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Preface

Dear Aspirant,

Verbal Ability Take Off booklet consists of 10 tests. Tests 1 to 4 are based on CAT Test Pattern. Tests 5 to 10 are based on the patterns of Non-CAT Tests like SNAP, IIFT and XAT.

These tests are representative of the actual sections of various Management entrance exams. In certain tests (CAT and XAT), you will encounter questions on Analytical Reasoning, Logical Reasoning and Decision Making as well. This has been done to enable you to experience the sections as they occur in actual exams.

Do not attempt the tests in quick succession; a gap of at least 3 days must elapse before you move on to the next test.

The main objective of this book is to gear you up for the Verbal Ability Section of the various Management Entrance Exams.

All the Best

CL Educate Team

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Test 1 - CAT

Note: All questions carry 3 marks each. Each wrong answer will attract a penalty of 1 mark.
Number of questions: 30 **Time: 70 mins**

Verbal Ability & Logical Reasoning

Directions for questions 1 to 3: In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in sentence in four different ways. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

1. **Sting**

(a)	Everyone is scared of the Principal because his harsh words always sting.
(b)	The sting of the hornet can be fatal.
(c)	When I met my cousin who had traveled to Africa, a sting of curiosity led me to read through his 14 journals.
(d)	I don't want to work in the kitchen, because the onion fumes will sting through my eyes.

2. **Rest**

(a)	The beginning of the movie was slow, but the rest was fast paced and interesting.
(b)	Rest assured that when Amit is on the job, it would be finished on time.
(c)	Its futile to argue with Shannon, so I said "Let the issue rest in here".
(d)	The original edition of the Charles Dickens novel rests in the library.

3. **Terminal**

(a)	The world was shocked to know that Ingrid, the famous singer was suffering from terminal cancer.
(b)	The company evaluated the losses it was making on the terminal inventories.
(c)	Dell's parents first met at an airport terminal waiting for a flight.
(d)	The terminal buds on the branch were flowered.

4. There are two gaps in the sentence given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.

I should not have ____ to talk in such a ____ strain especially when I had not studied the man to whom I was talking.

(a) daring; __ commanding (b) try; __ bold

(c) ventured; __ peremptory (d) emboldened; __ reckless

Directions for questions 5 to 7: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

5. We keep trying to explain away American fundamentalism. Those of us not engaged personally or emotionally in the biggest political and cultural movement of our times—those on the sidelines of history—keep trying to come up with theories with which to discredit the evident allure of this punishing yet oddly comforting idea of a deity, this strange god. His invisible hand is everywhere, say His citizen-theologians, caressing and fixing every outcome: Little League games, job searches, test scores, the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, the success or failure of terrorist attacks (also known as "signs"), victory or defeat in battle, at the ballot box, in bed._____

(a) A divine love that speaks through hurricanes.

(b) Those unable to feel His soothing touch at moments such as these snort at the notion of a god with the patience or the prurience to monitor every tick and twitch of desire.

(c) Who would worship such a god?

(d) His followers must be dupes, or saps, or fools, their faith illiterate, insane, or misinformed, their strength fleeting, hollow, an aberration.

6. Existentialism is said to be all about "the death of God," the meaninglessness of human life, and the anxiety those provoke. It is in the face of such anxiety that one needs the courage to make meanings, to be oneself. The theme gets dutifully traced back to Søren Kierkegaard and Nietzsche, and forward through Martin Heidegger, Camus, Jean-Paul Sartre, Paul Tillich, and Viktor Frankl, always with a touch of heroism but surrounded by the darkness of despair and ultimate meaninglessness ._____

(a) In the early years of existentialism in postwar Europe, the emphasis was indeed on gloom and hopelessness.

(b) The books and articles that made the biggest splash — William Barrett's *Irrational Man*.

(c) That was challenged in the 60s by the celebrations of hipness in the United States at the hands of Norman Mailer, in *Advertisements for Myself*, and some of the Beats

(d) The heady optimism that ruled America in those years leavened the Old World gloom and turned meaninglessness into a challenge.

7. In 1623 Galileo crafted a famous metaphor that is still often cited by scientists. Nature, he wrote, is a book written in "the language of mathematics". If we cannot understand that language, we will be doomed to wander about as if "in a dark labyrinth". Like other metaphors, this one has two facets; it is insightful, but it may be misleading if taken literally. It captures our sense that nature's truths are somehow imposed on us - that they are already imprinted in the world - and underlines the key role played by mathematics in expressing those truths. _____

(a) Taken out of its historical context and placed in ours, the image can be dangerously deceptive.

(b) The idea of a book of nature did not, however, originate with Galileo.

(c) For centuries it had been an accepted part of religious doctrine that the world contained two fundamental books.

(d) Nature, the first book, is full of signs that reveal a deeper meaning when interpreted according to scripture, the second book, which supplies the ultimate meaning or syntax of nature's signs.

Directions for questions 8 to 10: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Not only mathematics is dependent on us and our thoughts, but in another sense, we and the whole universe of existing things are dependent on mathematics. The apprehension of this purely ideal character is indispensable if we are to understand rightly the place of mathematics as one among the arts. It was formerly supposed that pure reason could decide in some respects as to the nature of the actual world: geometry, at least, was thought to deal with the space in which we live. But we now know that pure mathematics can never pronounce upon the questions of actual existence: the world of reason, in a sense, controls the world of facts, but it is not at any point creative of fact, and in the application of its results to the world in time and space, its certainty and precision are lost among approximations and working hypotheses. The objects considered by mathematicians have, in the past, been mainly of a kind suggested by phenomena; but from such restrictions, the abstract imagination should be wholly free. A reciprocal liberty must be accorded; reason cannot dictate to the world of facts, but fact cannot restrict reason's privilege of dealing with whatever objects its love of beauty may cause to seem worthy of consideration. Here, as elsewhere, we build up our ideals out of the fragments to be found in the world; and in the end, it is hard to say whether the result is a creation or a discovery.

8. With which of the following would the author agree?

I. Mankind relies on mathematics for its very existence.

II. Geometry was believed to deal with space in which we live.

III. The world of reason has no control over the world of fact.

(a) Only I (b) I and III (c) Only III (d) I and II

9. When the results of pure mathematics are applied to the universe of existing things,

(a) its findings no longer have complete certainty and preciseness.

(b) Mathematics ceases to be a science.

(c) the abstract imagination of the mathematicians is free of restrictions.

(d) the nature of the actual world stands revealed.

10. According to Russell, `a reciprocal liberty' must be obtained between

(a) Mathematics and Applied Science.

(b) reason and facts.

(c) mathematical objects and objects created by abstract imagination.

(d) the study of pure Mathematics and an application of its results.

Directions for questions 11 to 14: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Psychologists interpret narcissism as a compensation mechanism. Many business narcissists believe they have been wronged in the past and that they are `owed'. Their feeling of insecurity can be satisfied only by regular adulation, affirmation and recognition.

One of the most frequently observed characteristics of the narcissist is capriciousness — inconsistent, erratic and unpredictable behaviour.

Naturally, most psychologists believe its origin lies in early childhood. They blame the inconsistent parent who was attentive to all outward, public signs of achievement and success but blind to (or worse) disapproving feelings. This inconsistency often leads to young adults being confused and never developing a clear sense of who they are or establishing a coherent value system. They are `not comfortable in their own skin'. This can and does result in a lifelong quest for full self-regard and self-assertion. The wells of the origin of the problem are both deep and murky, and the passions they engender seem remorseless. The narcissist is plainly dysfunctional. He or she fails to understand or appreciate others, be they colleagues, subordinates or clients. They often see people as possessions whose main function is to be an accessory in their pursuit of fame and glory. People at work are used to reflect their glory. Do any great business figures spring to mind at this point?

Personal and work relationships for narcissists are particularly interesting. If the narcissist's `other half' is prepared to offer continual, unconditional admiration, all is well. But they have to direct all their efforts, all the time, to minister to the need of their master to overcome the inner emptiness and worthlessness he or she is experiencing. Naturally, narcissists search them out because they are rare, probably equally dysfunctional people, labelled, `complementary narcissists' — they could also be called, `complimentary narcissists'.

11. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the passage?

(a) Narcissists seek continual admiration and devotion from their partners.

(b) Good parents guide the growth and development of narcissistic behaviour in their children.

(c) Inconsistency and unpredictability are the main traits of narcissistic behaviour.

(d) A narcissistic person considers other people as mere accessories or tools which can aid in achieving success.

12. The most appropriate title for the passage might be

(a) `Effects of Narcissism'

(b) `Understanding Narcissism'

(c) `The Narcissist and the Society'

(d) `Narcissistic behaviour at workplace'

13. According to the passage, a narcissist:

(a) thrives on the adulation provided by society.

(b) behaves with consistent predictability.

(c) seeks out the rarest of qualities in people.

(d) is a result of inconsistent parenting.

14. The word `inconsistent parent' which has been used in the above passage means

(a) a parent who does not care about the behaviour of his child at a social gathering.

(b) a parent who does not care about his child's feelings.

(c) a parent who does not care about the feelings of his child but only worries about his social success.

(d) a parent who is not interested in the overall development of his child but is interested in his
social success.

Directions for questions 15 to 17: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

As long as music has been recorded questions of authenticity and artifice have arisen. There are innumerable examples of artists being lambasted for their insincerity or praised for their integrity and the `genuine' quality of their songs.

Whether it's some long dead Appalachian musician being held up as the last word in musical purity or John Lennon being trashed for the supposed hypocrisy of his "imagine no possessions" line, music has always ignited such troublesome and often spurious arguments. Perhaps it's because music can possess such direct emotive power that we often seem to place unrealistic expectations (on musicians) which we would not necessarily apply to filmmakers or writers.

Teenage music fans in particular seldom allow for much distance between musicians and their subject matter. For your average teenage listener there is a direct equation between how doomed (or indeed dead) a musician is and how meaningful their records are. Hugh Barker and Yuval Taylor's book Faking It: The Quest for Authenticity in Popular Music suggests that music has always been subject to such vicarious fantasy and confused notions of sincerity.

In contrasting artists who are taken seriously for their supposed lack of artifice with those whose music is generally understood to be contrived, Faking It produces some interesting arguments. The overall message seems to be that all recorded music involves an element of fabrication; that catering to an audience will always take precedence over personal expression.

15. Which of the following statements, in the light of the above passage, is NOT correct?

(a) Fans expect musicians to produce sincere compositions in comparison to the works presented by filmmakers.

(b) Music has a direct relationship with human emotions.

(c) Teenage fans expect musicians to present contemporary, relevant and modern compositions.

