 argue that outright political bias is less prevalent in modern America than are structural biases and political assumptions.

¶6 describes both structural bias and political assumption.

¶7 describes the circular relationship between the media and public: the media writes what the public will buy, but the public buys what the media has conditioned it to want.

1. A

Where does the author discuss the reasons for structural bias? Review the beginning of ¶6: the author says that the structural biases are —rooted in the very nature of journalism.|| (A), which suggests that bias comes from intrinsic issues with the industry, reflects this view.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Faulty Use of Detail. This describes political assumptions, not structural biases.

(C): Distortion. Though the passage mentions that structural bias arises partly from —the demands of communicating information to an unsophisticated audience,|| the passage doesn’t say that reporters are cynical about readers’ intelligence, only that the intelligence may in fact *be* unsophisticated.

(D): Distortion. Though the passage mentions —marketplace imperatives|| it doesn’t go so far as to say that the audience is shrinking.

(E): Foreign nations are outside the scope of the passage.

2. D

Go back to the beginning of ¶6 to review what structural biases consist of. Most of structural bias has to do with selling newspapers to an unsophisticated audience, so look for a situation that exemplifies this. (D) fits perfectly.

(A): Opposite. This would go against the author’s idea that most journalism isn’t overly partisan anymore. Even though newspapers *are* progressive according to the author, they wouldn’t adhere loyally to the dictates of one position.

(B): Opposite. As above, the author doesn’t think that the media is overly biased in its opinions.

(C): Opposite. The author says that the media has to play to an unsophisticated audience, and so this would suggest something that went *against* structural bias.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

3. B

Summarize the main idea of ¶7: it's hard to tell systematic bias from political assumption because the newspapers write (with their political assumptions) what the public wants to read (thus driving systematic bias). (B) paraphrases this.

(A): Faulty Use of Detail. Though the author argues in ¶s 2 and 7 that newspapers support a —Progressivist world view, it does nothing to describe the —conundrum described in ¶7.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. The author is arguing that they have more or less the *same* effect, which is why they're so hard to tell apart.

(D): Faulty Use of Detail. While this might be true, it's only part of the puzzle. This choice includes the element of systematic bias (the desires of the audience) but nothing about the political assumptions of those writing the newspapers.

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

SET 73

Mapping the Passage

¶s1 and 2 introduce Darwin and the notion of morphological structures.

¶3 states that relating behaviour to evolution has both solved and raised problems.

¶4 argues that innate behaviour must evolve.

¶5 suggests that some behaviours don't contribute to individual survival in a classic Darwinian sense, and states that these behaviours are best explained in relation to population genetics.

¶6 describes a traditional view of complex animal behaviour (complex behaviour comes from complex stimuli) and a new view: complex behaviour can be innate and arise from simple stimuli.

1. B

Review the word in context. The author states that —morphological structures have been used to identify phylogenetic relations. While this might not immediately help, compare it to the example below. The arms of both man and bat presumably are morphological structures, and —phylogenetic relations must therefore refer to the —common origin of both structures. (B) most closely fits this idea, and is the only answer choice that makes sense when read back into the sentence.

(A): Out of Scope. Structures are being compared, but the word deals with something *describing* the structures.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Out of Scope. The author is concerned with the relationship between structures, not how they were obtained.

(D): Out of Scope. As above, the relationship between two different structures is being considered, not the function of one single structure.

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

2. C

Go back to ¶5 to review and paraphrase the example of the worker bee. Why is it relevant? It represents an example of behaviour that doesn't help the survival of the individual organism, which sacrifices itself, but protects the overall community. Find an answer choice that matches up with these criteria: (C) does so. (A): Distortion. Though the individual dies, it's not to protect a community.

(B): Distortion. An individual is sacrificed for the good of the community in this scenario, but it's not an instance of self-sacrifice.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Out of Scope. There's no element of sacrifice in this choice.

(E): Out of Scope. There's no element of sacrifice in this choice.

3. A

Predict by reviewing the author's main ideas: complex behaviour can evolve and has to be related to community as well as individual survival. Choice (A) paraphrases this, essentially summarizing the passage.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Out of Scope. The author never suggests any sort of animal behaviour that would lead to this situation.

(C): Opposite. The author argues that Darwin's theories are appropriate for studies of animal behaviour, and are modified appropriately (to explain self-sacrificial behaviour, for example)

(D): Opposite. The author argues that Darwin's ideas are important to understanding complex behaviour.

(E): Out of Scope. The author doesn't really discuss this in the passage.

SET 74

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces the importance of stories in conveying information.

¶2 argues that the fable communicates a moral in "disguise," hiding the instructor.

¶3 argues that those who tell fables ("fabulists") have an important function and must both instruct and entertain.

¶s4 and 5 compares the fable to the tale and the parable. .

1. B

First translate the language: look for "none of the...reasons EXCEPT" means look for a reason. Where does the author talk about the superiority of the fable? ¶s 4 and 5. Evaluate RN I: The author argues that *unlike* the other two forms of narrative, the fable always keeps its moral in mind. RN I fits, eliminate (C). RN II is a bit tougher to evaluate. Can we infer that the parable's message might be too enigmatic? Yes. The Parable is "intended to convey a hidden...meaning" which

"may or may not bear a special reference to the hearer" (¶15), while the fable conveys a hidden meaning for "the great purpose of instruction." The parable therefore can be too enigmatic in comparison. RN II is also correct, eliminate (C). Finally, check RN III. Even though the statement might be true, it does nothing to explain why the fable is superior, and so can be eliminated.

2.D

What are the criteria of a fable? Either eliminate answer choices that can be found in the text or find an answer choice that is clearly *not* a quality of a fable. While three of the answer choices are details from the passage, (D) suggests that a fable's author uses figurative language to display his own talent, while the passage argues in ¶12 that the author in a fable should be invisible.

(A): Opposite. This is mentioned at the beginning of ¶12.

(B): Opposite. This is mentioned at the end of ¶14.

(C): Opposite. This is also mentioned at the end of ¶14.

(D): The correct answer

3. C

A question asking you to characterize a claim will usually be an evaluation question. Why does the author make this point about fabulists in the third paragraph? Predict: the fabulist has several functions in society. Look for an answer choice that fits this. While (A) may be tempting, (C) is the only answer choice that captures the fact that the fabulist has many roles.

(A): Distortion. Though the author believes that the fabulist has an important role, the comment isn't *analysing* the role, and is more concerned with making the point that the fabulist has several roles.

(B): Distortion. Though the author believes that fables are a better means of communicating instruction, there's no indication in the passage that those who tell fables are more worthy of honour than are those who tell other sorts of tales.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Distortion. As above, though the author has a high opinion of fabulists, there's no argument in the passage that they should get more respect than they are now.

(E): The claim makes no such suggestions.

SET 75

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces the topic of race and outlines some of the problems it has caused.

¶12 discusses scientific problems inherent in defining race, including biological

diversity.

¶3 argues that human races are social, rather than biological races.

¶4 argues that physical traits are not necessarily indicative of ancestry.

¶5 contrasts the flexible Brazilian concept of race to the restrictive American one, but says neither is scientific.

1. D

What does the Brazilian system of racial classification consist of? Review ¶5: Race consists of physical features and not ancestry. Though it would be hard to predict an exact answer in this application question, you *can* predict that you're looking for an answer choice that involves some change in physical features. (D) jumps out immediately when the prediction is made beforehand.

(A): Opposite. This might have an effect on ancestral classifications, which aren't part of the Brazilian model.

(B): Opposite. Marrying someone of a different race doesn't change one's own physical features.

(C): Opposite. This is closer to the American "ancestry" model than the Brazilian model.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

2. C

A global question with verbs starting out each of the answer choices: do a vertical scan! What is the author trying to do in the passage? Discredit the traditional notion of race. Scanning the choices only yields one tempting verb in —criticize. In fact, (C) supports the prediction. The popular belief is that distinct racial categories exist, and the author attacks the foundations of this belief.

(A): Out of Scope. Though the author alludes to scientific evidence that humans don't have distinct racial categories, there's no recent discovery that the author specifically wants to explain.

(B): Faulty Use of Detail. Though the author does this with America and Brazil in ¶5, it's meant to support a larger point, not to be the point itself.

(C): The correct answer

3. A

Predict what the author would say about abandoning racial classification: It's a good idea, and will have significant benefits. (A) fits this general argument.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Distortion. The author mentions Brazil as an example of a system differing from that of America's, but notes at the end of ¶5 that it's not scientifically valid either. The author would be in favour of eliminating *all* systems of racial classification.

