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Number of Questions : **30****Test Drive****Time Limit****5 Minutes**

Directions for questions 1 to 6: Identify the parts of speech of the underlined word(s)/phrase/clause in the following sentences.

- Gone are the days when a Babu in India could just sit around the staff room during his office hours.
(1) Adverb (2) Conjunction
(3) Preposition (4) Adjective
- Arun needs access to the internet while travelling in order to monitor the progress of his start-up.
(1) Adverb (2) Pronoun
(3) Verb (4) Conjunction
- Would you like to become fitter without having to leave the comfort of your home?
(1) Conjunction, Verb
(2) Preposition, Noun
(3) Interjection, Noun
(4) Preposition, Verb
- Hey! We might get lucky and win this lottery.
(1) Interjection (2) Conjunction
(3) Adverb (4) Preposition
- Whenever the lazy students complain, the principal loses his cool.
(1) Adjective clause (2) Adverb clause
(3) Noun clause (4) Adverb phrase

- Vishal is a person whom I can never trust.
(1) Adjective clause
(2) Adverb phrase
(3) Adjective phrase
(4) Adverb clause

Genre: Business and Economics

Let us begin our discussion on Economics by defining what economics is. While no one has ever succeeded in neatly defining the scope of Economics, it can be called a Social Science concerned with the production, consumption, and distribution of goods and services.

But the question remains - Why did the need for such a concern arise?

The one word answer to this is- scarcity. Human wants are unlimited, but the resources to satisfy these wants are limited. So decisions need to be made regarding allocation of these scarce resources. We need to make trade-offs. If our resources were unlimited, there wouldn't be any need of Economics.

Now you would better understand the adage, "There ain't no such thing as a free lunch." The interesting thing about Economics is that it involves using the very same common sense in making choices regarding goods and services that we use in making choices in other arenas.

Let us see take an example:

Three shooters, Rahul, Riya, and Raman have a respective probability of 0.33, 0.5, and 1 of hitting a

target every time they shoot. They participate in a deadly contest where the shooter whom the other two are unable to shoot wins the prize money of Rs. 10 lakhs. The rules stipulate that in each round a shooter gets the turn to fire one bullet in ascending order of his or her probability of hitting the target i.e. Rahul will be the first to get a turn and Raman will be the last if he is alive by the time his chance comes. One round is considered complete when each of the shooters alive has gotten his/her chance to shoot at least once. The game starts. It is Rahul's turn. What should he do?

Rahul should fire in the air! This way, Riya will get a turn. She will naturally aim at Raman and has a better chance of killing him than Rahul ever had. If she succeeds and Raman is killed (a 50% chance), then the contest would remain between Rahul and Riya. In the second round, Rahul gets the first chance.

If Raman is not killed (50%), he would naturally aim at Riya and definitely shoot her. Now the contest would remain between Raman and Rahul. Again, in the second round, Rahul gets the first chance. Hence, in both the possible cases, Rahul gets another chance to shoot with only one opponent left in the game.

What you just did was that you acted rationally to allocate the scarce resource of turn to shoot in the best possible manner!

Being an MBA aspirant, you need to have a basic understanding of the world of Business and Economy. You need to understand how financial institutions work, how the government allocates resources, and to where the Indian/Global economy is headed.

Some important Terms

Business and Finance:

- IPO and FPO- This will automatically cover the concept of shares
- Start-ups and related terms like Venture Capital, Angel Investing, Seed-Funding, Incubators, Unicorn, Bootstrapping
- Sensex and Nifty- The concept behind them
- Leverage

Macroeconomics:

- GDP, GNP, National Income- Definition and difference
- Employment/ Unemployment- Concept
- Inflation, Deflation, Disinflation- Definition and difference
- Opportunity Cost- Concept and how it makes economic profit different from accounting profit.
- Current Account, Capital Account, Balance of Payments

7. Does a beggar contribute to the GDP?

8. Does a homemaker contribute to unemployment of a country?

9. Is Deflation good for the economy?

Microeconomics:

*Rationality *Returns to scale *Variable Cost, Fixed Cost

Suggested Reading:

The 'business' section of any standard national daily, The Economic Times, The Economist, Articles from The Guardian, NYT, and The Hindu. Pay attention to the Union Budget.