(d) Authenticity and artful contrivance have been in question ever since music has been composed and recorded.

16. The MOST APPROPRIATE title for the passage is

(a) `Music for real'.

(b) `Music in the modern era'.

(c) `Authenticity and art forms'.

(d) `Modern musical renditions - authentic or contrived'.

17. Which of the following statements CANNOT be inferred from the passage?

(a) Integrity and authenticity in music is important for the artist.

(b) Catering to an audience is the prime factor which surpasses authenticity in expression.

(c) Teenage fans measure the reputation of an artist on the basis of the authenticity in his lyrics.

(d) A number of artists have been blamed for hypocritical lyrics.

Directions for questions 18 and 19: Each question below consists of five sentences labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate one.

18. A. Master Locks' returned jobs have become something of a cause celebre for US President Barack Obama.

B. Recently, Master Lock took away 100 jobs from cheap Chinese contract labour and brought them back as full-time union jobs to Milwaukee.

C. Yet, the underlying trend that created these jobs should worry India and of course China.

D. Now, when more than 12 million people are unemployed in a superpower wracked by self-doubt and witness to the death of full-time blue-collar, unionized employment, 100 new jobs appear insignificant.

E. Today, Master Lock (2010 sales: $3.2 billion) is the world's biggest manufacturer of padlocks, building global markets from outsourced factories in Asia, particularly China.

(a) ABDEC (b) EBADC (c) EBDCA (d) DBACE

19. A. Any article with `exercise' and `benefits' in the title usually invites scorn.

B. You might not care for Audrey Hepburn's tiny waist; you may snort at Brad Pitt's sculpted abs; but surely, you want to be successful in whatever you're doing?

C. What, you might wonder, can anybody say that hasn't already been said?

D. It keeps you not just alive, but healthy-alive; it makes you happy and sleepy, at the right times; it trims your waist and clears your head.

E. Of course, everybody knows how supremely beneficial exercising is.

(a) BCEDA (b) BACED (c) ABDEC (d) DCBEA

20. Four sentences are given below, labeled a, b, c and d. Of these, three statements need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit the sequence.

(a) If I act in anger, and reflect afterwards that I went against what I hold to be the best course, then I don't know why I acted as I did.

(b) Philosophical explications of what is going on in a puzzling and difficult case may not leave us with a general consensus. (The more puzzling the case, the less likely this is to

happen.)

(c) Philosophical understanding, in the tradition of ancient philosophy, is, as we shall see, systematic, part of a large theory.

(d) But we are driven to reflect philosophically about reason and passion for the reason already mentioned: until we try to understand what is happening, we are opaque to ourselves.

Directions for questions 21 to 23: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Five guests - Arvind, Bhanu, Chirag, Dhara, and Emily - are staying in a hotel. Each of these guests ordered one item each for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. The items ordered by the guests are distinct.

The following table provides information about the items ordered for breakfast, lunch, and dinner by these guests.

	Items
Breakfast	Biscuit, Eggs, Milk, Salad, Toast
Lunch	Burger, Continental, Dosa, Fruits, Rice
Dinner	Chicken, Chinese, Pizza, Rotis, Upma

Additional information given:

(i) The only items that are classified as "non-vegetarian" are eggs, continental, chicken, and burger. Further, none of Arvind, Bhanu, and Chirag ordered "non-vegetarian" items.

(ii) Bhanu is a patient and ordered milk in the breakfast.

(iii) The items ordered by Chirag have at least two items whose names start with the same alphabet. This holds true for Dhiraj and Emily as well.

(iv) Emily ordered exactly two "non-vegetarian" items but did not order chicken.

(v) Out of the mentioned guests, there is only one who is from south India and he/she ordered both dosa and upma.

(vi) The guest who ordered toast also ordered fruits.

21. Which of the following item is also ordered by the guest who ordered fruits?

(a) Rice (b) Biscuit (c) Rotis (d) Pizza

22. Which of the following is not the guest who did not order Salad?

(a) Chirag (b) Dhiraj (c) Bhanu (d) Arvind

23. Which of the following items is/are not ordered by the guest who ordered Rotis?

(a) Salad (b) Rice (c) Burger (d) Both (a) and (b)

Directions for questions 24 and 25: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Pinki, Qureshi, Ritika, Sarika and Tanmay are students coming from Delhi, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Meerut and Kanpur (not necessarily in that particular order). They have topped in different subjects among Mathematics, English, Hindi, Science and Geography (not necessarily in that particular order).

(i) The student who has topped in Hindi is not from Delhi.

(ii) The student from Kanpur has topped in Mathematics.

(iii) Q comes from Meerut and S from Delhi.

(iv) The student from Chandigarh has not topped in Science.

(v) P has topped in Science and T in Geography.

24. Which student topped in Hindi?

(a) Pinki (b) Qureshi (c) Ritika (d) Cannot be determined

25. Which city does the topper of English come from?

(a) Delhi (b) Lucknow (c) Chandigarh (d) Cannot be determined

Directions for question 26: Following question is followed by two statements, A and B. Answer question using the following instructions:

Mark (a) if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone.

Mark (b) if the question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.

Mark (c) if the question can be answered by using both the statements together but not by either of the statements alone.

Mark (d) if the question cannot be answered even by using two statements together.

26. There are five vendors - Anu, Bindu, Camily, Dia and Esha - sitting in a row. Which vendor is sitting exactly in the middle?

A: Anu is sitting to the right of Bindu. Bindu is sitting to the immediate right of Dia.

B: Esha is sitting to the right of Dia, who is sitting on one corner.

Directions for question 27 to 29: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Aarti, Bina, Cara, Dia, Emily, Fiza and Gita are seven friends who go to a gymnasium regularly. Each of them takes a different day off in a week (one off for each friend) from Monday to Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them works out in one of the three slots - morning, afternoon and evening - with at least two of the seven in each slot. Each of the seven friends sticks to his/her slot for the entire week. Further it is known that:

(i) Cara goes in the afternoon slot and his day off is not Sunday.

(ii) Aarti's day off is Tuesday and she does not work out in the same slot with either Bina or Gita.

(iii) None of those who work out in morning slot has day off on either Wednesday or Friday.

(iv) Fiza and Emily are the only two people who workout in the evening slot. Dia's day off is Sunday.

(v) Fiza's day off is the day next to Cara's day off. Emily's day off is not Wednesday.

(vi) Gita's day off is not on the previous day of Aarti's day off. Dia works out in the morning slot.

(vii) Bina and Cara do not work out in the same slot. Bina's day off is not Thursday.

27. Which of the following group of friends work out in the afternoon slot?

(a) Cara and Aarti

(b) Cara and Fiza

(c) Bina, Gita and Dia

(d) Bina, Cara and Gita

28. Which of the following is Bina's day off?

(a) Friday

(b) Wednesday

(c) Thursday

(i) Cara goes in the afternoon slot and his day off is not Sunday.

(ii) Aarti's day off is Tuesday and she does not work out in the same slot with either Bina or Gita.

(iii) None of those who work out in morning slot has day off on either Wednesday or Friday.

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27. Which of the following group of friends work out in the afternoon slot?

(a) Cara and Aarti

(b) Cara and Fiza

(c) Bina, Gita and Dia

(d) Bina, Cara and Gita

28. Which of the following is Bina's day off?

(a) Friday

(b) Wednesday

(c) Thursday

(d) Monday

29. Which of the following group of friends work out in the morning slot?

(a) Cara and Fiza

(b) Cara and Aarti

(c) Bina, Gita and Dia

(d) Aarti, Cara and Fiza

30. Five thieves - Amar, Bhuvan, Chirag, Dhruv, and Elan - have been assigned five codes namely A, B, C, D, and E not necessarily in this particular order. Also, each thief has been assigned only one of the mentioned codes. For none of the thieves, the first alphabet of his name is same as his assigned code. The codes assigned to both Amar and Chirag is neither B nor E. Further, the code assigned to both Dhruv and Elan is neither A nor C. If the code assigned to Amar is D, then what is the code assigned to Bhuvan?

(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) A

Test 2 - CAT

Note: All questions carry 3 marks each. Each wrong answer will attract a penalty of 1 mark.
Number of questions: 30 **Time: 70 mins**

Verbal Ability & Logical Reasoning

Directions for questions 1 and 2: In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

1. **Struck**

(a)	I was irked when I realized the postman had struck in my magazine without informing me.
(b)	When Derrick's uncle left him all his precious books, he felt as if he struck gold.
(c)	The sheep ran for cover as the lightning struck the tree.
(d)	I recognized Sheela when the light struck her face and revealed the color of her eyes.

2. **Knocked**

(a)	Before Ned dropped out of college, his friends knocked some sense into his head about the implications.
(b)	Elizabeth knocked through her hair color because she was bored with it.
(c)	Sue and her team were in the conference room and knocked around some ideas for the ad campaign.
(d)	I couldn't believe Shelly knocked off 25kgs in three months.

Directions for questions 3 to 5: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

3. The distinction is not trivial. If you consider the motivation and methods behind the attacks of September 11th to be mainly a puzzle, for instance, then the logical response is to increase the collection of intelligence, recruit more spies, add to the volume of information we have about Al Qaeda. If you consider September 11th a mystery, though, you'd have to wonder whether adding to the volume of information will only make things worse. You'd want to improve the analysis within the intelligence community; you'd want more thoughtful and skeptical people with the skills to look more closely at what we already know about Al Qaeda. _____

(a) You'd want to send the counter terrorism team from the C.I.A. on a golfing trip twice a month with the counter terrorism teams from the F.B.I. and the N.S.A. and the Defense Department, so they could get to know one another and compare notes.

(b) If things go wrong with a puzzle, identifying the culprit is easy: it's the person who withheld information.

(c) Mysteries, though, are a lot murkier: sometimes the information we've been given is inadequate, and sometimes we aren't very smart about making sense of what we've been given.

(d) Puzzles come to satisfying conclusions; Mysteries often don't.

4. Blogs are very important these days. Even Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has one. The invention of the Web log, we are told, is as transformative as Gutenberg's press, and has shoved journalism into a reformation, perhaps a revolution. The ascendancy of Internet technology did bring with it innovations. Information is more conveniently disseminated, and there's more of it, because anybody can chip in. There's more "choice"—and in a sense, more democracy. Folks on the WWW, conservatives especially, boast about how the alternative media corrodes the "MSM," for mainstream media, a term redolent with unfairness and elitism. _____

(a) More success is met in purveying opinion and comment. Some critics reproach the blogs for the coarsening and increasing volatility of political life.

(b) Blogs, they say, tend to disinhibit. Maybe so. But politics weren't much rarefied when Andrew Jackson was president, either.