(C): Opposite. The author argues that these —valued beliefs are causing problems

that would disappear if they *were* stripped.

(D): Distortion. Though the author mentions one particular set of beliefs that should be abandoned as unscientific, this doesn't mean that *all* unscientific beliefs should be abandoned. A classic over-generalized wrong answer.

(E): Opposite, as explained in A above.

4. A

Why does the author discuss American racial classification in ¶5? Predict: The idea of race is arbitrary and doesn't make much sense. (A) fits this, and is supported by the author's argument that legal definitions of race in America are different from what Americans believe makes up race.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. The author argues in ¶5 that it's *not* —based on scientific principles.¶

(C): Opposite. The author is arguing that racial classification should be abolished altogether, not that individuals should classify themselves.

(D): Opposite. The author argues that racial classifications are always inaccurate because races don't exist.

(E): Authorities' are outside the scope of the passage.

SET 76

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces the —paradox of intolerance.¶

¶2 gives examples of countries that have taken the paradox into consideration by banning extreme speech, and argues that the United States tolerates even extremist speech.

¶3 introduces a justification for the defense of extremist speech: the classical model.

¶s4 and 5 introduce another justification: the fortress model.

1. D

Take a moment to review the paradox and its implications before attacking the choices. The paradox essentially states that free speech should be limited at its extremes when the extremes could contribute to eliminating free speech. Looking for an answer choice that weakens the implications of the paradox turns up (D):

The paradox states that extreme speech weakens stable government, a point weakened by a scenario in which extreme speech and stable government coexist.

(A): Opposite. Outlawing extremism to protect democracy would be in line with what the paradox recommends.

(B): Out of Scope. The paradox deals with democratic governments, and so this doesn't apply.

(C): Out of Scope. As above; the paradox deals with how democracies should act towards free speech. Since Islandia wasn't a democracy when it outlawed extremist speech, it falls outside the scope of the paradox.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Out of scope.

2. C

Review the classical model in ¶13, paying particular attention to its scope. The classical model argues that *political* speech should be protected, whether it's extremist or not. While three of the answer choices deal with non-political speech, only (C) deals with political speech that the classical model would propose to protect.

(A): Out of Scope. ¶13 says that the —free speech principle need only protect political speech,|| while (A) would be non-political.

(B): Out of Scope. As above, yelling —fire|| wouldn't be political in nature.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Out of Scope. As above, discussion of a company's products doesn't deal with politics.

(E): Out of scope, as described above.

3. A

Review the fortress model before eliminating answer choices that match with what a proponent would believe. The fortress model argues that extremist speech should be protected because more harm is done in banning it than in allowing the speech itself. While three choices reasonably follow from this, (A) contradicts the main point of the model in general: free speech *shouldn't* be banned.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. This fits not only with ¶s4 and 5, but also with the general idea of both models: free speech has to be protected in order to protect democracy.

(C): Opposite. This is mentioned in the passage.

(D): Opposite. This follows from the argument that —the government...pose[s] a great danger of intolerance.||

(E): Opposite. This clearly follows from the passage.

SET 77

Mapping the Passage

¶1 argues that in reality the Hellenic period was tumultuous, not the idealized community that Alexander desired.

¶2 gives a time frame for Greek civilization and the Olympic games.

¶3 argues that the games reflected Greek culture, but not positively as the founders intended.

¶4 argues that the games reinforced disunity instead of promoting the unity originally intended.

1. C

Review the author's main point in the passage: the Olympic Games didn't bring Greece together; they just reinforced divisions. Scan for an answer choice that touches on this main point: choice (C). Using the denial test to double-check works: if the author thought that sporting events never did this, he couldn't believe

what he does about the Games.

(A): Out of Scope. The author never makes this claim in the passage.

(B): Out of Scope. While the author thinks that Greece had serious divisions, he never compares the severity to that of other civilizations.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Out of Scope. The author never discusses the military ability of Alexander at all.

(E): Extreme language and the author never states this.

2. A

Take a moment to remind yourself of the author's main point about the Games and look at the layout of the choices before trying to answer. RN II is the most frequent, so hit that first. RN II is basically the author's main argument, and the passage itself is explanation and example for this. Eliminate (B). RN I offers a point not made by the passage: the author argues that Alexander never truly unified Greece (and he offers no evidence for this). Eliminate (C). The author never makes the claim in RN III, and therefore (D) can be eliminated. (A) alone is left.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. As described above.

(C): Opposite. As above.

(D): Opposite. As above.

(E): Opposite. As above.

3. C

Review the phrase in context; it reinforces the author's main point that the Games made a bad situation worse. Looking for a similar point leads to (C). The author clearly believes that the Games made the Greeks' warlike tensions worse than they already were.

(A): Out of Scope. The author doesn't discuss the divisions in other civilizations.

(B): Distortion. The author argues that the Greeks were constantly divided, but doesn't claim that they were always at war as a result.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. The author argues in ¶12 that this marked the *beginning* of Greek history, and so surely couldn't also represent the point of decline.

(E): Extreme language.

SET 78

Mapping the Passage

¶1 compares painting a picture to fighting a battle, lists two similarities, planning and backup, and discusses planning.

¶2 explains that practicing art is a great way to become a lover of art.

¶3 and 4 draws in the analogy of the general and explain the need to study previous masters in war and art.

¶5 and 6 explain the need to keep reserves in battle and painting.

1. A

The Commander-in-Chief is mentioned in the first paragraph, so begin your search there. The author says that the battleground must be inspected and studied. What is the equivalent in painting? The subject being painted. (A) fits the bill.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Distortion. A tempting answer choice that might have required careful thought to eliminate if you hadn't chosen (A) outright. The general studies the battleground he fights the battle on, and likewise, the painter studies the subject he paints the picture of. Solid understanding of the metaphor is crucial. Hone this ability by paraphrasing at every opportunity.

(C): Out of Scope. Colours are mentioned in the last paragraphs when discussing reserves, a completely different part of the passage than the one in question.

(D): Out of Scope. While the author mentions art galleries in the context of planning, it has nothing to do with the metaphor of the battleground.

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

Strategy Point:

Pay attention to keywords mentioned in the question to get an idea of where to search in the passage.

2. C

A synthesis question testing your ability to evaluate the relevance of a new situation to the author's arguments. Zero in on elements of the new situation that sound relevant to the passage. Black and white are mentioned in the final paragraph. Recall that the author argues that black and white make weak impressions when contrasted. However, in the question stem situation, the impression is strong. We're looking for an answer that points this out, in other words, one that argues the new situation *weakens* the author's view. (C) fits exactly.

(A): Out of Scope. Not only does the situation not support the author's argument, but it has nothing to do with the paragraph on imitation. Don't get suckered by the false parallel between Matisse and the author's own discussion of great artists.

(B): Opposite. Right on topic, but the new situation does just the opposite to the author's claim.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Distortion. While the new situation does weaken the author's argument, the author never argues that *all* great painters take Nature as their subject, as this answer choice suggests.

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

3. A

Yet another question testing your understanding of the author's extended metaphor. These will be very common in any passage where unusual parallels are drawn. The quoted statement comes from ¶15; since all of the answer choices mention painting, work through how this part of the metaphor corresponds. The

author is arguing that without a reserve, colours, like troops, will be confused and without order and therefore useless. For this to be true, the author must also believe that a painting without order suffers artistically, choice (A). To test an assumption in your practice, use the *denial test*: If the author does in fact assume X, the argument should fall apart if X is false. In this case, if chaotic painting *can* have an artistic effect, then the author's point about confused troops becomes meaningless. The assumption as it is written is therefore valid.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Distortion. While the *colours* lack direction, there's nothing in the metaphor to indicate the *artist* resists direction.

(C): Out of Scope. Nothing in the statement is correlated to the author's general mental state.

(D): Out of Scope. This answer choice mentions confusion, which is also mentioned in the statement. The relevance stops there, though, as the rest of the answer choice is off-topic.

(E): Out of scope. This doesn't have to be assumed by the author

SET 79

Mapping the Passage:

¶1 introduces the importance of rhetoric in Greek life and the fact that it was taught.

¶2 explains why rhetorical skill was sometimes mistrusted, but still sought after.

¶3 states that as rhetoric (in writing and speech) became more of an art, its original purpose was corrupted.

¶4 states that the Greek system required rhetorical skills and therefore inherited rhetoric's drawbacks as well. .