Class Exercise:

Direction for questions 10-30: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

Passage - 1

For more than a year, Apple Inc. investors have been looking ahead to what comes next. They're still waiting, and the longer they wait the longer it takes to come to grips with Apple's new, less-turbocharged reality.

The company's revenue rose a relatively pedestrian 7.2% in its third fiscal quarter compared with the awful quarter a year earlier, and Apple's forecast implies an up to 11% revenue increase in the three months ending in September. Apple watchers say growth is relatively mundane now because people are holding off on iPhone purchases until they can buy the new magical models coming this fall.

Maybe that's true. But investors have been trained to look ahead to Apple's future for so long, they're overlooking the company's relatively pedestrian present.

Remember that when Apple's revenue fell in early 2016 for the first time in 13 years, that was no big deal because a magical new iPhone generation was coming soon. When that iPhone line didn't provide much of a lift, the story shifted. The next magical iPhone would lead a growth revival. Since then, expectations have built that this late 2017 iPhone debut will unleash a sales "super cycle."

The anticipation has pushed up Apple's shares and multiple of earnings to near-record highs. In after-hours trading Tuesday, Apple brushed past its all-time stock price.

This super cycle is on hold for a bit. If the next iPhone models start selling in September as usual, the biggest sales surge will fall out of Apple's current fiscal year into the holiday season at the earliest. And maybe not even then. There are already expectations that Apple won't be able to make enough of the most magical (and most expensive) of the next-generation iPhones to meet demand. If there are shortages, bullish Apple watchers will be able to give the company a pass again for any softness in iPhone sales.

That's a lot of waiting and waiting and waiting for a significant growth surge. Meanwhile, Apple's sales growth in the nine months ended 1 July was 4.7%, or lower than that of more mundane companies Comcast and Costco. (To be fair, those companies are half the size of Apple or smaller.)

Sales in Apple's most important growth market of recent years, the region that includes China, have fallen for six consecutive quarters, including a 9.5% decline in the latest three months. It has been losing market share to other companies in China, and the country's technology market has changed so much that iPhones aren't the must-have technology in China that they were when the blockbuster iPhone 6 models went on sale in late 2014.

Expectations are that Chinese smartphone buyers are eager for the next magical iPhone and will give a

big lift to Apple's sales. But what if the super cycle is less super and more temporary than bulls expect? What if today's Apple is the real Apple—or close to it—rather than the one that is expected to grow 14% in the year ending September 2018, according to the average of analyst estimates compiled by Bloomberg.

Sales of iPhones are the understandable focus given they generate more than half of Apple's revenue. But smartphone makers aren't the ones leading the technology future anymore. Apple is like a movie studio leaning on its popular comic book superhero. It keeps putting out films featuring its leading character that are big hits but get slightly less popular and less relevant each time.

To compensate, Apple is finding ways to charge more for iPhones, and it's doing things large and small to boost revenue from apps and digital music subscriptions. Apple is also working on potential promising areas including health care, technology that mixes virtual images with the real world, driverless cars and more.

It's not clear any of these areas will ever be big enough to carry the world's most valuable public company or to make Apple the impossible combination of growth and profits that it once was—and that Google and Facebook are at the moment.

Even a slower-growing Apple is still a highly profitable titan with widely used products and cash stockpiles it's doling out regularly to investors. It's Microsoft. And that is perfectly great, if Apple and its followers change expectations to embrace this new reality.

10. Which of the following is the main challenge for Apple?
- (1) Tougher all-round competition, especially from growing markets like China
 - (2) The inability of Apple to satiate its core base's expectations
 - (3) The lack of motivation of the investors to wait for a long period in this fast moving world
 - (4) The alienation of Apple's core base which has moved towards other companies selling smart-phones