(c) The larger problem with blogs, it seems to me, is quality. Most of them are pretty awful. Many, even some with large followings, are downright appalling.

(d) The blogs are not as significant as their self-endeared curators would like to think. Journalism requires journalists, who are at least fitfully confronting the digital age.

5. Although he maintained that there can be no material substances, Berkeley did not reject the notion of substance altogether. The most crucial feature of substance is activity, he supposed, and in our experience the most obvioius example activity is that of perceiving itself. So thinking substances do exist, and for these spirits (or souls or minds) to be is just to perceive. Like Descartes and Leibniz, Berkeley held that each spirit is a simple, undivided, active being whose sole function is to think—that is, to have ideas such as those of sensible objects. Although each spirit is directly aware of its own existence and nature, it cannot be perceived. Since ideas are always of sensible qualities or objects for Berkeley, we have no ideas (but only notions) of spirits. This is a complete enumeration of what is real: active thinking substances and their passive ideas. _____

(a) It is a genuinely empiricist philosophy, since it begins with what we actually experience and claims to account for everything without making extravagant suppositions about unknowable entities.

(b) Strange though Berkeley's immaterialism may seem, it offers many clear advantages.

(c) This doctrine provides for common sense, science, and religion.

(d) Berkeley claimed to defend common sense against skeptical challenges, yet he maintained that sensible objects exist only in the minds of those who perceive them.

Directions for questions 6 and 7: There are two gaps in the sentences given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.

6. Thus far predictions that global ____ would lead to mass starvation have proven false; however in the years to come population ____ may yet prove to be one of the world's greatest problems.

(a) pollution ... expansion (b) overcrowding ... growth

(c) poverty ... density (d) deforestation ... control

7. The idea of children's literature ____ in the late 18th century when educators first decided that children needed special ____ of their own.

(a) emerged ... books (b) changed ... reading

(c) grew ... treatment (d) developed ... training

Directions for questions 8 to 10: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Self is said to influence the process of coping with stress , while self-complexity is said to buffer against stress-related ill-being. Recent research using a tripartite model of self shows that self-aspects guide corresponding styles of coping and that relational, individual and collective self-aspects are linked to the process of coping effectively with corresponding types of stress.

These studies suggest that multiple, well-developed self-aspects provide an enhanced capacity to cope with stress, thus promoting better health outcomes. Recent reviews of self-complexity research suggest that the assessment of self-complexity be refined.

Studies have often assumed that coping effectively with stress is an implicit consequence of greater self-complexity but, apart from one recent study which showed that both self-aspects and coping skills influence health outcomes , there is little research which explicitly examines both self and coping in relation to stress and health. In order to address this gap, Hardie, Critchley and Morris proposed an expanded conceptualization of complexity which included both self-aspects and coping styles.

They hypothesized that people with multiple, well-developed self-aspects would possess multiple, corresponding coping styles. Those with greater self-coping complexity (SCC) would have an enhanced capacity to cope with stress and, consequently, better health outcomes; while those with more limited self-coping patterns would experience poorer health. Using student samples from eastern and western cultures, they identified clusters of students with expansive and restricted patterns of self-coping complexity. Cluster membership was not associated with culture or gender, and cluster groups reported comparable levels of stress; however, those with greater SCC reported better health. This research suggested that self-coping complexity may confer a health advantage on men and women from any culture, but the findings were based on student samples from one English-speaking western country (Australia) and several Asian countries.

8. The central idea of the passage relates to

(a) self and dealing with multiple stress.

(b) coping with stress.

(c) multiple ways of dealing with stress.

(d) importance of the self while dealing with stress.

9. Based on your reading of the above passage, identify the **incorrect** option.

(a) Self aspects guide corresponding ways of dealing with stress.

(b) State of health is directly related to our capacity to cope with health.

(c) The research which was conducted included cluster membership which was associated with
culture.

(d) An improved capacity to cope with stress can ensure better health conditions.

10. What is the tone of the passage?

(a) Analytical (b) Discursive (c) Descriptive (d) Appraising

11. Four sentences are given below, labeled a, b, c and d. Of these, three statements need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit the sequence.

(a) `Tragedy' may connote inevitability and `accident' chance, yet somehow they are embroiled with each other.

(b) An interesting variation on the paradox of `an accident waiting to happen', this suggests how closely our notions of tragedy are bound up with ideas about accident.

(c) Two people interviewed about the deaths of the Chinese cockle-pickers independently remarked that, `This was a tragedy waiting to happen'.

(d) Most notably in the way it raises the question of `tragic accidents', as it does, for example, in an engraving from a Frenchnewspaper of 1895.

Directions for questions 12 and 13: In the following questions, mark the option that is grammatically incorrect.

12. (a) The gardener, who has been maintaining the lawns all these years, didn't used to water the plants in the evenings.

(b) The student's needs are varied because they belong to different family backgrounds, and social

class.

(c) During elections, candidates require maximum financial support if they wish to extend their campaign and gain a lead against their rival candidate.

(d) These days children have to deal with insurmountable peer pressure, excessive parental expectations and unfathomable academic competition.

13. (a) The teacher's associate was unable to finish the report which had to be submitted to the Headmaster's office by that evening.

(b) The current situation does not allow us to take a definite stand on this issue, but its clear that the union members will not withdraw the strike.

(c) The journalist thought that a good article should be a mix of sensitivity towards the issue, semblance of thought with shades of wit and language used appropriately.

(d) Both parties have been on trial for the last seven years; however, the court has now decided to give the possession of the site to the government which has proposed to build a hospital on that piece of land.

Directions for questions 14 and 15: Each question below consists of five sentences labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate one.

14. A. Some television channels assumed that the figures covered food costs alone and showed how they could not meet minimal nutrition needs at today's prices.

B. The affidavit that the Planning Commission recently submitted before the Supreme Court stating that a person is to be considered `poor' only if his or her monthly spending is below Rs.781 (Rs.26 a day) in the rural areas and Rs.965 (Rs.32 a day) in the urban areas, has exposed how unrealistic `poverty lines' are.

C. The total is divided into Rs.18 and Rs.14 for food and non-food items in towns, and into Rs.16 and Rs.10 in the rural areas, and includes the value of food that farmers produce and consume themselves.

D. These paltry sums, however, are supposed to cover not only food but all non-food essentials, including clothing and footwear, cooking fuel, lighting, transport, education, medical costs and house rent.

E. Even a child knows that working health cannot be maintained, nor necessities obtained, by spending so little.

(a) BACDE (b) BADCE (c) ABDCE (d) DACBE

15. A. He then went to Goa with his uncle and his acquaintance Asraf Khan.

B. Kamran, a resident of Karachi, first came to India in 1992 on a valid Pakistani passport via train and started staying with his uncle Mohammad Salim in Kolkata.

C. Salim, being a tourist guide, was well-acquainted with the topography of Goa, allegedly committed robberies along with Kamran and Asraf to make easy money.

D. On his release in 1996, he came back to Kolkata to stay with another relative and procured an Indian passport in the name of AsifHossain.

E. Kamran along with his two accomplices was arrested and sent to jail.

(a) BACED (b) BCADE (c) BACDE (d) DBCEA

Directions for questions 16 to 18: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

These days, when we are not being told that psychoanalysis is or is not a science, we are, perhaps unsurprisingly, being told that it is an art. And since, as a talking cure, its medium is mostly language, the arts with which it bears most obvious comparison are the literary arts. In the anxious quest for reassuring analogies to work out what psychoanalysis is like, which has been such an integral part of its history- literature, after science, has seemed the most promising. It has been writing and not, in some ways perhaps surprisingly, to the more oratorical arts that psychoanalysis has turned. When Freud suggested that his studies in hysteria seemed rather more like short stories, or was writing to Wilhelm Fliess about the inspiration he found in Sophocles and Shakespeare, he was acknowledging right at the beginning of what would become psychoanalysis, something like a divided duty, a splitting of affiliations. The psychoanalytic theory he

found himself writing was science that sometimes sounded like literature. The form chosen was the scientific treatise, the called content smacked of poetic drama, or fiction. The two cultures of Science and Art that were to polarize so dramatically during the twentieth century were sufficiently differentiated understood to be at odds with each other — that Freud couldn't help but be perplexed by the ambiguity of his own work.

It is perhaps an appropriate irony that just now, when the status of literature as a definable discipline is most in question in the universities when the very description of what literature is, is up for grabs — that those psychotherapists who aren't keen on science should be wanting to place psychoanalysis in the literature department, as it were. Once again, psychoanalysis finds itself aspiring to be like something that may not exist. It has always seemed difficult to accept that there may be neither an abject nor a glamorous sense in which what we loosely call psychoanalysis is peculiarly difficuly to place, and the puzzles accruing from this might add rather than detract from its value. We should perhaps be suspicious of professions that are in the business of helping people to locate themselves, being too assured in their location of themselves. The uncertain status of psychoanalysis is the point and not the problem. Indeed, psychoanalysis is the point and not the problem. Indeed, psychoanalysis has become one useful site for contesting the relative merits of the arts and the sciences; both what they might be good for, and what we should do with our belief in them. And, of course, the extent to which they might be complementary and not solely antagonistic. Every time psychoanalysis goes over to one side or the other aspiring stringently to be a science, or eloquently to be an art it loses its place as a discipline in which the question can remain interestingly undecided. It seems obvious that we need both the so called sciences and the so called arts to help us with our predicaments. So in discussing what psychoanalysis uses poetry for — how psychoanalysis and poetics might be related the other conversation that would complete the triangle would be between science and poetry. When Keats famously said that Newton had destroyed the poetry of the rainbow by reducing it to a prism, he was also implicitly acknowledging that Newton had fed him one of his best lines.

What psychoanalysis has done to and with poetry though not what it has done for poetry has been the subject of endless theorizing and commentary. What I am more interested in is what, it has been assumed by psychoanalysts, poetry might be able to do for psychoanalysis; what poetry seems to offer or disrupt in psychoanalytic theory and practice; what the poetic has represented for the psychoanalytic, if one can put it so generically. The poet, in a psychoanalytic context, was initially cast as an inspiring but also irritatingly usurping presence. Psychoanalysis has always been mindful of the poetic pasts that might have preceded it, of the literary influences that might have prefigured its figures of speech. `At the beginning I was utterly at a loss', Freud wrote in Civilization and its Discontents, and the first clue that I had came from the philosopher-poet Schiller who observed that the mechanism of the world was held together by "hunger and love". It was from Schiller, Freud says, that he got this first description of what he took, initially, to be the two basic instincts: sex and self preservation. But as often as Freud refers to what he got from the poets, in a spirit of gratitude and admiration, he refers rather more dispiritedly, even enviously, to the poet's apparent easy access to profound psychological truth. After quoting some lines from Goethe's Faust, Freud writes: `One may well sigh when one realizes that it is nevertheless given to a few to draw the most profound insights, without any real effort, from the maelstrom of their own feelings, while we others have to grope our way restlessly to such insights through agonizing insecurity.'