1. C

What is the author's main argument about oratory? It was necessary for the Greeks, but became a "weakness" when they focused too much on making it artistic (¶s 3 and 4). Therefore the author would admire an orator who didn't sacrifice the facts and reason to too much rhetoric. (C) keeps the good parts of rhetoric while leaving out the artistic flourishes the author dislikes.

(A): Opposite. The author states in ¶1 that —the immediate effect was allimportant|| and that this was achieved by focusing on the artistic aspects of rhetoric, which the author considers "shallow."

(B): Opposite. The author uses ¶3 to attack the overemphasis on the artistic (aesthetic) side.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. This also emphasizes technique and style over the speech itself.

(E): Opposite. This also emphasizes technique and style over the speech itself.

2. B

An application question. What would the author consider a main difference between ancient Greece and modern America? The opening lines mention that a Greek citizen had to rely on the spoken rather than the written word, and had "no

backcloth of daily reportage to make his own or others' views familiar to his hearers" as modern culture has. Therefore fewer speeches are needed nowadays, as (B) states.

(A): Faulty Use of Detail. This answer choice tries to trick you with a familiar phrase. The author uses it in ¶13, but only to speak of Isocrates, not about speeches in general. When phrases sound familiar, look for them in context to see if they apply.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Out of Scope. There's no discussion of modern audiences in the passage and if this was the case, politicians would probably focus on rhetoric to increase persuasion.

(D): Out of Scope. There's no indication in the passage that this is true either.

(E): Out of scope. Such a comparison would be irrelevant.

3. B

Make sure that you untangle tough questions, paraphrasing what's being asked, before trying to answer them. What paragraph is being discussed? ¶13, the argument that the art of rhetoric became too important. The question stem just says that this happened because the culture was concerned with public display. Assumptions bridge gaps in reasoning. Here, it would connect art and public display. Only (B) and (C) deal with both of these concepts. If (B) is true, we have a valid explanation for why art became so important in this particular culture. If it's *not* true, there's no reason why they should be connected, and the author's argument falls apart. (B) has to be a valid assumption.

(A): Opposite. We're concerned less with Isocrates than with the Greek public, and also the choice says exactly the opposite of what we know about Isocrates from the passage anyhow.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Distortion. While it's got all the right keywords, the choice uses art in a completely different context, talking about *physical works of art* rather than the *style* of art.

(D): Out of Scope. This might explain why Isocrates wasn't influential, but does nothing to explain the bigger half of the question: why was the culture so influential in the tendency to focus on style?

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

SET 80

Mapping the Passage:

¶1 (first half) introduces the limits that should be placed on expression of opinions.

¶1 (second half) argues that differences of opinions are necessary.

¶2 offers three reasons why individual opinions are necessary to personal growth.

1.B

Quickly review the author's opinions on opinions before hitting the answer choices, making sure they're clear in your map and your mind. Note that the question is a double negative—you're looking for something with which the author "does not disagree," i.e. does agree. (B) summarizes the idea expressed in the first half of ¶1: opinions are harmless in some cases, deadly in others.

(A): Distortion. This is tricky. The author says, —As it is useful that while mankind are imperfect there should be different opinions...|. This doesn't mean, however, that different opinions exist *because* of imperfection, only that they're useful while imperfection exists.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. The author's examples in ¶1 are meant to demonstrate that personal attacks should be tolerated as long as they cause no harm.

(D): Opposite. If this were true, the author's distinction between opinions and actions would be meaningless.

(E): 'Always' is extreme language.

2. B

Use your reasoning from the last question to help yourself with this one.

Remember to eliminate answer choices as you either select or eliminate Roman numerals. RN III is in three choices, so look there first. The author argues that customs aren't always good, and therefore can stifle growth. RN III is correct.

Eliminate (A). Next to RN II: it also contradicts the author's argument that customs can be useful. By default, the answer must be (B), but check RN I to be sure. The author defends the general usefulness of customs. While sometimes experiences are misinterpreted, there's nothing to indicate that the *usually* are, which knocks RN I out immediately. RN II.

(A): Distortion. This capitalizes on test-takers who overlooked the author's point that experience from the past can be useful for modern situations.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Distortion. A trap for those who fell for the distortion discussed above in RN I.

(D): Distortion. Like (A), simply with RN III added.

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

3. C

Find the relevant text in the passage. The author is arguing that conforming to custom for custom's sake stifles development. We want to find an answer choice that challenges this, so look for an answer where custom is followed but development *isn't* stifled. Choice (C) is tailor-made for the occasion.

(A): Opposite. This would support the author's arguments that custom can trump personal judgment and growth.

(B): Out of Scope. This has no bearing on custom or development; chuck it.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Out of Scope. The custom element we're looking for is mentioned, but there's nothing about development.

(E): Out of Scope.

SET 81

Mapping the Passage:

¶1 outlines the idea that the suffragist movement was as much ideological as political.

¶2 describes a few ways the movement appealed to public sentiment.

¶3 introduces the suffragist belief that women would vote together for the moral good.

¶4 points out that this wasn't the case, and argues that the ability to vote is more important than how that ability is used.

¶5 points out that the movement capitalized on prejudices against immigrants and blacks to advance its cause.

1.B

Jump back to the lines referred to in order to get a sense for what this piece of the passage says. Woman suffragists used rhetoric to advance their cause. Do a bit of paraphrasing of (B) to realize that it says the same thing.

(A): Out of Scope. There's no mention of any set of guidelines.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Distortion. Though they may have turned history to their own purposes, there's no indication that they attempted to deceive or confuse the public.

(D): Out of Scope. This is simply misinterpreting the phrase, punishing those who guessed without reading in context.

(E): Takes the meaning too literally.

2. D

Make sure that the author's main arguments are kept in mind before jumping to the answer choices. Only one of the four remotely approaches anything the author argues, and all of ¶4 is spent arguing it. Choice (D) is simply a summary of the paragraph.

(A): Faulty Use of Detail. Suffragist exploitation of ideals is mentioned, but the author has no negative take on it. Suffragist exploitation of *prejudices* is both mentioned and lamented, but this doesn't tie into the use of American ideology.

(B): Opposite. The author argues just the opposite: they were well-educated (¶3), and they *did* see a parallel between the prejudices.

(C): Opposite. The author points out that this belief turned out not to be true after all, so they couldn't possibly have been ahead of their time in believing it (¶4).

(D): The correct answer

(E): 'Negative' is extreme language and cannot be concluded from the passage.

3. C

Find where the passage discusses —modern day feminists and historians,|| or, if you don't remember the phrasing, where tactics are discussed. ¶5 has them both.

Quickly reread the relevant text and paraphrase: The groups today are unhappy

that suffragists used prejudice to advance their aims. The only answer choice that encapsulates this is (C).

(A): Opposite. They're considered invalid *precisely* because they hurt minority groups.

(B): Out of Scope. Since women did get the right to vote, this answer choice makes no sense.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. Even if one assumes the views are considered ignorant, it's not because other groups were ignored. The suffragists took pains to pay particular (negative) attention to the victimized groups.

(E): Extreme language. 'C' captures this much better.

SET 82

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces the first book (*The Past Before Us...*) and takes quick stock of modern historiography.

¶2 describes the drawbacks associated with modern approaches to history.

¶3 points out a body of history ignored by the first book and introduces a second book (*20th Century American Historians*) that does evaluate it.

¶4 describes the virtues of the second book.

1.C

Where is nationalism mentioned? At the beginning of ¶2, where the AHA is said to have —repudiated¶ it. The author clearly believes they're doing so on principle; choice (C) fits perfectly.

(A): Opposite. They'd reject it precisely because it doesn't.

(B): Opposite. Again, they'd reject it because national pride isn't their cup of tea.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Out of Scope. While they'd surely denounce it, there's nothing in the passage to indicate that they're too concerned with objectivity. In fact, the author mentions that they've rejected scholarly detachment right along with nationalism.

(E): They would not be indifferent, as described above.

2. D

Be sure to paraphrase the author's main ideas before jumping to the answers so that you can spot an answer choice that contradicts. Hit the choices with frequent reference to your map and the passage. Only (D) isn't supported, and (D) in fact is exactly the opposite of what the author says has happened: contemporary historians have overlooked this particular group (¶3).

(A): Opposite. This is simply the opposite of (D). If you noticed this when you got to (D), you could be sure that it was the right answer for the same reasons you eliminated this one.

(B): Opposite. A point the historians themselves make in ¶1.