11. With which of the following would the author of the passage not agree?
- (1) Apple's revenue is not a stable entity.
 - (2) Apple's supply may be out of sync with the demand of their new iPhone.
 - (3) Apple's current crisis has exposed the lackadaisical attitude of its investors.
 - (4) The consumer anticipation of a product does not affect its sales.
12. The instability of Apple with respect to iPhone might result in which of the following?
- (1) Skewed demand-supply statistics
 - (2) A sales super-cycle
 - (3) An easier opportunity to introduce new devices
 - (4) A predicament which will overwhelm the investors
13. Which of the following factors might exacerbate Apple's problems?
- (1) The entry of newer products in Apple's most trusted markets
 - (2) Relying too much on a future possibility in sales
 - (3) The bevy new companies which are eating into Apple's shares
 - (4) Being bullied by market watchers and data analysts
14. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- (1) Super-cycles should not be taken for granted.
 - (2) China has not stood up to the expectations of the management.
 - (3) Innovation will always remain Apple's USP.
 - (4) Apple, even when down, is not a spent force.
15. What is Apple's current scenario, with respect to its sales, in its most important growth market?
- (1) It has remained more or less the same.
 - (2) It has shown a slow but steady progress.
 - (3) It has exceeded expectations.
 - (4) It has consistently underperformed.

Passage - 2

In the five seconds it takes to read this sentence, an estimated 16 sharks around the world have been killed. If you read on to the end of the article, that number will have risen to about 770. Every year, fishers haul up to 73 million sharks onto boats across the world's oceans and trim their fins. In many cases, the rest of the body is thrown overboard to swim without propulsion. And without propulsion, no life-giving water flows over the sharks' gills. They drown.

This is shark finning, a cruel practice that feeds the demand for the Chinese delicacy of shark fin or fish wing soup. From boat to bowl, it is tasteless.

To curb the death toll, the US Congress plans to introduce the Shark Fin Trade Elimination Act of 2016. If passed, to sell or possess shark fins would be a punishable offense. It's the ultimate protection from being made into soup.

Strange, then, that people who dedicate their lives to protecting sharks are vehemently opposed to the bill.

In a letter to Senator Bill Nelson, Bob Hueter, director of the Center for Shark Research at the Mote Marine Laboratory in Sarasota, Florida, outlines his objections. At best, it's unnecessary, he says. At worst, it harms rather than helps shark populations.

For one, shark finning is already illegal in the United States (as well as in Canada, Australia, and Europe). Returning to shore with fins that have no corresponding body is like docking straight into a court hearing. According to Lindsay Davidson, a PhD candidate from Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, this fins-attached policy "is the gold standard for ensuring finning is not occurring."

But fishing for sharks within a set quota is completely legal, at least for now. This allows commercial fishers to sell the meat just like any other fish, as well as the skin, liver oil, and, yes, the fins. It's not finning, it's heavily managed fishing; a practice that is sustainable and makes use of the entire shark rather than just its most coveted cuts.

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16. Which of the following is true according to the first paragraph?
- (1) Sharks die without any momentum to swim.
 - (2) Sharks are killed for their leather.
 - (3) Sharks are being killed every second.
 - (4) Sharks' fins are the main target for fishermen.
17. What point is the author trying to raise in the last paragraph?
- (1) To highlight how illegal shark trading has become the bane of the species
 - (2) To showcase a legal loophole which might be counterproductive
 - (3) To highlight how the effort to curb shark finning is flawed
 - (4) To showcase the futility of trying to stop shark finning
18. What, according to the passage, is "the gold standard for ensuring finning is not occurring"?
- (1) The scepticism of Lindsay Davidson regarding the efficacy of shark protection laws
 - (2) The law against shark finning across the American sub-continent
 - (3) The legality of shark fishing which excludes finning in a nonchalant manner
 - (4) The law that penalises "finning without a body"

Passage - 3

Things have moved on in the civil service since the days of Yes Minister. Back then senior civil servants remained the soul of discretion even after retirement. When Sir Arnold Robinson has advice to give to his successor, Sir Humphrey Appleby, he does it over lunch at a Pall Mall club.

Lord Macpherson, until recently the Treasury's top mandarin, has some advice for the current government: it's time to move on from quantitative easing, the scheme that has been pumping electronic money into the economy since early 2009.

Not for Macpherson a quiet word over an agreeable bottle of claret. Instead, he took to Twitter to compare Quantitative Easing to heroin: ever bigger doses are needed to get a high.

Did Macpherson say this when he was working for Alastair Darling, who originally gave the Bank of England permission to start QE, or George Osborne, who said the economy needed more of it? We won't know that until the records of the Great Recession and its aftermath are released in a couple of decades, but if he did the warning was not heeded.

The best that can be said for QE is that it helped prevent an even deeper slump in the winter of 2008-09 but was of less importance than the re-capitalization of the banks and the deep, coordinated cuts in interest rates from central banks.