16. According to the passage, what has been the rationale behind comparing psychoanalysis with poetry in recent times?

(a) The fact that psychoanalysis is not a science means that it is art and poetry is the highest form of art.

(b) The fact that psychoanalysis is not a science but an art.

(c) Speaking is an inherent part of psychoanalysis and art involving words would be the best candidate.

(d) Both (b) and (c)

17. What does the author find most ironical regarding the comparison of psychoanalysis with literature in the present times?

(a) It has come about too late.

(b) It has been done so by default, because psychoanalysis has been dismissed as a science.

(c) It has been done when literature itself is under doubt as a discipline thereby making it ambiguous.

(d) It has been done by the rational school of psychoanalysis which is predominant.

18. What does the author see as the impact of the frequent division of psychoanalysis into science or arts?

(a) It is seen as being unsure and not robust.

(b) It is seen as a discipline which makes an effort to decide this question.

(c) It is seen as a discipline that embraces the opposite ends of the spectrum.

(d) It is seen as a discipline which questions both science and arts.

Directions for questions 19 to 22: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

It was Aristotle who first constructed a well-defined and developed ontology. In his "Metaphysics" he analyses the simplest elements to which the mind reduces the world of reality. The medieval philosophers make his writings the groundwork of their commentaries in which they not only expand and illustrate the thought, but often correct and enrich it in the light of Revelation. Notable instances are St. Thomas Aquinas and Suarez (1548-1617). The "Disputationes Metaphysicae" of the latter is the most thorough work on ontology in any language. The Aristotelean writings and the Scholastic commentaries are its groundwork and largely its substance; but it amplifies and enriches both. The work of Father Harper mentioned below attempts to render it available for English readers. The author's untimely death, however, left the attempt far from its prospected ending. The movement of the mind towards the physical sciences — which was largely stimulated and accelerated by Bacon — carried philosophy away from the more abstract truth. Locke, Hume, and their followers denied the reality of the object of ontology. We can know nothing, they held, of the essence of things; substance is a mental figment, accidents are subjective aspects of an unknowable phenomenon; cause is a name for a sequence of phenomena. These negations have been emphasized by Comte, Huxley, and Spencer.

On the other hand the subjective and psychological tendencies of Descartes and his followers dimmed yet more the vision for metaphysical truth. Primary notions and principles were held to be either forms innate in the mind or results of its development, but which do not express objective reality. Kant, analysing the structure of the cognitive faculties — perception, judgment, reasoning — discovers in them innate forms that present to reflection aspects of phenomena which appear to be the objective realities, being, substance, cause, etc., but which in truth are only subjective views evoked by sensory stimuli. The subject matter of Ontology is thus reduced to the types which the mind, until checked by criticism, projects into the external world. Between these two extremes of Empiricism and Idealism the traditional philosophy retains the convictions of common sense and the subtle analysis of the Scholastics. Being, essence, truth, substance, accident, cause, and the rest, are words expressing ideas but standing for realities. These realities are objective aspects of the individuals that strike the senses and the intellect. They exist concretely outside of the mind, not, of course, abstractly as they are within. They are the ultimate elementary notes or forms which the mind intuitively discerns, abstracts, and reflectively analyses in its endeavour to comprehend fundamentally any object. In this reflective analysis it must employ whatever information it can obtain from empirical psychology. Until recently this latter auxiliary has been insufficiently recognized by the philosophers. The works, however, of Maher and Walker mentioned below manifest a just appreciation of the importance of psychology's cooperation in the study of ontology.

19. According to the passage, Kant did not give predominance to

(a) metaphysical comprehension of truth

(b) subjective views

(c) reflections of apparently objective realities

(d) Both (a) and (b)

20. The movement from Aristotle to Descartes and his followers as regards ontology was like

(a) A movement from positivism to negativism.

(b) A movement from abstraction to abstrusion.

(c) A movement from crypticism to simplicity.

(d) A movement from clarity to confusion.

21. According to the author, the importance of psychology in the study of ontology has not

1. been eulogised at all just.

2. acquired unequivocal appreciation until now.

3. had satisfactory recognition until recently.

(a) 1 & 2 but not 3 (b) only 3 (c) only 2 & 3 (d) 1 & 3

22. The traditional philosophy would most strongly support that

(a) Being and truth are only ideas.

(b) Reflective analysis is a flawed tool employed by the mind.

(c) We cannot know anything about the essence of things.

(d) Essence stands for reality though it expresses an idea.

Directions for questions 23 and 24: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Amandeep, Baldeep, Charanjit, and Daljit are four siblings of different genders - two males (M) and two females (F). It is known that Baldeep is younger to Amandeep, Durgesh is younger to Charanjit and Daljit is a female.

23. The gender of Amandeep can be determined, if the siblings in the decreasing order of their ages are

(a) MMFF (b) MFFM (c) FMFM (d) FMMF

24. The gender of Baldeep cannot be determined, if the siblings in the decreasing order of their ages are

(a) MFMF (b) MFFM (c) FMFM (d) FMMF

Directions for questions 25 to 27: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

There are seven persons - Akansha, Baljit, Chaitanya, Dev, Eric, Fiza and Gurdeep - out of which 3 are females and rest are males. Each of these seven persons was born in the same year on one or the other of the seven days of a particular week `z' namely Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The week starts from Sunday and ends on Saturday.

Additional information given:

(i) No male was born on a day starting with the letter `S'.

(ii) Dev who is not a female, is younger than Fiza as well as Gurdeep.

(iii) No two females were born on the consecutive days of the week.

(iv) Fiza who is not a male is younger to only one female namely Akansha. Gurdeep is younger than Fiza and elder than Baljit.

(v) Chaitanya is a male and is younger to only one person.

25. Which of the following cannot be the day on which Dev was born?

(a) Friday (b) Thursday (c) Wednesday (d) None of these

26. Which of the following persons is definitely a male?

(a) Baljit (b) Gurdeep (c) Eric (d) None of these

27. If Eric was born on Saturday, then on which day of the week Baljit was born?

(a) Wednesday (b) Thursday (c) Friday (d) Cannot be determined

Directions for questions 28 and 29: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Four persons teach four different subjects to students of four different classes I, II, III and IV. Boman does not teach Mathematics and Science. Chetan does not teach students of classes I and IV. Chetan does not teach Science. Computer is taught to only students of class IV. Arvind teaches students of class III. Boman does not teach students of classes II and IV. Devanand and Arvind do not teach English. Each person teaches only one subject.

28. Who teaches students of class II?

(a) Arvind (b) Boman (c) Chetan (d) Devanand

29. Who teaches English?

(a) Arvind (b) Boman (c) Chetan (d) Devanand

Directions for question 30: Following question is followed by two statements, A and B. Answer question using the following instructions:

Mark (a) if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone.

Mark (b) if the question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.

Mark (c) if the question can be answered by using both the statements together but not by either of the statements alone.

Mark (d) if the question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements.

30. Ryan, Samar, Julie, Merissa, Sandy and Nicole are siblings. Sandy is younger than both Merissa and Ryan. Julie is older than Samar. Merissa is younger than Samar but older than Nicole. Who is the oldest among them?

A: The aggregate age of Samar and Ryan is less than the aggregate age of Nicole and Merissa.

B: The aggregate age of Julie and Merissa is less than the aggregate age of Ryan and Nicole.

Test 3 - CAT

Note: All questions carry 3 marks each. Each wrong answer will attract a penalty of 1 mark.
Number of questions: 30 **Time: 70 mins**

Verbal Ability & Logical Reasoning

Directions for questions 1 and 2: In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

1. **Wave**

(a)	The police officer waved the motorist into the right lane.
(b)	The field looked like a sea of yellow with waves of wheat blowing in the wind.
(c)	The idea of starting my own business waved through my mind.
(d)	When I went to the attic and saw my old doll, a wave of nostalgia swept over me.

2. **Slip**

(a)	Ramona plans to slip into the class after the test because she has not prepared for it.
(b)	I did not think Vivienne would slip up at a crucial time and make us lose the deal.
(c)	My friend let it slip to my brother that we were having a party for his birthday and ruined the surprise.
(d)	Its tragic that Anand has slipped below his level and is now indulging in sycophancy.

Directions for questions 3 to 5: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

3. Eco-Egalitarian Spirituality reflects an emphatic love for, and desire to understand, Deity. It conceives Deity to be an unfathomable mystery: ultimately genderless, formless, and limitless. All definitions necessarily fall short. Eco-Egalitarian Spirituality emphasizes the ultimate oneness of Deity, but acknowledges a multitude of names, attributes, and forms of the primordial and eternal, omnipotent and omniscient, all-encompassing and universal Deity. Many call Deity *Yahweh*, the *Trinity*, *Allah*, *Brahman*, or *Adi-Buddha*. Some call Deity *Ch'i*, the *Great Spirit*, or *Mother Nature* and *Father Time*. Others call Deity the *Source*, the *Force*, the *Cosmos*, the *Absolute*, or the *Unity*. Still others simply refer to Deity as the *Mystery*._____

(a) Goddess, on the other hand, generally embodies the concepts of *Becoming*, *Power*, and *Conscience*.

(b) The feminine aspect of Deity is not alien to the Judeo-Christian-Islamic traditions.

(c) The Bible reflects that Deity was honored as female as well as male in ancient Israel and Judah.

(d) Eco-Egalitarian Spirituality emphasizes that all God concepts are attributes of the One God.

4. The species of things are distinguished and made by chance, in order to naming and names imposed on those things which either the conveniences of life or common observation bring into discourse. The greatest part of the rest, *sine nomine herbæ*, lie neglected, neither differenced by names, nor distinguished into species; viz. how many flies and worms are there which, though they are about us in great plenty, we have not yet named nor ranked into species, but come under the general names of flies or worms, which yet are as distinct as a horse and a sheep, though we never have had so great occasion to take notice of them. So that our ideas of species are almost voluntary, or at least different from the idea of Nature by which she forms and distinguishes them, which in animals she seems to me to keep to with more constancy and exactness than in other bodies and species of things: _____

(a) For in vegetables we find that several sorts come from the seeds of one and the same individual, as much different species as those that are allowed to be so by philosophers.