(C): Opposite. The author makes this point in ¶3

(D): The correct answer

(E): Opposite. This can easily be inferred from ¶3

3. B

Why does the author argue that professional historians are cut off from their culture? Refer back to the text to see that this comes right on the heels of the argument that the AHA is too self-referential and too focused on social history. Look for an answer that would exemplify one or both of these points: Choice (B) fits the former perfectly.

(A): Opposite. The author claims in ¶3 that they aren't familiar with this group of historians. If this were true the author's argument would be weakened.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Out of Scope. Even if this were true, it would have no effect on whether they're cut off from their culture.

(D): Opposite. If this were true, it would counter the author's arguments in the last paragraph. They'd be more closely in touch than the author gives them credit for.

(E): Out of scope.

SET 83

Mapping the Passage:

¶1 introduces Taylor's disdain for the "prejudiced" theory speciesism.

¶2 describes Taylor's theory, with a "biocentric outlook."

¶3 gives details of the theory and its 4 rules.

¶4 describes a problem with Taylor's idea of compensation.

¶5 describes two problems with applying Taylor's ideas.

¶6 praises Taylor's advances over earlier theorists.

1.D

The question basically asks you to find a paraphrase of one of the author's two criticisms. Quickly review them: it's impractical, and it doesn't go far enough (¶s 4 and 5). (D) fits the latter.

(A): Faulty Use of Detail. Taylor does "reject [the] ... belief that inanimate objects can be moral subjects", but the author approves of this rejection.

(B): Opposite. The author doesn't dispute Taylor's claim that humans shouldn't be considered superior.

(C): Opposite. The author likes this part of Taylor's theory (final sentence of the passage).

(D): The correct answer

(E): Out of scope.

2. A

A difficult question to predict. We're looking for a sort of person or action that would violate Taylor's principles by practicing the theory he rejects. A scan of the answer choices shows only one instance where animals are clearly being exploited:

(A) has what you need.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Out of Scope. While Taylor might argue that harm is being caused to the fruits and vegetables, there's no evidence they're being eaten for reasons of speciesism.

(C): Opposite. This would seem to fit Taylor's idea that harm should be accompanied by compensation.

(D): Out of Scope. No hint of speciesism here

(E): Out of Scope. No hint of speciesism here

3. D

An application question; try to apply the new situation to Taylor's principles. Taylor argues that species shouldn't be hurt simply because one considers humans superior to other species, but never addresses anything that could touch on selfdefense.

(D) reflects the idea that this situation is outside of Taylor's scope.

(A): Out of Scope. Taylor offers no suggestion that this is the best option.

(B): Out of Scope. Taylor never suggests that humans should sacrifice themselves for nature.

(C): Opposite. More tempting than the other choices because it saves the individual species, but there's nothing to go on in Taylor's rules one way or the other.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Out of scope.

SET 84

Mapping the Passage:

¶1 introduces the theory that the brain preconsciously assigns a value to all perceptions.

¶2 describes an objection some scientists have to the theory.

¶3 outlines the physiological mechanism of processing and its implications on social interactions.

¶4 discusses the potential applications for the theory.

¶5 describes the mechanisms used to test preconconscious perceptions.

1.B

Read the relevant lines to get a feel for what's going on, which is made easier by the fact that the author defines the term immediately after using it. We're looking for an answer choice that involves forming an opinion on something near-instantly. Choice (B) fits this perfectly.

(A): Distortion. A basic understanding of the difference between subconscious and *preconscious* (line 12) is crucial here.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. This would involve consciousness, not preconsciousness.

(D): Opposite. As above, this would primarily involve consciousness.

(E): Opposite. As above, this would primarily involve consciousness.

2. A

How do these scientists fit into the author's argument? They're the ones disagreeing with it in ¶2. Look for a statement that would challenge the author's point of view. Choice (A) would contradict the idea that values are placed automatically on things such as unfamiliar words.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Distortion. The author mentions in ¶5 that even the scientists who disagree rely on the idea that the mind can make interpretations in the first 250 milliseconds.

(C): Distortion. ¶2 states that the scientists who disagree admit that "such evaluations are made under many circumstances," just not all. Note that the phrase "no effect" makes this choice too extreme.

(D): Out of Scope. The passage doesn't discuss this.

(E): Out of Scope. The passage doesn't discuss this.

3. C

Keep focused on the map when evaluating the answer choices. Look for three things that fit in with the author's argument, keeping an eye out for one that might simply contradict the author's point outright. In this case, (C) is unusually easy to spot: it contradicts the basic conclusion of the experiment the author cites in ¶1.

(A): Opposite. This is the author's main argument.

(B): Opposite. The wording "these evaluations are...applied even to things people have never encountered before" implies that they also apply to things with which people are familiar.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. ¶4 discusses this.

(E): Opposite. This can be inferred from the last paragraph.

SET 85

Mapping the Passage

¶1 describes historical examples of America's push for equality.

¶2 describes the historical conflict between equality and libertarianism.

¶3 and 4 argue that passions from ideology spring partially from self-interest and partially from ideology (Huntington).

¶5 points out that alternative ideals also incite passion.

¶6 argues that pushes toward equality provoke backlashes.

¶7 argues that Americans hold multiple competing ideologies that check one another.

1.B

Why does the author talk about libertarians? To describe an ideal that tends to conflict with equality, the principle behind the action in the question. Libertarians would probably therefore attack the plan precisely because it was promoting equality. (B) says the same.

(A): Opposite. Libertarians as the author describes them think just the opposite.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. The author clearly thinks that libertarians would have an opinion on

an action that runs counter to their principles.

(D): Distortion. Though they'd support private enterprise, they wouldn't support private enterprise promoting an ideal contrary to their own.

(E): There would be no element of 'support', as described above.

2.A

The author talks about the American public's ideology throughout the passage, but most thoroughly in the last paragraph. When hitting the answer choices, start with the most likely paragraph and work from there. In this case, (A) rewards you immediately for the prediction: The point of the last paragraph is that America is bound by several more-or-less equal ideals, a view that (A) would certainly challenge.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. The author mentions this in ¶6.

(C): Opposite. This is also suggested in ¶6 by the —commitment to the disadvantaged.¶

(D): Out of Scope. Increased tolerance of minority views would have no effect on the author's argument about balanced American ideologies.

(E): Opposite. This would strengthen the author's views.

3. B

First keep track of all the negatives in the question! You're actually looking for the one *true* statement. Choice (B) summarizes the point of ¶6 that pushes towards equality lead to backlashes.

(A): Opposite. The author would argue that fervour for equality during the Civil War would lead to a backlash against it rather than an increase in support for it.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. The point of ¶4 is that passion can exist equally on both sides of the debate.

(D): Out of Scope. The author mentions special interests in ¶2 but doesn't argue that they always have too much power. In fact, they seem to fluctuate in power and identity depending on the dominating ideal of the time.

(E): Out of scope. This cannot be inferred from the passage.

SET 86

Mapping the Passage:

¶s1-4 discusses the capitalist nature of American society and its connection to American notions of equality (European perspective ¶3).

¶5 discusses the difference between American labour unions and those in other democracies.

¶6 outlines the rise of American labour unions and early predictions about the form they would take.

¶7 says that the character of the American Labour movement is derived from the nation's values.

1.B

Where are the differences between foreign and American labour unions mentioned?

¶15. Scanning down the answer choices shows that you need to focus on the use of violence and bargaining. ¶15 argues that American labour unions are more militant and that bargaining techniques are —more decentralized,|| though this doesn't indicate whether the American unions are more or less likely to bargain than their foreign counterparts. Scanning the choices armed with these facts turns up (D).

(A): Opposite. The author argues that the American unions are more militant than their foreign counterparts.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Out of Scope. We have nothing in the text to indicate the relative likelihood that an American union would bargain.

(D): Out of Scope. As above.

(E): Out of Scope. As above.

2. D

An incorporation question. We're looking for something that challenges that author's main ideas. Quickly review the main ideas in the passage before scanning the choices. While three of the choices fit characteristics the author mentions, choice (D) indicates that corporations are characterized more by their altruism than by their capitalism, which runs directly counter to the author's point in ¶1.

(A): Opposite. The author argues in ¶17 that American labour unions have more fulltime salaried officials than their foreign counterparts.

(B): Opposite. The author also makes this point in ¶17 when discussing —narrow selfinterest.||

(C): Opposite. The author discusses a difference in class solidarity in ¶17.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Opposite. This would agree with the information in the passage.