There were other better ways to boost demand. To an extent QE merely compensated for the fiscal austerity announced by Osborne (and strongly supported by Macpherson). What's more, much of the extra money swilling around the economy found its way into speculation rather than into remedying the economy's structural weaknesses. Rich people benefited because the value of their homes and share portfolios went up; poor people suffered more because commodity prices also went up, raising food and fuel prices.

So Macpherson is right- QE was never particularly effective, and was always fundamentally inequitable and has been left in place for too long. Central banks know this, which is why the US Federal Reserve will soon start selling bonds and why the financial markets will be all agog for any hints from Mario Draghi at this week's Jackson Hole get-together about when the European Central Bank might do the same.

The issue is not whether central banks should wean themselves off QE but whether they can do so without bringing to an end the tepid recovery in the global economy. Macpherson's tweet was in response to a warning by Rupert Harrison, Osborne's chief economic adviser, that the ECB risked a "car crash" if it abandoned QE too quickly. When you are hooked it can awfully hard to kick the habit.

19. Based on the above passage, which of the following is true?
- (1) QE was beneficial to one and all.
 - (2) QE brought stagnation in the economy.
 - (3) QE worsened economic disparities.
 - (4) QE did not have a strong impact on the economy.

20. According to the passage:
- (1) QE was not the best way to boost economic demand.
 - (2) Osborne gave the Bank of England the permission to start QE.
 - (3) Alastair Darling said that the more of QE was needed more in the economy.
 - (4) QE skillfully rectified hard economic conditions.
21. Why did Lord Macpherson compare “Quantitative Easing to heroin: ever bigger doses are needed to get a high”?
- (1) To indicate the troubles associated with the implementation of QE.
 - (2) To indicate that QE, which is done to stimulate economy, was not successful.
 - (3) To indicate that there was extra money available in the economy and QE was a good way to utilize it.
 - (4) To define the addiction that QE is.

Passage - 4

Some days ago, the mundane need to buy a pair of shoes made me think of Blake Mycoskie's Toms Shoes. Business lore has it that about a decade ago, Mycoskie, on a visit to Argentina, was so affected by the plight of barefooted children, that he went on to create a company that would match every pair of shoes bought with a new pair for a child in need.

This idea went on to evolve into a powerful business model, translating into a \$300-million company that Mycoskie sold half of in 2014. Last heard, this 'One for One' model — or, as I prefer to think of it, 'Consumption with Compassion' — has been expanded in number companies in various sectors.

So, is 'being good' now a trend? But haven't mainstream brands been doing socially responsible work for years and showcasing them too? What is different now?

Till recently, social initiatives were considered part of the magnanimity of the company, its CSR (corporate and social) effort. Now, they are increasingly being considered essential, as they affect the core of the brand and are reflected in sales figures. The 'Inform-Entertain-Involve' model now has intrinsic value to contend with.

From it being a one-way street where brands reached out, today it's a consumer highway where brands are discussed in absentia. Consumer-to consumer (C2C) discussions on how they choose products and brands in their social and political landscapes make it imperative for a brand to leave ideas and germs of value to grow.

Moreover, in the product-marketeer-brand and C2C communication algorithm, there is a newer voice gaining traction: that of the informed consumer.

The mindset of the millennial has been shaped uniquely. They are making and giving away money faster than any previous generation. Millennials don't work just for a pay cheque but for a purpose. For them, the goal is not development of just the self but of their milieu, with work-life not compartmentalized but collapsed into one continuous existence.

Businesses, for them, should respond to big issues like gender parity, child rights, environmental protection, etc. And many of them are willing to pay for the principle.

Nielsen's analysis shows increased sales for brands with sustainability claims on packaging. Additional price for ethical products is not hard to sell in this era. Sure, this is truer for the top rung of educated consumers. But it would be myopic to think that there would be a gradual trickledown. In this age of social media, it could well be a torrent.

Add to this, the tech, data content, the fractured media landscape being redefined as we speak, in terms of the media and the messaging. This hyper-connected world, where senses clash and converge, engages and embroils consumers in a mixed reality.

There is also a trust deficit at play in consumers' mind. The fluidity with which companies appear and disappear, be it e-commerce or mobile hardware, has the consumer looking for a modicum of certainty. And that assurance can come from a specific value system that is becoming essential for a brand to embody and exude.