(b) This is very familiar in apples, and perhaps other sorts of fruits, whereof some have distinct names and others only the general, though they begin every day to have more and more given them as they come into use.

(c) So that species, in respect of us, are but things ranked into order, because of their agreement in some ideas which we have made essential in order to our naming them, though what is essentially to belong to any species in reference to Nature be hard to determine.

(d) Those being curious engines do perhaps require a greater accurateness for their propagation and continuation of their race.

5. Heat concentrated in the Earth's upper *mantle* raises temperatures sufficiently to melt the rock locally by fusing the materials with the lowest melting temperatures, resulting in small, isolated blobs of magma. These blobs then collect, rise through conduits and fractures, and some ultimately may re-collect in larger pockets or reservoirs ("holding tanks") a few miles beneath the Earth's surface. Mounting pressure within the reservoir may drive the magma further upward through structurally weak zones to erupt as lava at the surface. In a continental environment, magmas are generated in the Earth's crust as well as at varying depths in the upper mantle. The variety of molten rocks in the crust, plus the possibility of mixing with molten materials from the underlying mantle, leads to the production of magmas with widely different chemical compositions._____

(a) Accordingly, lavas, which of course are very rapidly cooled, form volcanic rocks typically characterized by a small percentage of crystals or fragments set in a matrix of *glass* or finer grained crystalline materials.

(b) If magmas never breach the surface to erupt and remain deep underground, they cool much more slowly.

(c) Subsequent to final crystallization and solidification, such rocks can be exhumed by erosion many thousands or millions of years later.

(d) If magmas cool rapidly, as might be expected near or on the Earth's surface, they solidify to form igneous rocks.

Directions for questions 6 and 7: Each question below consists of five sentences labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate one.

6. A. Drink four cups of coffee a day, recommends a new study.

B. Want to stave off diabetes?

C. Now, a team in Europe claims to have found that moderate consumption of coffee everyday may lower a person's chances of developing type 2 diabetes compared with those drinking it occasionally or not at all.

D. Previous researches suggested that drinking coffee cuts diabetes risk but there were conflicting results on whether it protects or promotes chronic diseases such as cancer.

E. In fact, drinking coffee can cut the risk of developing diabetes by nearly 30 per cent, says the study which has also revealed that the drink does not increase the risk of heart disease or cancer, the *Daily Mail* reported.

(a) DBCAE (b) ABCDE (c) BAEDC (d) BADCE

7. A. It's a no-brainer.

B. Both political parties understand that.

C. They don't call economics the dismal science for nothing, which helps explain why U.S. politics is riveted once more by social issues.

D. Why deal with layoffs, foreclosures and Greece when it's so much easier to indulge in debate over contraception, religious liberty and gay marriage - especially in an election year?

E. After being locked for three years in a torture chamber of financial disaster, our elected officials are now looking at the improving metrics and deciding it's O.K. to step back into their comfort zone: the culture wars.

(a) CEDAB (b) DBCAE (c) ECBDA (d) ABCDE

Directions for questions 8 to 10: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

One of the central concepts of Leninism is the view that imperialism is the highest stage of the capitalist economic system. Lenin developed a theory of imperialism aimed to improve and update Marx's work by explaining a phenomenon which Marx predicted: the shift of capitalism towards becoming a global system (hence the slogan "Workers of the World Unite!"). At the core of this theory of imperialism lies the idea that advanced capitalist industrial nations increasingly come to export capital to captive colonial countries. They then exploit those colonies for their resources and investment opportunities. This superexploitation of poorer countries allowed the advanced capitalist industrial nations to keep at least some of their own workers content, by providing them with slightly higher living standards.

For these reasons, Lenin argued that a proletarian revolution could not occur in the developed capitalist countries as long as the global system of imperialism remained intact. Thus, he believed that a lesser-developed country would have to be the location of the first proletarian revolution. A particularly good candidate, in his view, was Russia - which Lenin considered to be the "weakest link" in global capitalism at the time. At the time, Russia's economy was primarily agrarian (outside of the large cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow), still driven by peasant manual and animal labor, and very underdeveloped compared to the industrialized economies of western Europe and North America.

However, if the revolution could only start in a poor, underdeveloped country, this posed a challenge: According to Marx, such an underdeveloped country would not be able to develop a socialist system (in Marxist theory, socialism is the stage of development that comes *after* capitalism but before communism), because capitalism hasn't run its full course yet in that country, and because foreign powers will try to crush the revolution at any cost. To solve this problem, Leninism proposes two possible solutions.

One option would be for the revolution in the underdeveloped country to spark off a revolution in a developed capitalist nation. The developed country would then establish socialism and help the underdeveloped country do the same. Lenin hoped that the Russian Revolution would spark a revolution in Germany; indeed it did, but the German uprisings were quickly suppressed.

Another option would be for the revolution to happen in a large number of underdeveloped countries at the same time or in quick succession; the underdeveloped countries would then join together into a federal state capable of fighting off the great capitalist powers and establishing socialism. This was the original idea behind the foundation of the Soviet Union. What differentiates this from Maoism is that under Leninism, even in the underdeveloped countries, the urban proletariat remains the main source of revolution.

Either way, socialism cannot theoretically survive in one poor underdeveloped country alone. Thus, Leninism calls for world revolution in one form or another.

After Lenin died, there was a fierce power struggle in the Soviet Union. The two main contenders were Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky. Stalin won, and Trotsky was expelled from the country. Thus, near the end of the 1920s, the Soviet Union began to move away from Lenin's policies and towards what is usually called "Stalinism", which taught that the Soviet Union was strong enough to build socialism by itself. "Socialism in one country" was presented as a more realistic option than "world revolution". Another prominent feature of Stalinism was the extreme centralization of government control and the expansion of government powers into a totalitarian state, far beyond anything Lenin had advocated.

8. It can be inferred that in Maoism

(a) the underdeveloped countries do not unite sufficiently.

(b) the urban proletariat is the main source of revolution.

(c) the rural proletariat is the main source of revolution.

(d) the urban proletariat is more active than the rural proletariat.

9. According to the passage, the flaw in Lenin's approach was that

(a) Lenin disagreed with Karl Marx.

(b) Lenin supported communism.

(c) Lenin assumed that the Soviet union was too weak to build socialism.

(d) Lenin assumed that a world revolution would occur.

10. A suitable title for the passage would be

(a) Revolution in Urban countries.

(b) Proletariats and the bourgeoisie.

(c) Flaws in Leninism.

(d) Revolution in Leninism.

11. There are two gaps in the sentence given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.

Obama's most likely Republican _____ is just a little too perfect and a little too _____ .

(a) paladin ... flush (b) nonpareil ... indigent

(c) exponent ... impecunious (d) challenger ... rich

Directions for questions 12 to 15: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Plato — who may have understood better what forms the mind of man than to some of our contemporaries who want their children exposed only to `real' people and evade events — knew what intellectual experiences make for true humanity. He suggested that the future citizens of his ideal republic begin their literary education with the telling of myths, rather than with mere facts of so-called rational teachings. Even Aristotle, master of pure reason, said, "The friend of wisdom is also a friend of myth."

Modern thinkers who have studied myths and fairy tales from a philosophical or psychological viewpoint arrive at the same conclusion, regardless of their original persuasion. Mirecea Eliade, for one, describes these stories as "models for human behaviour [that], by that very fact, give meaning and value to life". Drawing on anthropological parallels, he and others suggest that myths and fairy tales were derived from, or give symbolic expression to, initiation rites or rites of passage — such as metaphoric death of an old, inadequate self in order to be reborn on a higher plane of existence. He feels that this is why these tales meet a strongly felt need and are carriers of such deep meaning.

Other investigators with a depth-psychological orientation emphasize the similarities between the fantastic events in myths and fairy tales and those in adult dreams and daydreams — the fulfilment of wishes, the winning out over all competitors, the destruction of enemies — and conclude that one attraction of this literature is its expression of that which is normally prevented from coming to awareness.

There are, of course, very significant differences between fairy tales and dreams. For example, in dreams more often than not the wish fulfilment is disguised, while in fairy tales much of it is openly expressed. To a considerable degree, dreams are the result of inner pressures which have found no relief, of problems which beset a person to which he knows no solution and to which the dream finds none. The fairy tale does the opposite: it

projects the relief of all pressures and not only offers ways to solve problems but promises that a `happy' solution will be found.

We cannot control what goes on in our dreams. Although our inner censorship influences what we may dream, such control occurs on an unconscious level. The fairy tale, on the other hand, is very much the result of common conscious and unconscious content having been shaped by the conscious mind, not of one particular person, but the consensus of many in regard to what they view as universal human problems, and what they accept as desirable solutions. If all these elements were not present in a fairy tale, it would not be retold by generation after generation. Only if a fairy tale met the conscious and unconscious requirements of many people was it repeatedly retold, and listened to with great interest. No dream of a person could arouse such persistent interest unless it was worked into a myth, as was the story of the Pharaoh's dream as interpreted by Joseph in the Bible.

12. According to the passage in which of the following characteristics fairy tales differ from dreams?

I. The universal nature of their creation.

II. Their convention of a happy ending.

III. Their enduring general appeal.

(a) I (b) I, II and III (c) I and II (d) II and III

13. It can be inferred from the passage that Mircea Eliade is most likely

(a) a writer of children's literature.

(b) a student of physical anthropology.

(c) a 12th-century philosopher.

(d) an advocate of practical education.

14. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward fairy tales?

(a) Reluctant fascination

(b) Wary scepticism

(c) Scornful disapprobation

(d) Open approval

15. The author mentions each of the following as a reason for reading fairy tales except

(a) emotional catharsis.

(b) behavioural paradigm.

(c) sublimation of aggression.

(d) children begin their literary education by listening to myths.

Directions for questions 16 to 18: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

The study of normal-scientific traditions discloses many rules, and these provide much information about the commitments that scientists derive from their paradigms. What can we say are the main categories into which these rules fall? The most obvious and probably the most binding is exemplified by the sorts of generalizations we have noted. These are explicit statements of scientific law and about scientific concepts and theories. While they continue to be honored, such statements help to set puzzles and to limit acceptable solutions. Newton's Laws, for example, performed those functions during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. As long as they did so, quantity-of-matter was a fundamental ontological category for physical scientists, and the forces that act between bits of matter were a dominant topic for research. In chemistry the laws of fixed and definite proportions had, for a long time, an exactly similar force setting the problem of atomic weights, bounding the admissible results of chemical analyses and informing

chemists what atoms and molecules, compounds and mixtures were. Maxwell's equations and the laws of statistical thermodynamics have the same hold and function today.