3. A

Look for Roman numerals that counter what the author is arguing. Start with RN II, which appears in three out of four answer choices. Where does the author discuss the difference between American unions and others? Hit the fifth paragraph. The author argues that American unions are more —narrowly self-interested.|| RN II must therefore be true, and all the answer choices but (A) can be eliminated. RN III is true based on the information in the last para. RN I runs counter to the author's main point, most forcefully expressed in ¶s1 and 2, that class solidarity is less important than equality of opportunity.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. As above.

(C): Opposite. As above.

(D): Opposite. As above.

(E): Opposite. As above.

SET 87

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Mapping the Passage:

¶1 Scholar A argues that Michelangelo would not have approved of the restoration.

¶2 Scholar B's argues that the restoration method was more scientific than previous methods and, therefore, justified.

¶s3 and 4 Scholar A's argues that the restoration has brightened the colours of the frescoes beyond what they were intended to be.

¶5 Scholar B's rebuts that the restoration method was designed to preserve the work.

¶6 Scholar B continues the argument by suggesting that the restoration has revealed characteristics of Michelangelo that had been misinterpreted in the past.

¶7 Scholar A's response that restoration has made the ceiling potentially vulnerable to pollution.

1.D

Review Scholar B's arguments in ¶2. Because there's dirt in between the painting and the first layer of glaze, "several decades had elapsed" before the glaze was applied. What assumption is needed to bridge this evidence and conclusion? That perhaps the glaze had been applied by later workers, not Michelangelo. Choice (D) fits. If unsure about the assumption, deny it (easy to do in this case since it's already in the negative) and see how the author's argument collapses.

(A): Out of Scope. The *glaze* was laid down decades after the painting, not the dirt.

(B): Out of Scope. The solvents don't factor in to this part of the argument.

(C): Opposite. The scholar is arguing that Michelangelo didn't lay the glaze at all.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

2. C

Paraphrase Scholar B's argument here. It helps to think of this in the traditional view/new view framework. The traditional view was that Michelangelo was a rebel. Why? The Sistine colours were dark and gloomy. What has to be true based on this? That gloominess wasn't the style of the time (and therefore Michelangelo was a rebel). Therefore Scholar B, arguing against the traditional view, would then say that gloominess was the style. (C) immediately rewards careful and efficient thought.

(A): Distortion. Scholar B is arguing that Michelangelo wasn't a rebel against bright colors, but that doesn't mean that he wasn't an independent thinker.

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(B): Out of Scope. The artist's reputation isn't built exclusively on his rebellious nature.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Distortion. This is tempting, but the use of gloomy colours doesn't necessarily indicate a negative trait.

(E): Out of scope.

3. A

Review Scholar A's points in the last paragraph about the new darkening. The scholar makes a direct point: pollution has caused the darkening. What is a possible assumption in this? That nothing else could have been the cause. While two Roman numerals have nothing to do with the scholar's argument, RN I quickly jumps out as a necessary assumption. If other factors *could* have caused the darkening, Scholar A's argument is severely weakened. RN II is never suggested, nor would it be a concern of Scholar A. RN III simply has no support in the passage.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. As described above.

(C): Opposite. As above.

(D): Opposite. As above.

(E): Opposite. As above.

SET 88

Mapping the Passage

¶1 describes the modern ability to find and analyse ancient DNA through PCR.

¶2 describes examples of ancient DNA isolated and introduces Woodward's discovery of dinosaur DNA.

¶3 and 4 provide specifics on the discovery and its analysis.

¶5 describes the reaction of other palaeontologists to the find and Woodward's own belief that the fragments are too small to provide much meaning. The author argues that the search for dinosaur DNA must continue.

1. D

Where would you find doubters of Woodward's analysis? Check the last paragraph.

The main objection to the idea that Woodward's DNA came from a dinosaur is that variation in cytochrome b sequences might indicate multiple animal DNA. (D) simply states this objection as evidence.

(A): Out of Scope. This wouldn't necessarily indicate that the DNA isn't of dinosaur origin.

(B): Out of Scope. This would be expected of dinosaur DNA and might even support Woodward a bit.

(C): Out of Scope. The fundamental objection to Woodward's analysis would still be unsupported further even if this were true. This is something scientists hoped to resolve as a result of Woodward's evidence, not a test they were using to determine the truth of his theory.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Out of scope.

2. C

Where is a possible use of dinosaur DNA mentioned? Review ¶5: scientists wanted dinosaur DNA to figure out how dinosaurs, birds, and reptiles fit together. They continue to look because Woodward's sample wasn't enough. (C) summarizes these points.

- (A): Faulty Use of Detail. While this is mentioned in ¶s 4 and 5, it isn't a motivation for continuing the search.
- (B): Opposite. The passage suggests that PCR was successful in copying the DNA.
- (C): The correct answer
- (D): Opposite. Evidence to the contrary is given in ¶4.
- (E): Incorrect, as described above.

3. C

Review the main points of the researchers voicing objections in ¶5. Their primary objection is that the DNA may have come from more than one species. Look for an answer choice that would weaken this. (C) would put this particular objection to rest immediately.

- (A): Opposite. This would bolster objections, supporting the many-species theory.
- (B): Out of Scope. This would be irrelevant to the objections.
- (C): The correct answer
- (D): Out of Scope. This part of the theory isn't being challenged.
- (E): Opposite. This would bolster objections, supporting the many-species theory.

SET 89

Mapping the Passage

¶1 provides an example of someone with extreme beliefs about witches who imagined a conspiracy among those who didn't share those beliefs.

¶s2-4 note that self-deception can be harmless or dangerous and argue that judgments about another's self-deception can be clouded by one's own personal beliefs.

¶5 argues that those with extreme beliefs may consider themselves altruistic by persuading others that they are deceiving themselves by not sharing those beliefs.

¶6 suggests a sort of snowball effect that reassures those with extreme beliefs that they are in fact correct particularly when challenged.

1.A

A rare global question. Predict by summarizing the main point of the passage: Personal beliefs cloud our opinion of whether others are self-deceived. (A) immediately rewards the careful prediction.

- (A): The correct answer
- (B): Distortion. The author argues in ¶2 that some self-deception is benign, and this isn't the focus of the whole passage anyway.
- (C): Faulty Use of Detail. This is the belief of those with strong beliefs of their own, as described in ¶5. It's not the point of the whole passage, however.
- (D): Distortion. Another answer choice that doesn't summarize the passage. The author never makes this claim.
- (E): Extreme language and not supported by the passage.

2. C

What would the author suggest one do in response to someone else's selfdeception?

Predict based on ¶12: If the deception is harmful, intervene. If not, hands off. Applying this rule to the specific situation yields a course of action identical to (C).

(A): Distortion. The author would argue that this should be done only if the friend is in danger, a qualification added in the correct answer choice.

(B): Out of Scope. Deception is the focus of the passage; this answer choice veers off topic.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Distortion. The author argues that people can be wrong about the *beliefs* of others. In this case, the deception is cantered on a physical state which the question says can be known.

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

3. C

How would the author characterize —very unorthodox views¶? Most likely, she'd classify them as extreme views. What is the author's main point about those with extreme views? They perceive others as self-deluded and attempt to rescue them from the supposed deception (¶15). (C) captures the first part of the prediction.

(A): Faulty Use of Detail. Though the author argues that self-deception can be harmless, she doesn't suggest that those with extreme views are probably suffering harmlessly from self-deception.

(B): Faulty Use of Detail. Though the author argues that alcoholics and anorexics do behave irrationally, she doesn't suggest that those with extreme views are suffering from the same sort of self-deception.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. The author suggests that the person with extreme views would at least persuade themselves that others were deluding themselves.

(E): Out of scope.

SET 90

Mapping the Passage

¶1 states that at the time of the passage's writing, Venus was visible as the —evening star.¶

¶2 describes the appearance of Venus and the times at which the planet is visible.

¶3 describes the difficulties in understanding the motion of the stars simply by looking.

¶4 argues that it's possible to nearly imagine the motion of Venus in orbit and describes this motion.

¶5 discusses Venus's orbit and when it will return to its current position.

1.A

Go back to review the author's point in context. The author follows the —little Ptolemies¶ statement with the elaboration that —the sun rises and sets upon us.¶ Looking for an answer choice that fits this earth-cantered point of view immediately turns up (A).

(A): The correct answer

(B): Distortion. While the author discusses the astronomers, he's not using them to compare their *knowledge* to regular people, but to contrast their different astronomical views.