But in many cases, a certain tokenism has crept in: a pilot project without any intention of scaling up, a limited edition product or a clever brand campaign. But people can see through gimmicks and, these days, they identify what is fake and exploitative sooner than they did earlier.

It also may not be enough to think that 'doing good' in parts will instantly win over customers. If a brand's well-intended but shallow efforts are not in tune with the core values, a discordant note will soon become apparent.

The discerning will identify how the brand 'Is', in terms of its products, services and marketing, and what it portrays through socially good initiatives. And if these are not in sync, the brand's equity will be diluted.

Brands are starting to incorporate integrity, transparency and sustainability into their overall approach. This is apparent in campaigns like Dettol's 'Swachh Banega India', which tackles a real issue of society, and entails investing and building cleanliness habits and partnering with the government.

Investing in the Good for the long term builds a relevant connects with the brand and its consumers in a larger social context. It allows the company to shape the legacy beyond profits that they want to have and leave behind.

22. According to the author, which of the following is true as far as 'Consumption and Compassion' is concerned?
- (1) Mycoskie's business model was appreciated by the poor children who couldn't afford shoes.
 - (2) Mycoskie's business model dealt with profit and kindness at the same time.
 - (3) Mycoskie's business model was an unsuccessful venture.
 - (4) Mycoskie's business model was incorporated by other companies like Dettol.
23. Which of the following is the correct inference that can be drawn from the last line of the passage?
- (1) Goodness is a virtue that can immortalize a business brand.
 - (2) Everyone makes profit, but few harness goodness.
 - (3) Goodness transcends profits in a larger social context.
 - (4) Investing in the Good brings about personal satisfaction.

24. Which of the following is apparent from campaigns like Dettol's 'Swachh Banega India'?
- (1) Top brands are starting to give importance to social needs of human beings.
 - (2) Ethical practice which often leads to sustainability has become a priority for many established brands.
 - (3) Some top brands are partnering with the government in tackling issues like cleanliness.
 - (4) Government and these companies promote transparency and sustainability.
25. "The mindset of the millennial has been shaped uniquely". Which of the following explains this statement correctly?
- (1) Millenials are making money faster than they are giving.
 - (2) Millenials don't work only for money but for a purpose.
 - (3) Millenials work for both, money and development of the society.
 - (4) Millenials have taken over the old and rotten companies which believed only in profit making.
26. Which of the following is true according to the given paragraph?
- (1) Millenials are well known firms striving on profit and development.
 - (2) Mycoskie sold more than half of the company in 2014.
 - (3) Any company serving its people honestly will face severe problems like monetary crisis.
 - (4) C2C communication logarithm has given birth to the informed customer.
27. Which of the following explains the term 'embroils' appropriately?
- (1) Involve someone deeply in an argument.
 - (2) Involve someone lightly in an argument.
 - (3) Involving oneself in a quarrel.
 - (4) Involvement of a company in a conflict.

Passage - 5

Glance at any page of news about the movie business, and you'll spot a headline announcing that Hollywood is dumbing down, that product placement is on the rise, and that dialogue is being whittled away to grunts and one-liners so that films can be exported with the minimum of redubbing. From ancient times, to the present days, there are increased reports of cinemas closing, of piracy depriving the industry of zillions of pounds, of television offering more sophisticated narratives than its slow-witted multiplex cousin.

But the 100 inventive films in our selection indicate that, despite all this, we may actually be living in a golden age of cinema. It's notable that the tally doesn't rely on the giants of the late 20th Century: Spielberg and Scorsese have just one film apiece; Mike Leigh, Ken Loach, Werner Herzog and the Dardenne brothers are absent; and the only Coppola represented isn't Francis but his daughter Sofia. And yet the old guard is hardly missed. There is a wealth of astonishing films out there if you know where to find them - and knowing where to find them has never been easier.

Critics have an unfair advantage when it comes to happening upon the best stuff, admittedly. If you're lucky enough to be paid to write about film, or, better still, to report from festivals which serve up the cream of the crop, you may well have a rosier view of the state of cinema than someone who has to choose between *Suicide Squad* and *The Legend of Tarzan* on a Friday night.