Rules like these are, however, neither the only nor even the most interesting variety displayed by historical study. At a level lower or more concrete than that of laws and theories, there is, for example, a multitude of commitments to preferred types of instrumentation and to the ways in which accepted instruments may legitimately be employed. Changing attitudes toward the role of fire in chemical analyses played a vital part in the development of chemistry in the seventeenth century. Helmholtz, in the nineteenth century, encountered strong resistance from physiologists to the notion that physical experimentation could illuminate their field. And in this century the curious history of chemical chromatography again illustrates the endurance of

instrumental commitments that, as much as laws and theory, provide scientists with rules of the game. When we analyze the discovery of X-rays, we shall find reasons for commitments of this sort.

Less local and temporary, though still not unchanging characteristics of science, are the higher level, quasi-metaphysical commitments that historical study so regularly displays. After about 1630, for example, and particularly after the appearance of Descartes' immensely influential scientific writings, most physical scientists assumed that the universe was composed of microscopic corpuscles and that all natural phenomena could be explained in terms of corpuscular shape, size, motion, and interaction. That nest of commitments proved to be both metaphysical and methodological. As metaphysical, it told scientists what sorts of entities the universe did and did not contain: there was only shaped matter in motion. As methodological, it told them what ultimate laws and fundamental explanations must be like: laws must specify corpuscular motion and interaction, and explanation must reduce any given natural phenomenon to corpuscular action under these laws. More important still, the corpuscular conception of the universe told

scientists what many of their research problems should be.

16. According to the passage, Newton's laws, Maxwell's equations and some laws in Chemistry are similar in that

(a) they all fall in one category.

(b) they are not the most interesting laws of their respective subjects.

(c) they established what laws should be like.

(d) they helped to restrict the number of acceptable solutions to questions.

17. The author asserts which of the following about the "commitments" of scientists?

(a) Scientists show surprisingly staunch commitments to certain types of instrumentation.

(b) Commitment to rules and theories is sacrosanct to scientists and more useful than commitments to instrumentation.

(c) There are different levels of commitment of scientists to methods, theories and laws that a historical study of science reveals.

(d) Scientists' commitment to the role of fire in Chemistry was chiefly responsible for the development of Chemistry.

18. The author mentions Helmholtz in order to

(a) highlight the importance of commitments among scientists.

(b) illustrate the importance of perseverance in the face of resistance.

(c) prove an exception to a rule stated earlier in the passage.

(d) show how scientists are forced to play by the rules of the game.

Direction for questions 19 and 20: In each of the following questions, identify the sentence(s)/part(s) of the sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Then choose the most appropriate option.

19. 1. No one can be certain of their function.

2. The most probable explanation, widely accepted, is that they were units in accountancy.

3. Different shapes could have been used to count different entities, such as a sheep from a flock, or specified measure of certain product, such as a bushel of grain.

4. The number and variety of shapes could have been extended so that

5. one object of a particular shape could stand for, say, ten sheeps or 100 sheeps, or black sheeps as opposed to white ones.

(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 2, 4 (c) 3, 4, 5 (d) 2, 3, 4

20. 1. In this brief account of Wittgenstein I aim to do two things.

2. The first is to make clear, a non-specialist readership,

3. the main outline of Wittgenstein's thought.

4. The second is describing the place of his

5. thought in twentieth-century analytic philosophy.

(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 2, 3, 4 (c) 3, 4, 5 (d) 1, 3, 5

21. Three out of the four sentences given below can be rearranged to form a coherent paragraph. Select the sentence that does not fit into this arrangement.

(a) On the eve of world war, therefore, Britain seemed to present a classic picture of a civilized liberal democracy on the verge of dissolution, racked by tensions and strains with which its sanctions and institutions were unable to cope.

(b) At the Lord Mayor of London's annual banquet at the Mansion House on 17 July 1914, the chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, issued stern warnings about the ominous condition of British society.

(c) An underlying mood of united purpose gripped the nation.

(d) And yet, as so often in the past, once the supreme crisis of war erupted, these elements of conflict subsided with remarkable speed.

Directions for questions 22 and 23: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Thirty-six people have been divided into four groups A, B, C and D with at least six people in each group. The number of people in groups A, B, C and D are in increasing order. Tarun, Vikas, Saral and Himanshu are the co-ordinators of groups A, B, C and D respectively. Each of them made a statement about their group.

Tarun: The number of people in my group is 6.

Vikas: The number of people in my group is not 8.

Saral: The number of people in my group is 10.

Himanshu: The number of people in my group is not 12.

There is chance that some of these four people may be lying.

22. If Vikas and Saral are speaking the truth then which of the following may be the number of people in group `D'?

(a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 13 (d) 15

23. If it is known that the number of people in group B, group C and group D are in arithmetic progression then who was definitely not lying?

(a) Tarun (b) Vikas (c) Saral (d) Both Tarun and Saral

Directions for questions 24 and 25: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Anand, Bharat, Chandar, Devnath and Ellis are five people working in the same company. Bharat is older than Ellis, but not as tall as Chandar. Chandar is younger than Anand and is taller than Devnath and Ellis. Anand is shorter than Chandar but younger than Ellis. Devnath is older than Anand but is the shortest in the group.

24. If one more person named Gomzy joins this group, who is taller than Chandar, then how many persons would be there between Gomzy and Devnath according to their heights?

(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) One

25. If a selection is to be made among the above people, then who would be oldest?

(a) Devnath (b) Bharat (c) Chandar (d) Cannot be determined

Directions for questions 26 to 28: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A leading socialite decided to organize a dinner and invited a few of her friends. Only the host and the hostess were sitting at the opposite ends of a rectangular table, with three persons along each side. The prerequisite for the seating arrangement was that each person must be seated such that at least on one side it has a person of opposite sex. Maqbool was opposite to Shobha, who was not the hostess, and was sitting to the host's right. Ratan had a woman on his right and was sitting opposite to a woman. Monisha was sitting to the hostess's right, next to Dhirubhai. One person is seated between Madhuri and Urmila, who was not the hostess. The men were Maqbool, Ratan, Dhirubhai and Jackie, while the women were Madhuri, Urmila, Shobha and Monisha.

26. The eighth person present, Jackie, must be

I. the host.

II. seated to Shobha's right.

III. seated opposite to Urmila.

(a) I only (b) III only (c) I and II only (d) II and III only

27. Which of the following persons was definitely not seated next to a person of the same sex?

(a) Maqbool (b) Madhuri (c) Jackie (d) Shobha

28. If Ratan would have exchanged seat with a person four places to his left, which of the following would have been true after the exchange?

I. No one was seated between two persons of the opposite sex. (For example, no man was seated between two women.)

II. One side of the table consisted entirely of persons of the same sex.

III. Either the host or the hostess changed their seats.

(a) I only (b) II only (c) I and II only (d) II and III only

Directions for question 29: Following question is followed by two statements, A and B. Answer question using the following instructions:

Mark (a) if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone.

and Urmila, who was not the hostess. The men were Maqbool, Ratan, Dhirubhai and Jackie, while the women were Madhuri, Urmila, Shobha and Monisha.

26. The eighth person present, Jackie, must be

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II. seated to Shobha's right.

III. seated opposite to Urmila.

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Directions for question 29: Following question is followed by two statements, A and B. Answer question using the following instructions:

Mark (a) if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone.

Mark (b) if the question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.

Mark (c) if the question can be answered by using both the statements together but not by either of the statements alone.

Mark (d) if the question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements.

29. Each of Jerry, Sherry and Larry played one out of the three sports namely Badminton, Squash, and Table Tennis, not necessarily in the order. No two of the three played the same sport. Their opponents in these sports were Dhiru, Veeru, and Neeru not necessarily in the order. All games were played between exactly two people. Who was the opponent of Larry?

A: Veeru was not the opponent of Larry and Jerry did not play table tennis.

B: Veeru did not play badminton and Dhiru played squash.

30. Sudip chooses a positive integer `n' and asks his friends to guess its value. Tarun guesses that `n' is a multiple of 10, Gaurav guesses that `n' is a multiple of 12, Anup guesses that `n' is a multiple of 15, Vineet guesses that `n' is multiple of 18 and Rishi guesses that it is multiple of 30. Exactly two of the friends guesses the exact value of the positive integer. Which of the following is the complete list of the friends who guesses the correct value of the integer that Sudip has chosen?

(a) Anup and Vineet

(b) Tarun and Rishi

(c) Vineet and Rishi

(d) Gaurav and Vineet

Test 4 - CAT

Note: All questions carry 3 marks each. Each wrong answer will attract a penalty of 1 mark.
Number of questions: 30 **Time: 70 mins**

Verbal Ability & Logical Reasoning

Directions for questions 1 to 3: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Art should never be judged by looking at the artist. It is vital that we separate the two, otherwise it would have terrible implications for creativity. If we wiped out all art created by morally reprehensible people, we would lose some of our most treasured songs, paintings, buildings and books.

In his 1967 essay `Death of the Author', the French philosopher Roland Barthes argued that when a writer creates his work, it is born. It is a separate entity, and capable of living an unpredictable life, much like a child. It is beyond the author's control, and vice versa. Just as you shouldn't judge a person by looking at where they came from, or who raised them, so too with works of art.

I think people are generally good at doing this. Amy Winehouse was a serious drug user and self-harmer and had a notoriously violent marriage. Not exactly a good role model, but she is rightly lauded as having one of the best voices of her generation. TS Eliot was an antisemite, but was studied at my university, where professors unapologetically called him a genius. Einstein was a philanderer, but this week he's been discussed with fondness and admiration for his contribution to physics.

Would it be right to suddenly stop praising the works of these people just because they had committed crimes or had hateful views? Of course not. But none of these crimes are as bad as child rape, and anyway all these people are dead, which makes it different, right?

Wrong. The music industry is still rife with questionable characters. Chris Brown, an artist renowned for domestic abuse of Rihanna, has won multiple awards since his conviction. One of the most celebrated stars of all time, Michael Jackson, was involved for years in a child molestation case, and exhibited terrifying behaviour towards his own children.

The music industry has obviously decided that the dubious personal lives of these artists are not to be taken into account, and the film industry is following suit. By rewarding these people for the things they have created, they are not forgiving them their crimes. Polanski deserves this recognition. He's contributed greatly to the cause of film, and that is all that matters. Whoever he is, whatever he did, one thing is for certain: he made art, for art's sake.

1. Which of the following best expresses the central theme of the passage?

(a) Important contribution to the arts should be recognized regardless of the artist's dubious personal life.

(b) Immorality should be overlooked when judging works of art.