(C): Out of Scope. The author is arguing that —most of us|| have little knowledge of astronomy and so don't understand the complexities of space. The case of those who do have this knowledge is outside the scope of the comment.

(D): Out of Scope. While this might be true, it doesn't tie into the author's point about Ptolemies: most don't understand the complexities of the universe.

(E): Out of scope.

2. C

Go back to ¶3 to review what the author says about Copernicus. The author mentions Lamb who says that he sees Venus by its brightness. The author follows this with the statement, —Lamb was no Copernican, and neither are most of us.|| Paraphrase this: Copernicus had a good enough grasp of astronomy to understand what Venus was doing, but we can't. (C) captures all of this.

(A): Opposite. While the author implies that the appearance of Venus changes over a long period of time, this doesn't mean that Venus is only visible during a certain range of years. The author also argues in ¶4 that Venus *isn't* visible between May and July.

(B): Opposite. The author argues in ¶4 that between May and July, Venus isn't visible.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Out of Scope. While the author mentions in ¶1 that it's difficult to see much in the Manhattan sky, there's no indication from the author that environmental efforts should be made.

(E): Out of scope.

3. A

Review the location of the author's main points about the evening star, primarily in ¶s 1 and 4. As usual with this question type, keep an eye out for something that contradicts the author's argument. (A) not only does this, but also makes no sense. The author argues in ¶4 that Venus is invisible when passing between the earth and the sun, which makes sense if one has to look in the direction of the sun to see Venus.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. This is a combination of the author's points in ¶s 2 and 4 about Venus' visibility during time of day and month.

(C): Opposite. The author makes this point in ¶1.

(D): Opposite. The author states this explicitly in ¶2

(E): Opposite. This can be inferred from the information in the passage.

SET 91

Mapping the Passage

¶1 describes Michael Sandel's idea of —the unencumbered self.¶ Sandel disagrees with the idea, while the author supports it.

¶2 acknowledges that elements of racial pride can serve a valuable purpose but go too far in valuing the qualities of one race over another.

¶3 describes the author's view that pride should rest in personal accomplishments rather than race.

¶4 describes weaknesses in Sandel's view.

1.A

The question is essentially asking the scope of the author's argument. Take a moment to predict this before scanning the choices. (A) takes some paraphrasing to untangle, but fits the author's main focus: self-identity in relation to race and history.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Faulty Use of Detail. This is the scope of ¶s1 and 2, but not that of the entire passage.

(C): Distortion. The author doesn't argue that rejecting racial kinship *causes* individual accomplishment, only that the two can go hand-in-hand.

(D): Out of Scope. The author discusses racial pride, but this doesn't necessarily mean the same thing as group consciousness, which is never discussed in the passage.

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

2.C

Carefully examine the wording of the question, which asks about the *encumbered* self. Since the author is a big fan of the unencumbered self, he'll presumably feel negatively towards the encumbered self. (C) conflicts with the author's point in ¶1 that the unencumbered self is —free and independent.¶ If this is true, the encumbered self must be the opposite.

(A): Opposite. The author discusses the encumbered self as the product of childhood attachments in ¶4.

(B): Opposite. The author discusses history as a foundation and even to some extent definition of the encumbered self in ¶s1 and 4.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. This fits with the author's contention that racial pride and the encumbered self go hand-in-hand.

(E): Opposite, as described above.

3. B

The author's view is that one should make one's own decisions without being tied to ideas of race and history. Look for an answer choice that contradicts this: Since (B) is an event consisting of a single race gathering to advance racial identity, the author would take issue. He thinks that racial identity should take a back seat to

individual decisions.

(A): Opposite. The author would be in favour of treatment that isn't based on race or history.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. Since the author is in favour of an individual identity that isn't based on history, which poverty tends to be, he'd be all for hospitals that didn't discriminate based on economic conditions.

(D): Opposite. The author would have no problem with recognizing an individual achievement. In this case, the achievement would be all the better in the author's eyes since it was an attempt to eliminate a system based on race.

(E): Out of scope.

SET 92

Mapping the Passage:

¶1s1 and 2 discuss the Colha area and a pre-ceramic settlement that left behind stone tools.

¶3 provides more evidence of stone tools in other areas that give clues to the Mayan culture's age.

¶4 emphasizes that Maya themselves inhabited Colha and explains that Mayan culture may date back to 2500 B.C.

1.C

A global question testing your grasp of the passages overall point. Predict: Mayans were around long before scientists first thought. (C) fits.

(A): Out of Scope. The findings don't discuss the extent to which Mayans settled throughout the Yucatan.

(B): Faulty Use of Detail. Scientists believed this in the first place; it's not the point of the passage.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. The passage gives evidence that stone tools *were* used. Another answer choice that focuses on detail instead of the broad picture.

(E): Out of scope.

2. B

Go back to the last paragraph to review the phrase in context. The director of the excavations states that they didn't expect what they found at the settlement and were lucky to have found it; in other words it was serendipity. (B) encapsulates this.

(A): Faulty Use of Detail. This is a piece of evidence that helped to prove the conclusions referred to in the phrase.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Out of Scope. The researcher using the phrase is concerned with unexpected findings, not methods used to reach those findings.

(D): Out of Scope. This is never mentioned in the passage as a concern of the researchers or as a conclusion based on the evidence.

(E): Out of scope.

3. C

Locate the part of the passage dealing with stone tools to eliminate wrong answer choices quickly, keeping an eye out for an answer choice that doesn't fit with the overall point of the passage. Even without elimination, (C) jumps out: the point of the evidence in the passage is to show that Mayans were indigenous to the area; (C) contradicts this.

(A): Opposite. This is a primary conclusion drawn from the evidence in ¶3.

(B): Opposite. Another conclusion from the stone tools, and the point of the passage.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. Another conclusion supported by ¶3.

(E): Opposite. This can be inferred from the passage.

SET 93

Mapping the Passage

¶1 discusses the example of a large fraud: the Cardiff Giant.

¶2 provides an example of a British scientific award structure that encourages fraud, and states that fraud is a result of pressures similar to those in economic situations.

¶3 describes initial reactions to the Neanderthal Man, arguing that society more readily believed the discovery when cultural beliefs changed.

¶4 argues that fraud is relatively easy to get away with in science.

¶5 points out that the biggest frauds are often the most successful.

¶6 provides an example of newly increased scrutiny in scientific research, and states that fraud is self-defeating.

1. C

Why does the author bring up accounting and banking? To give examples of situations in which, due to constant oversight, fraud is rare. By contrast, the author says in ¶4, science depends on "faith." ¶2 provides an example of how an attempt to systematize science like accounting can backfire. Choice (C) most closely summarizes the overall range of references.

(A): Distortion. Though the author mentions accounting and states in ¶4 that there have been attempts made to evaluate science in an accountant-like fashion, there's no evidence that scientists are becoming more like accountants.

(B): Out of Scope. There's no evidence from the passage that this is the case, and it has nothing to do with the accounting references.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. The author uses ¶s3 and 6 to provide examples of science *not* thriving under scrutiny.

(E): Out of scope, as described above.

2. B

The question provides an example of scientific fraud and asks what could have

motivated it. This is essentially a scattered-detail question in disguise: eliminate answer choices that the author cites as causes for scientific fraud. Only (B) is excluded: the author never cites contempt for oversight committees in the passage.

(A): Opposite. The author raises this possibility in the last paragraph.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. This would be consistent with the Nobel Prize-winning motives of ¶12.

(D): Opposite. The author argues in ¶12 that scientists may engage in fraud to protect their career.

(E): Opposite. The author raises this possibility in the last paragraph.

3. D

Why does the author think that one should expect a wave of fraud inquiries? Look at the context and the purpose of the paragraph. The author argues that the pressure to produce research in order to get grant money will foster an atmosphere that encourages cheating. (D) summarizes this.

(A): Distortion. This is a distortion of the point made in ¶16 that a specific organization did this at a specific time.

(B): Opposite. The author is arguing that fraud will *increase* under the British system.

(C): Out of Scope. Though the author might not like the British method, there's no evidence that he thinks scientists are of equal calibre regardless of their score.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Out of scope.

SET 94

Mapping the Passage

¶1 describes the characters in the book as embodying a liberal code of behaviour.

¶2 introduces the Boccaccio and his —most famous— work, the *Decameron* argues that different ages can either progress or regress from earlier ones and provides examples of other ages that compare to and contrast with Boccaccio's.

¶3 describes the book as principally being a Florentine and social book and describes Boccaccio's reaction to his own book.