But none of us is as far from a life-enhancing film as we used to be. In the 20th Century, anyone who was in the mood for a monochrome musing on the roots of Nazism (*The White Ribbon*: 18) would have had a tricky job. Even in the heyday of art-house cinemas and video stores, you had to wait a long time for a particular auteurist gem to wash up on your shores - and that's assuming you had heard of it at all. But in the 21st Century, anyone with an internet connection should have no problem venturing beyond films that depict cities being flattened in 3D.

Today, we're all just a click or two away from an intriguing trailer on YouTube, an appetite-whetting essay on a scholarly website, and an enthusiastic discussion in a message board. Another few clicks and we can order the film itself, either on DVD or download. It's true that watching a taut Iranian domestic mystery (*A Separation*: 9) at home may not be the same as seeing it in a crowded cinema. But - for the film-maker as well as the viewer - it's better than not watching it at all.

28. Which of the following can best be concluded from the above passage?
- (1) In the present times, people are less interested in going to the movie theatre than ever before.
 - (2) In the present times, loss of revenue is of prime concern to the Hollywood film makers.
 - (3) There is a shift that has taken place in Hollywood from its inception to the 21st century.
 - (4) The new globalized world, where everything is just a click away, has several complications.
29. According to the passage, who has a better understanding of theatre?
- (1) Those who watch movies on big screen of the theatre.
 - (2) Those who watch movies at their home comfortably and sensibly.
 - (3) Those who read other people's views about theatre.
 - (4) Those who express their views by writing about theatre.
30. Which of the following is the inference that can be drawn from paragraph 4 of the passage?
- (1) Internet has been a source of enlightenment for the people from 20th to 21st century.
 - (2) Watching films has become easy in the 21st century.
 - (3) There has been a transition in film viewing from 20th to 21st century.
 - (4) All the major developments have taken place in the 21st century.