(c) Artists should not be judged by the crimes they commit or their immoral acts.

(d) A work of art should be viewed and recognised independent of its creator.

2. Why does the author cite the examples of Amy Winehouse, T S Eliot and Einstein?

(a) To highlight the fact that all of them had flaws, but were still able to contribute to their fields.

(b) To substantiate his or her point that art should not be judged by looking at the artist.

(c) To give examples of celebrities who had questionable ethics and morals.

(d) To establish that all of them were admired despite their questionable beliefs or actions.

3. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?

(a) Some of the most treasured pieces of art were created by morally reprehensible people.

(b) The author admires Polanski's contribution to cinema.

(c) Michael Jackson remained popular despite being convicted in a molestation case.

(d) Some parts of Roland Barthes' essay Death of the Author support the author's views.

Directions for questions 4 to 6: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

"Creationism" is used in arguments over whether human beings, or the universe as a whole, have a purpose apparent to God. And within that large category of arguments there is a further subdivision, about whether the methods of science can discover or distinguish that purpose.

Now, in the first instance, the arguments are perfectly straightforward: is science or mythology a better way to discover the workings of the external world? And the answer seems obvious, and equally straightforward: science will tell us about the external world, mythology, at best, about the contents of our imaginations.

But the arguments about purpose are much more complicated. They look scientific, but this begs the question of whether science can detect conscious purpose at all. I think one lesson of Dennett's zombie thought experiments is that science cannot detect conscious purpose even when we know it's there.

Arguments about this second sort of "creationism" are connected to the ambiguity of the term "design", and indeed "plan", both of which can be used to imply both purpose and structure: the designs I have on you are different in kind to the design of your body, though they may be stimulated by it. Similarly, "I have a plan for this building" is very different from "I have a plan of this building".

The Paleyite argument says that by discovering the plan (blueprint) of the world, through scientific methods, we can infer the existence of a planner, and go some way to deducing his plan (purpose) for the world. Now this is an argument about two things, the world, and the hypothetical planner. The study of the one is science and the study of the other is theology. So Paleyite arguments are both scientific and theological. The two inquiries proceed by different rules.

The scientific half of the argument - that the observed complexity of the world couldn't have arisen naturally, and without help, has been completely defeated. ID, with its talk of "irreducible complexity", is its last, doomed stand.

But there is also the moral aspect of the argument, and that couldn't be decided scientifically, by reproducible experiment. Of course it can be attacked with reason, but that's not the same thing. Science is a subset of reasoning, not - as the New Atheists suppose - its quintessence, to which all other forms imperfectly approach.

This moral aspect is the "Devil's Chaplain" argument, which says, in effect, that the world as produced by natural selection could not be the product of a loving deity. This is a theological, and not a scientific argument in part because it would retain its force - in fact it would gain in force - even if the scientific account were entirely falsified, and we knew that God had in seven days produced a world full of parasites in which sweet fluffy kittens torture adorable mice.

4. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

(a) The Paleyite argument has been defeated completely by new scientific discoveries.

(b) There are more than one interpretations of the term creationism.

(c) Creationism is an incomplete theory and does not describe the purpose that our world has.

(d) The New Atheists suppose that the purest essence of science is reasoning.

5. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards `Creationism'?

(a) The author supports the theory but also describes a few small flaws.

(b) The author is against the theory and attempts to discredit it.

(c) The author is neutral and discusses both pros and cons of the theory.

(d) The author attempts to examine the various arguments associated with the theory.

6. What impact does the "Devil's Chaplain" argument have on the Paleyite argument?

(a) No impact, the two theories are independent of each other.

(b) The "Devil's Chaplain" argument provides further support for the Paleyite argument.

(c) The "Devil's Chaplain" argument completely negates the Paleyite argument.

(d) The "Devil's Chaplain" argument attacks one aspect of the Paleyite argument.

Directions for questions 7 to 9: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

"What is naturalism?" — Alex Rosenberg defines it as "the philosophical theory that treats science as our most reliable source of knowledge and scientific method as the most effective route to knowledge." He describes "the test of knowledge that scientific findings attain" as "experimental/observational methods," which suggests that theorems of mathematics would not count as scientific findings. The impression is confirmed by Professor Rosenberg's phrase "mathematicians and scientists," as though he doesn't see mathematicians as scientists. That's bad news for his naturalism, for mathematical proof is just as effective a route to knowledge as experimental/observational methods. Of course, since the natural sciences depend on mathematics, Rosenberg desires to find a place for it — but admits that he doesn't know how.

In just the way noted in my post, Professor Rosenberg's defense of naturalism trades on ambiguities. Interpreted one way, some naturalist claims are boring truths; interpreted another way, they are obvious falsehoods. Rightly noting the successes of physics, he says "We should be confident that it will do better than any other approach at getting things right." What things? If he means questions of physics, what reasonable person denies that physics will do better than any other approach at answering those questions? But if he means all questions, why should we be confident that physics will do better than history at getting right what happened at Gettysburg?

I raised history and literary theory as test cases. According to Professor Rosenberg, naturalism treats literary criticism as fun, but not as knowledge. Does he really not know whether Mr. Collins is the hero of "Pride and Prejudice?" Every normal reader has that sort of elementary literary critical knowledge. Those who know far more about the historical context in which literary works were produced, read them many times with unusual attention, carefully analyze their structure, and so on, naturally have far more knowledge of those works than casual readers do, whatever the excesses of post-modernism.

As for history, Rosenberg conveniently avoids discussing it. He seems not to regard it as a science, but does not come out and say that there is no historical knowledge, or none worth having. It might suit some politicians for there to be no historical knowledge; the rest of us must hope that they don't attain or retain power. It isn't even clear how natural science could manage without historical knowledge, as R.G. Collingwood long ago pointed out, since knowledge of the results of past experiments and observations is itself historical.

7. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?

(a) A discussion of which fields are classified as sciences according to Naturalism.

(b) A description of Naturalism according to Alex Rosenberg.

(c) The author's analysis of Alex Rosenberg's views on Naturalism.

(d) The author's objections to Alex Rosenberg's views on Naturalism.

8. How does the author refute the argument that there is no historical knowledge?

(a) The author explains how certain aspects of scientific knowledge are historical in nature.

(b) The author describes how the study of history is also done on scientific principles.

(c) The author asserts that history and science overlap and cannot be completely separated.

(d) The author demonstrates how historical knowledge is essential in scientific experiments.

9. Which of the following is incorrect according to the passage?

(a) Physics may not be the best approach when dealing with questions from other fields.

(b) Literary criticism is not considered knowledge by some Naturalists.

(c) Knowledge is only possible through experimental and observational methods.

(d) There are ambiguities in Professor Rosenberg's views on Naturalism.

Directions for questions 10 to 12: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

10. The quest for Planet X always starts out with celestial objects behaving badly. Astronomers notice that a known planet, or a bunch of comets, begins moving in ways Newton's laws of motion can't explain. They propose that it's caused by the gravity of something massive and still undiscovered lurking out in the Solar System, and they head to their telescopes to search for it. Most often it's all a big mistake; the unexplained motion turns out to be just an incorrect measurement. (The great exception concerned Neptune, spotted in 1846 after observers noticed Uranus wandering from its predicted path).

(a) So when a pair of University of Louisiana astronomers advanced their recent theory about a new mystery planet in our solar system their colleagues mostly just listened politely, then went back to work.

(b) Unexpected changes in the orbit of Uranus led astronomers to deduce that its orbit was subject to gravitational perturbation by an unknown planet.

(c) Astronomers are never deterred by their failed theories.

(d) The search for the unknown has thrown up many exciting discoveries.

11. In the tragically familiar case of "domesticated" exotic animals turning on their owner, Humphrey the hippo has mauled his keeper to death. South African army major and farmer Marius Els, who kept the 2,600 lb. hippo as a pet on his farm, was killed after Humphrey reportedly dragged him into a river after mauling him. Els was found Saturday, bitten many times and then left in the water for an undetermined length of time. It was an unexpected bout of violence for the pair, as Els treated the hippo "like a son."

(a) The 40-year-old farmer raised Humphrey from the age of five months, after the young hippo was stranded during a flood.

(b) He had once told a friend, "There's a relationship between me and Humphrey and that's what some people don't understand."

(c) Els is survived by his wife, as well as the giraffe and rhino he also kept on his farm.

(d) Domesticated as he may have seemed, it's clear Humphrey still had a wild side.

12. The most interesting thing about Nokia's Lumia 800 is its construction. This phone is neither the thinnest nor the lightest-its heftiness is actually satisfying-but it's a striking slab anyway, carved from a single piece of polycarbonate. Frankly, the name of the material means little to me, but in the hands the Lumia 800 is soft to the touch yet solid. Both the front and back sides have gentle convex curves, forming a little pillow of high technology.

(a) The Lumia 800 is out, the Lumia 710 is coming early next year — and the Lumia 601 could be Nokia's third Windows Phone handset, according to the online rumour mill.

(b) With its smartphone market share in India in a free fall for the last two years, Nokia is hoping that Lumia 800 will help it put up a better show against Google's Android and Apple's iOS.

(c) At least someone besides Apple cares about cool design.

(d) I have never cared about names, in any case.

Directions for questions 13 and 14: Each question below consists of five sentences labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate one.

13. A. Once investors begin to fear that a country may default on its debt a vicious cycle takes hold.

B. Interest rates soar, which in turn makes the debt compound faster.

C. This is exactly what has been going on in Italy.

D. Once interest rates climb above 7% , as they have recently for Italy, a debt spiral is hard to avoid

E. And that, in a sort of self-fulfilling prophecy, further increases the chances of default.

(a) ABECD (b) DCABE (c) BCDAE (d) AEBCD

14. A. Experts hailed the findings as potentially groundbreaking.

B. For the first time, doctors were able to improve heart function and reverse tissue damage in heart failure patients, using stem cells taken from the patients' own heart tissue.

C. The clinical trial, led by University of Louisville researchers, involved 23 patients with severe heart failure.

D. Patients with heart failure suffer from fatigue, shortness of breath and swelling, and many are severely impaired in day-to-day life.

E. "Every once in a while there's a landmark study in medicine," Dr. Josh Hare, chief of cardiology and director of the Interdisciplinary Stem Cell Institute at University of Miami, told ABC News.
"I think this is a landmark in medicine. It reaches the level of when the first heart transplant was done."

(a) AECDB (b) BAECD (c) BAEDC (d) DCBAE

Directions for questions 15 and 16: There are two gaps in the sentences given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.

15. The situation becomes more ..... when the foreseeable and avoidable danger is one for which there is much social ..... and support, even though if it entails much personal risk.