¶s4 and 5 describe the book as a more natural and less spiritual book than the *Divine Comedy*.

¶6 argues that the focus of the book is human behaviour rather than abstraction.

¶7 uses the plagues of the time to show that the book is realistic rather than idealistic.

1.B

Review ¶1 to get a prediction to this question. The author says that Boccaccio

recognized the power of his own book and was horrified by it. (B) says the same.

(A): Out of Scope. Though this isn't mentioned in the passage, if Boccaccio repented writing the *Decameron*, it would be safe to assume he preferred whatever he wrote later.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Faulty Use of Detail. The author mentions in several points that Boccaccio did believe this, but this doesn't answer the question of what he thought of his own work.

(D): Out of Scope. This isn't mentioned in the passage, though it can be inferred that Boccaccio would have been unhappy about this also, since he didn't like the *Decameron*.

(E): Out of scope.

2. B

The question gives hints as to how to figure out the answer to this question: If the *Divine Comedy* differs greatly from the *Decameron*, look for an answer choice that describes a quality the *Decameron* possesses. (B) fits, and there's no evidence in the passage that the *Divine Comedy* is set in Florence anyhow.

(A): Opposite. The author says in ¶3 that the *Divine Comedy* has this quality.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. This can be inferred from the contrast to Dante's work in ¶s 3 and 4.

(D): Opposite. As above, the author describes the *Decameron* in contrast to Dante's work as being —entertaining,|| and so it's safe to infer that the *Divine Comedy* wasn't.

(E): Opposite. This can be concluded from the passage.

3. B

Go back to the passage to review the author's point in using the Victorian example.

The overall idea is that the Victorian era marked a regression to morals more restrictive than the ones that Boccaccio describes. All the choices support this except for (B), which directly contradicts the author's point in ¶2 that society *doesn't* necessarily progress.

(A): Opposite. This is suggested by the author's description of more restrictive morality in ¶2.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. This reinforces the idea that Boccaccio's characters were unusual for their time, a point reinforced by the reference to the morals of the Victorian era.

(D): Opposite. The author mentions this in ¶2 as a contrast to Victorian habits and morals.

(E): Opposite. This can be inferred from the information in the passage.

SET 95

Mapping the Passage

¶1 discusses the general role of editors.

¶2 discusses a central tenet, and the difficulties editors encounter in following it.

¶3 gives examples of editing that has taken the form of censorship possibly harmful to the author's intent.

¶4 argues that the new trend of editing in a politically correct fashion is difficult and dangerous.

¶5 says that punctuation is the most common type of edit, and discusses the difficulties associated with this.

¶6 states that the most difficult editing situation is when authors have edited themselves after long periods of time.

1.A

Why does the author mention *Jane Eyre*? It's an example of a book where editing was useful because the author preferred the editor's punctuation to her own. If this is true, (A) makes sense. Inferior original punctuation would make the original manuscript more difficult to read.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. The author argues that Bronte preferred the corrected punctuation, and so it's safe to assume that it more closely reflects her intentions.

(C): Out of Scope. The author doesn't suggest anywhere that Bronte was unwise to allow corrections.

(D): Distortion. Though Bronte approved of the changes to the punctuation, the passage doesn't suggest that she actively requested that the changes be made.

(E): Out of scope

2. D

When would a new edition be justified? Presumably when the new edition was closer to the original intent of the author than the previous editions. Look at each Roman Numeral with your prediction in mind. Start with RN I, which appears in three choices. Since the author believes that the editor should present what the author intended, an original manuscript would be reasonable cause for a new edition. For the same reason, the author probably wouldn't agree that RN II would present justification since the publisher might be straying from the original intent, as is the case in the examples in ¶3. RN III is similar to what Auden does as described in the last paragraph. Since the author's intent has changed, it's reasonable to assume that a new edition is justified. (D) catches both of the correct points.

(A): Opposite. As above.

(B): Opposite. As above.

(C): Opposite. As above.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Opposite. As above.

3. A

Predict what the author would consider the most difficult editorial situation. It's stated explicitly in the last paragraph: the —thorniest situation...involves *authorial* revisions made long after publication. Looking for an answer choice in which the author fundamentally changes his own work after publication immediately turns up A.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Out of Scope. Though Dickens changes his work in this case, it's *before* publication, and so falls outside the author's concern.

(C): Distortion. Though this is an example of an author revising his work, he's not changing the substance, but rather adding to it. The author would presumably think that this was less of a problem for an editor than if Whitman had fundamentally changed the text itself.

(D): Out of Scope. This doesn't touch at all on an author revising his manuscripts after publication.

(E): Out of Scope. Same as above.

SET 96

Mapping the Passage

¶1 provides examples of previous crusades against media violence.

¶s2 and 3 acknowledge that film and television violence has increased drastically in recent years.

¶4 says that a prominent backlash against television violence exists. The author agrees that filmed violence is a —disgrace and argues that liberals go too far in fighting violence in media.

¶5 argues that the link between media violence and actual violence is weak.

¶6 argues that the campaign against media violence is part of a long American tradition of moral crusades.

¶7 argues that by any measure, the amount of violence caused by media violence is very small.

¶8 accepts that media violence contributes to a climate of violence but argues that it is not a significant factor in triggering violence.

¶9 acknowledges that occasionally actual violence comes as the result of emulating filmed violence.

1. A

Why does the author argue that the campaign against media violence is misguided? He essentially argues that media violence is not a big deal, a drop in the bucket. A states the same.

(A): The correct answer

- (B): Out of Scope. Though this might be true, it's not the basis of the author's objection to the campaigns against media violence. He's more concerned with the argument that the problem isn't big to begin with.
- (C): Out of Scope. This argument isn't made anywhere in the passage.
- (D): Distortion. The author acknowledges that there is an occasional definite link, but makes the argument that the frequency is very low.
- (E): Out of Scope. This argument isn't made anywhere in the passage.

2.B

What is the author's central argument? That media violence doesn't cause much actual violence, and so there should be little worry about it. Look for a choice that establishes the link that the author denies: (B) does just this, suggesting that media violence *does* cause actual violence.

- (A): Out of Scope. Though this would contradict the author's point in ¶2, it wouldn't weaken the overall argument that there's little link between violence and its representation.
- (B): The correct answer
- (C): Out of Scope. Even if this were true, the author would respond that the violence reduced probably isn't caused by the media in the first place.
- (D): Out of Scope. Though this would also contradict a point made in ¶2, it doesn't weaken the author's argument that an overall link is weak.
- (E): Out of Scope. Video games are not the concern of the passage.

3. B

If the broadcast industry is just now proposing a rating system, what could have been the cause of this? Quite possibly the backlash to the increased violence that the author discusses. (B) says the same: those who have spoken out against media violence *have* made an impact on the networks.

- (A): Opposite. This choice would suggest that the networks *have* taken action to at least patrol the content of their programming, though they might not necessarily change that content.
- (B): The correct answer
- (C): Out of Scope. The stations might simply be reacting to pressure. There's no suggestion that the action is being taken because they've acknowledged a link between violence in the media and the real world.
- (D): Out of Scope. Though the networks will *rate* content, this doesn't mean that they'll change it.
- (E): Incorrect, as described above.

SET 97

Mapping the Passage

- ¶1 describes a third model, the self-restraint model.
- ¶2 introduces two models justifying free speech.
- ¶3 describes Meiklejohn's classical model.
- ¶4 describes Holmes' fortress model.

1. B

Another Roman Numeral question with the same set-up. The question is trickily worded; take time to decipher it. What model would criticize laws prohibiting intolerant speech? In other words, what model would *tolerate* intolerant speech? While the classical model only requires tolerance for political speech and the selfrestraint model actually subordinates free speech to tolerance, the fortress model protects *all* speech, and (D) is therefore the correct answer.

2. B

Review your map to predict a quick answer to the question: The two traditional models are introduced and explained. (B) fits perfectly. (A): Out of Scope. Though two theories are described, there's no historical backdrop for them in the passage.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Out of Scope. Though there are contrasts between the two models, the author is principally concerned with discussing the contrasts rather than discussing the points of similarity.

(D): Distortion. While two theories are discussed, the conclusions of both models are essentially the same: free speech should be protected. While they differ on the details of the conclusion, the author focuses far more on the different arguments that lead to that similar conclusion.

(E): There is no reconciliation happening in these paragraphs

3. B

What do the two traditional models have in common? Predict: They both value free speech above tolerance, and therefore tolerate extremist speech. (B) rewards the careful prediction.