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VA - 23 : RC - 7

Answers and Explanations

CEX-V-0259/18

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

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| <p>1. 3 "Sit around" around is a phrasal verb where "sit" is the verb and "around" is the preposition.</p> <p>2. 4 "While" is a conjunction used to mean "happening at the same time."</p> <p>3. 2 "Without" is a preposition. Prepositions are always followed by the gerund form of a verb. A gerund is normally used as a noun. So, 2 is the correct answer.</p> <p>4. 1 'Hey!' is an interjection used to catch someone's attention.</p> <p>5. 2 The underlined portion is a subjunctive / dependant clause. It acts as a modifier for the verb "loses". It, thus, plays the role of an adverb in the sentence.</p> <p>6. 1 It is a relative clause as it starts with the relative pronoun 'whom'. Relative clauses act as adjectives. Here the underlined portion describes Vishal. So, it is an adjective clause.</p> <p>7. No, usually a beggar doesn't produce any goods or services in return for the money he receives. If he starts producing goods or offering services, it is no longer begging.</p> <p>8. No, a homemaker by choice hasn't offered himself/herself for work. He/she doesn't form a part of the workforce of the country.</p> <p>9. It's a question which requires an understanding of the basic concepts of inflation and deflation. Let the students discuss and find out the answer.</p> <p>10. 2 The passage mainly discusses the "expectations of Apple users" who are not buying the new phones as they expect some super phone to come in future. This is affecting the sales of Apple. Option 1 is partially true but the passage has not focused on Apple's competitors. Option 3 is wrong as the passage does talk about the investors playing the waiting game. Option 4 is similarly not mentioned in the passage.</p> | <p>11. 4 It is stated clearly in the passage that, the anticipation regarding the new generation iPhone, 'has pushed up Apple's shares and multiple of earnings to near-record highs. In after-hours trading Tuesday, Apple brushed past its all-time stock price'. Hence, option 4 goes against the idea present in the passage. The other options are mentioned in the passage.</p> <p>12. 1 In the passage it is clearly stated that, "There are already expectations that Apple won't be able to make enough of the most magical (and most expensive) of the next-generation iPhones to meet demand". So, option 1 is the best answer.</p> <p>13. 2 In the passage it is stated that the Apple bosses are playing the waiting game too much and also trusting the market to transform in their favour as soon as they launch new products. Hence, option 2 is the correct answer. The other options are too generic. They don't worsen the situation for Apple.</p> <p>14. 3 In the passage it is stated that, "But smartphone makers aren't the ones leading the technology future anymore. Apple is like a movie studio leaning on its popular comic book superhero. It keeps putting out films featuring its leading character that are big hits but get slightly less popular and less relevant each time." Clearly innovation is no longer the name of the game. The other statements can be verified from the given passage.</p> <p>15. 4 Option 4 is the only correct answer as it is stated in the passage- "Sales in Apple's most important growth market of recent years, the region that includes China, have fallen for six consecutive quarters, including a 9.5% decline in the latest three months."</p> <p>16. 1 Refer to the last line of the 1st paragraph. "<i>And without propulsion, no life-giving water flows over the sharks' gills. They drown.</i>" Other options are not part of the first paragraph.</p> |
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| 17. 3 | The author tries to show how the legal definition of fishing within a set quota can be used to circumvent the legal repercussions of finning. Option 1 is too generic. Option 4 is too extreme. The author has not used a despondent tone. Between options 2 and 3, 3 mentions shark finning. So, it is the better option. | 24. 3 | "...which tackles a real issue of society, and entails investing and building cleanliness habits and partnering with the government." Option 1 is too generic. Option 3 says 'many' which is not certain. Option 4 is not a feature of this campaign. It is too generic. |
| 18. 4 | Refer to the phrase "this fins-attached policy" in the penultimate paragraph. It clearly refers to the line "returning to shore with fins... court hearing". 1 is Davidson's opinion and it doesn't answer the given question. 2 and 3 are not supported by the paragraph. | 25. 2 | "Millennials don't work just for a pay cheque but for a purpose." Option 2 therefore is the clear-cut answer. |
| 19. 3 | In the passage it is stated that- "Rich people benefited because the value of their homes and share portfolios went up; poor people suffered more because commodity prices also went up, raising food and fuel prices." Hence, option 3 is the correct answer. | 26. 4 | Refer to the 5 th paragraph. Other options are factually incorrect. |
| 20. 1 | Option 1 is the correct answer as it is stated- "There were other better ways to boost demand." Options 2 and 3 are incorrect because it is stated- "Did Macpherson say this when he was working for Alastair Darling, who originally gave the Bank of England permission to start QE, or George Osborne, who said the economy needed more of it?" Option 4 is incorrect because it is stated- "To an extent QE merely compensated for the fiscal austerity announced by Osborne". QE didn't rectify, but merely compensated fiscal issues. | 27. 1 | The exact definition of 'embroils' is to 'involve someone deeply in an argument.' |
| 21. 2 | Option 2 is the most appropriate answer as throughout the passage it is indicated that QE was not too successful. It is stated- "So Macpherson is right- QE was never particularly effective, and was always fundamentally inequitable and has been left in place for too long". | 28. 3 | Option 1 is incorrect since no such claims have been made. We are simply told that it is better to watch movies at home, than not watching them at all. Option 2 is incorrect because all that the passage talks about revenue is- ".....piracy depriving the industry of zillions of pounds..." This makes 2 a farfetched conclusion. Option 4 is incorrect because the passage ends on a note that in the present times everything is just a click away. It does not deal with the complications related to it. Hence even this is a farfetched conclusion. Option 3 is the most appropriate as in the beginning the author states that " From ancient times, to the present days, there are increased reports of cinemas closing, of piracy depriving the industry of zillions of pounds....." Also, towards the end, the author talks about contemporary days. |
| 22. 2 | Refer to the 1 st paragraph. It clearly states the approach of Mycoskie's business which dealt with both kindness and profit. "...he went on to create a company that would match every pair of shoes bought with a new pair for a child in need." Option 1 is distorted. | 29. 4 | Option 4 is the correct answer because in the passage it is clearly stated that- "If you're lucky enough to be paid to write about film, or, better still, to report from festivals which serve up the cream of the crop, you may well have a rosier view of the state of cinema than someone who has to choose between Suicide Squad and The Legend of Tarzan on a Friday night." Other options are hence ruled out. |
| 23. 3 | "It allows the company to shape the legacy beyond profits that they want to have and leave behind." Option 1 is vague. Option 2 is incomplete. Option 4 is a far-fetched assumption. | 30. 3 | Option 1 is incorrect because paragraph 4 focuses only on film viewing, that is coming up 3D movies and people not having to wait in long queues. Due to the same reason, option 3 is correct. The other aspects of internet being a source of enlightenment, come up only in the last paragraph. Option 2 is too generic. Option 4 is beyond the scope of the passage. |