(A): Faulty Use of Detail. This is mentioned as a hallmark of the fortress model, but not mentioned when discussing the classical model.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Faulty Use of Detail. (C) is another of Holmes' views: censoring speech eventually leads to the censorship of both useful and worthless views.

(D): Faulty Use of Detail. This is a tenet of the classical model, but not the fortress model.

(E): Out of scope.

SET 98

Mapping the Passage

¶1 introduces Taylor's analysis of multiculturalism and argues that it is incomplete.

¶2 describes the two liberal demands for recognition that multiculturalism rejects: recognition of human dignity and individualism.

¶s3 and 4 describes Taylor's idea that multiculturalism betrays the liberal idea of equality. Taylor argues that recognition of diversity is essential but that extreme multiculturalism goes too far.

¶5 argues that the recognition model is insufficient and provides an example.

1.D

A main idea question. Predict: the author is discussing Taylor's analysis of multiculturalism, with emphasis on demonstrating that it's incomplete. Only (D) includes both a theory of multiculturalism and a critique of it.

(A): Distortion. The author criticizes Taylor, but not his definition of liberalism.

(B): Out of Scope. The author is concerned with critiquing Taylor's view, not merely defining multiculturalism.

(C): Opposite. The author is *critiquing* Taylor's view, not defending it.

(D): The correct answer

(E): 'Praise' is an incorrect verb; the author never praises anything.

2. D

Review the answer choices in with focus on the paragraphs dealing with Quebec: s 3-5. Start with RN I: The Quebecois are used as an example of one society's —demand for recognition. RN II is backed up by the author's point in the end of the passage: Taylor doesn't fully consider the implications of his example of Quebec. Finally, RN III is supported in the passage. The Quebecois demand for a distinct society is described as —special treatment. (D) is therefore the correct answer.

(A): Opposite. As described above.

(B): Opposite. As above.

(C): Opposite. As above.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Opposite. As above.

3.D

Review ¶s 2 and 3, where the liberal ideals are discussed. The correct idea may be difficult to predict exactly, so paraphrase Taylor's main argument about liberal ideals: multiculturalism betrays them for legitimate reasons. While three answers can be quickly eliminated, (D) alone is left. (D) reflects the idea that recognizing only sameness is an incomplete conception. Since the author says that this is —plausible, it's reasonable to assume that the author would agree with Taylor's view.

(A): Opposite. This is roughly the opposite of the correct answer choice: Taylor argues that liberal ideals are inadequate, and the author seems to agree.

(B): Distortion. Taylor and the author are concerned with how multiculturalism safeguards rights, not the liberal ideals.

(C): Out of Scope. This is never discussed.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Out of scope.

4.D

An evaluation question. Review the lines discussed: the author says that Taylor acknowledges that multiculturalism betrays liberalism, and then —plausibly argues that it's good for it to do so. (D) summarizes this.

(A): Out of Scope. Taylor is defending multiculturalism's betrayal of liberal principles; this choice includes no defense.

(B): Distortion. Though Taylor does present a potential weakness in multiculturalism, he doesn't develop it, but rather argues that it isn't in fact a weakness.

(C): Distortion. This suggests that two ideas are presented, rather than the single idea of multiculturalism's betrayal of liberal ideals.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Nothing is criticised severely in these lines

SET 99

Mapping the Passage

¶1s1 and 2 explain how private property has harmed individualism.

¶1s3 and 4 argues that socialism cannot be compulsory.

¶1s5 argues that while most socialists don't advocate compulsory socialism, authority is still overemphasized.

¶1s5 and 6 tie individualism and private property together, and gives examples of people who were able to achieve individualism through wealth and ¶1s6 argues that individualism will benefit from the elimination of personal property.

1.D

Where are these individuals mentioned? Look over your map of ¶1s5. These were all individuals who were able to maximize their individuality because they were so rich that they didn't have to work. Only (A) and (D) involve money, and (D) alone fits with the author's overall point in the paragraph.

(A): Opposite. While this choice does talk about money, and while the author's overall point is that property should be abolished, in this paragraph the author is giving examples of artists who had an —immense advantage|| by being rich. Money therefore must be *helpful* to individualism.

(B): Out of Scope. While the author might believe that genius is rare, the scope of the paragraph is on money and its advantages to individualism.

(C): Distortion. The author does define this; it's simply individualism. The focus of the paragraph is on money, however.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Incorrect, as explained above.

2. B

Where does the author use the phrase mentioned in the question? It's mentioned in ¶1s4, where the author is arguing against compulsory socialism. Look for choices that exemplify compulsory socialism. Start with RN II, which appears in three choices: In this example, part of the population is forced to perform a certain type of labor, which certainly would qualify as compulsory socialism. Look at RN I: No socialism is suggested in this example, only segregation. RN III represents socialism, but there's no suggestion that it's *compulsory* socialism. (B) must be correct.

(A): Opposite. As described above.

(B): The correct answer

(C): Opposite. As above.

(D): Opposite. As above.

(E): Opposite. As above.

3. D

Use your predictions from Question 42 to help here. What is Baudelaire used as an example of? Someone who was able to cultivate his genius because he didn't have to hold down a day job. If Baudelaire *did* have to work, this would weaken the author's idea of wealth as an advantage to attaining individuality. However, since he's one of six examples, it wouldn't weaken it all that much; the author would have plenty to fall back on. The only —weakeners|| in the choices are outright refutations, which is far too strong an effect on the argument. It's clear that this information contradicting the author wouldn't strengthen the argument, though, so only (D) is left: The author's main points might not have as much evidence as they did, but there's still plenty for them to remain valid.

(A): Distortion. As described above, it would only ever-so-slightly weaken it.

(B): Out of Scope. Even if Baudelaire did have to work, he could still be a poet who recognized his own personality.

(C): Opposite. Baudelaire doesn't tie into this part of the argument, but if he was individualist and did have to work for private property, the author's argument would be weakened.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Incorrect, as described above.

SET 100

Mapping the Passage

¶1s1 and 2 discuss a traditional theory of phyla evolution.

¶1s2 and 3 present fossil evidence, the Problematica, that challenges the traditional view of phyla and ¶3 presents theorists who argue that the Problematica disprove the traditional view.

¶1s4 and 5 present the new view's main tenet: natural selection involved not only experiments with individual traits within a phyla, but also with whole phyla.

¶1s6 reviews the traditional theory of phyla evolution.

1.A

Before reading the text closely, predict based on your map. What does ¶3 present? Evidence that challenges the traditional view that everything can be classified according to presently-existing phyla. (A) rewards the strong map instantly.

(A): The correct answer

(B): Opposite. The author says that the Edicarian physiological processes took an approach —taken by only a few modern multicelled creatures,|| which means that these processes were not unique.

(C): Opposite. The author states explicitly in the passage that they *could* absorb and excrete.

(D): Distortion. Though the Tullimonstrum phylum is part of Problematica too, the author doesn't suggest that it and the Edicarian fauna are part of the same phylum.

(E): Opposite, as explained in A.

2. D

Evaluate the wording carefully. The two sides disagree on all the answer choices except the correct one, which means that they *agree* on the correct choice. Predict a point of agreement between the two sides. ¶1s6's opening line gives a big hint: The two sides agree that —modern marine species are products of natural selection.|| (D) jumps out quickly when the prediction is made beforehand.

(A): Opposite. The basis of the revisionist view is that the conventional view of static phyla is wrong.

(B): Opposite. Traditionalists think that there were only a few phyla with lots of species; revisionists believe that there were many phyla, as discussed in ¶3.

(C): Opposite. Since revisionists believe that many ancient species fit into existing phyla and revisionists believe that they belonged to now-extinct phyla, the two sides would disagree on whether phyla are likely to become extinct.

(D): The correct answer

(E): Opposite, as described in ¶B'.

3. C

Where are the Problematica discussed? Evaluate the Roman Numerals with an eye to ¶s2 and 3. Start with RN I, which appears in three choices: The author says in the passage that their patterns of organization were bizarre, and that this makes it hard to fit them into modern phyla. RN I therefore fits, eliminate (B). Evaluate RN II: The Edicarian fauna are an example of different physiological functioning, so this statement is valid also. At this point, only (C) is a viable answer choice, and there's no need to evaluate RN III. A quick look at RN III shows a statement with no support in the passage: the author doesn't discuss when the Problematica went extinct, only that they did.

(A): Opposite. As described above.

(B): Opposite. As above.

(C): The correct answer

(D): Opposite. As above.

(E): Opposite. As above.