(a) complicated, endorsement (b) lucid, eschewal

(c) lampooned, consent (d) formal, approval

16. Only when we are in the midst of .....does the shallowness of much of our lives becomes ..... and we start making connections with the invisible force that empowers our faith.

(a) incongruity, palpable (b) accord, ostensible

(c) scrimmage, imperceptible (d) armistice, plausible

Directions for questions 17 and 18: In each of the following questions, identify the sentence(s)/part(s) of the sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Then choose the most appropriate option.

17. 1. Open the paper, turn on the news, and sooner or later you'll meet words `tragic' and `tragedy'.

2. Even as I write, 19 Chinese cockle-pickers are reported drowned in Morecambe Bay, Lancashire.

3. `The gangs behind the tragedy are on the run', one headline assures us.

4. The story attracts no fewer than ten more `tragedies' across two reports and a leader in *Guardian*.

5. Even as this goes to press, the number of lives lost to the Asian tsunami and its aftermath literally appears countless.

(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 3 and 4 (c) 2, 3, 5 (d) 2 and 3

18. 1. The 13th century, sometimes regarded as great age of

2. Christendome, with everything in Western Europe controlled by

3. the Roman Catholic Church, was, on the contrary, an age of

4. intellectual crisis with much internal dissent.

5. Western Europe was threatened in the east by a totally alien culture and religion.

(a) 1,2,3 (b) 2,3,4 (c) 4,5,3 (d) 4,5,1

Directions for questions 19 and 20: In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

19. Add

(a) I have nothing to add to my earlier statement.

(b) Remember to add in the cost of drinks.

(c) When you're feeding a family of six the bills soon add up.

(d) The house has been added in with from time to time.

20. Act

(a) Her determination and championing of tourism will be a tough act to follow.

(b) Why didn't you act on my warning?

(c) Her washing machine was acting out again.

(d) A Committee on Safety of Medicines was set up under the Act.

21. Three out of the four sentences given below can be rearranged to form a coherent paragraph. Select the sentence that does not fit into this arrangement.

(a) For an apparently small organization dealing with abstruse trade matters in Geneva, the World Trade Organization (WTO) arouses surprising levels of popular interest, emotions, and high drama.

(b) For a relatively youthful organization concerned with esoteric trade affairs, the WTO has already aroused unprecedented fury and passion.

(c) The extent to which controversies about the WTO have entered into the public domain was most graphically illustrated in the popular demonstrations at the Seattle meeting in 1999.

(d) At the Cancun meeting in 2003, these passions showed little sign of abating.

Directions for questions 22 and 23: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

BCCI has to select a committee of five persons to serve as its representative on the board of ICC. The committee must have two coaches and three players. There are three coaches - Anuj, Banu, and Caran - and five players - Dhiraj, Ehsan, Firoz, Gautam, and Hari - that are available for selection.

Additional information given:

(i) Banu and Hari cannot be selected simultaneously.

(ii) Firoz and Gautam cannot be selected simultaneously.

(iii) Ehsan and Hari cannot be selected simultaneously.

(iv) Anuj is always selected in the committee.

22. Who will definitely be selected in the committee?

(a) Caran (b) Banu (c) Ehsan (d) Dhiraj

23. In how many ways a committee can be selected?

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 5

24. Kusum is playing a treasure hunt game. At the final stage, Kusum needs to choose a five-digit code to unlock the vault which contains the treasure. She gets the following codes to choose from:

15342 26540 35412

23105 15320 13402

35047 71024 28305

To help her find the code, the following clues are given.

I. The code number is not an even number.

II. The product of the first two digits is odd.

III. The sum of the first four digits is 12.

IV. The code number is not a multiple of 5.

If Kusum had the option of selecting only one clue, which of the above four clues will give her the best chance of finding out the five-digit code?

(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV

25. Read the information about the grid given below and answer the question.

(i) The cells in this grid contain the digits from 1 to 9 in random order.

(ii) Column A contains no odd digit.

(iii) Cell C3 minus Cell C2 equal to 4.

(iv) The sum of three digits in Row 1 is 17.

(v) Number 7 is in column B; its left hand neighbor is not 4.

(vi) The digits of Column C add upto 14.

(vii) 2 is not in the same horizontal row as 8; and 9 is not immediately below 3.

Which cell holds the digit 9?

	A	B	C
1			
2			
3			

(a) B1 (b) B3 (c) C2 (d) C1

Directions for questions 26 to 28: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Consider two groups - group P and group Q - of 8 players each. The players in group P are (P_1, P_2 ... P_8) and the players in group Q are (Q_1, Q_2 ... Q_8). There was a tournament held between the players of group P and group Q.

The first match of the tournament was played between P_1 and Q_1. If P_1 wins the first match, then he/she will play the next match against Q_2 and if Q_1 wins the first match, then he/she will play the next match against P_2. Now, the winner of the second match in a similar fashion played against the third player of the opposite group and so on the subsequent matches were played in the tournament (i.e, the winner of the nth match played with (n + 1)th player of the opposite group).

26. If P_6 did not play any match in the tournament, then it necessarily implies that:

(a) Q_5 played a match. (b) Q_4 played a match.

(c) Q_3 played a match. (d) None of these

27. If exactly 5 different players from group P played matches in the tournament, then how many different players from group Q played matches in the tournament?

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) Either (b) or (c)

28. If Q_3, Q_5 and P_7 played matches in the tournament, then which of the following could be correct?

(a) If Q_5 had won a match, then P_3 would have played just one match.

(b) If P_6 had won a match, then Q_7 would have played just one match.

(c) If Q_4 had won a match, then P_2 would have played three matches.

(d) None of these.

Directions for questions 29 and 30: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The parking lot of a building has two floors - F1 and F2. F1 can accommodate 3 cars and F2 can accommodate 4 cars. Seven cars with distinct colours - Red, Yellow, Pink, Silver, Brown, Black and Green - need to be parked according to the following conditions.

(i) Red car and Yellow car must be on the same floor.

(ii) Black car and Brown car must be on different floors.

(iii) Silver car must not be on the same floor as Brown car.

(iv) Pink car must not be on the same floor as Black car.

29. Which of the following is a possible set of colours of the cars parked at F1?

(a) Red, Yellow and Pink (b) Black, Brown and Pink

(c) Red, Yellow and Brown (d) Brown, Pink and Green

30. Which of the following is the colour of the car that can never be parked at F1?

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) Either (b) or (c)

28. If Q_3, Q_5 and P_7 played matches in the tournament, then which of the following could be correct?

(a) If Q_5 had won a match, then P_3 would have played just one match.

(b) If P_6 had won a match, then Q_7 would have played just one match.

(c) If Q_4 had won a match, then P_2 would have played three matches.

(d) None of these.

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(a) Red, Yellow and Pink (b) Black, Brown and Pink

(c) Red, Yellow and Brown (d) Brown, Pink and Green

30. Which of the following is the colour of the car that can never be parked at F1?

(a) Black (b) Green (c) Red (d) Brown

Test 5 - SNAP

Note: All questions carry 1 mark each. Each wrong answer will attract a penalty of 0.25 mark.
Number of questions: 40 **Time: 45 mins**

General English

1. **Match the following idiomatic references to colors in everyday life.**

(1) disgrace to the family (5) red

(2) happened suddenly (6) blue

(3) cowardly (7) yellow

(4) be in debt (8) black

(a) 1-5, 2-6, 3-7, 4-8 (b) 1-8, 2-7, 3-6, 4-5

(c) 1-8, 2-6, 3-7, 4-5 (d) 1-7, 2-6, 3-5, 4-7

2. **Find the maximum number of times any one of the given words fits the set of sentences.**

ROBBED, STEAL, STOLEN, STOLE

1. It is a crime to _____ from others.

2. He _____ a watch from the store.

3. The _____ necklace was found in a garbage bin.

4. They _____ the bank in broad daylight.

(a) In all the sentences (b) In three sentences

(c) In two sentences (d) In one sentence

3. **Which two sentences in the following convey the same idea? Choose from the options given.**

(1) Beauty is only skin deep.

(2) A new broom sweeps clean.

(3) Don't judge a book by its cover.

(4) Let sleeping dogs lie.

(a) 1, 3 (b) 2, 3 (c) 2, 4 (d) 1, 4

4. **Find the correct match of grammatical function with the usage for the word BUT**

BUT

1. No one came but me. 5. preposition.

2. The food is cheap but delicious. 6. conjunction.

3. He is but a shadow of his former self. 7. adverb.

4. No buts- just get out of here. 8. noun.

(a) 1-5,2-6,3-7,4-8 (b) 1-8,2-7,3-6,4-5

(c) 1-7,2-6,3-5,4-8 (d) 1-6,2-8,3-7,4-5

.

5. In the following sentence, four alternatives are given for the idiom marked in **bold**. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom from the options given.

Lost in **a brown study**, she was oblivious to all the hullabaloo around her.

(a) State of unconsciousness

(b) A state of deep thought

(c) A nostalgic mood

(d) Last minute study

6. If someone is described as, "up in arms", then he/she probably:

(a) Is very angry.

(b) Is very intelligent.

(c) Is calm and composed.

(d) Has an ace up his sleeve.

7. What does "scrape the bottom of the barrel" means?

(a) To use the worst idea because of lack of choice.

(b) To get to the roots of the problem.

(c) To criticize someone.

(d) To question someone unnecessarily.

8. Choose the option that is grammatically and logically correct.

(a) The artist who was famous for her palate for fine tea, worked with a palette and brush while sitting on a pallet.

(b) The artist who was famous for her palette for fine tea, worked with a palate and brush while sitting on a pallet.

(c) The artist who was famous for her palette for fine tea, worked with a palette and brush while sitting on a palate.

(d) The artist who was famous for her palate for fine tea, worked with a pallet and brush while sitting on a palette.

9. Successful entrepreneurs are leaders with _____ who predict the future by inventing it.

(a) diligence (b) intelligence (c) vision (d) aura

10. Sciophobia

(a) Fear of school. (b) Fear of shadows.

(c) Fear of stars. (d) Fear of symmetry

11. Correct antonym of Inscrutable is

(a) Anodyne (b) Abstruse (c) Infallible (d) Intelligible

12. The plural of Analysis is

(a) Analysis (b) Analysises (c) Analysi (d) Analyses

13. If the following segments of a passage are to be rearranged in a logical order as A,B,C,D, where would 1 be placed?

(1) a little creative destruction could have set Japan

(2) In 1990,

(3) on a new and more sustainable path.

(4) on the eve of a global boom in finance and information technology

(a) C (b) B (c) A (d) D

14. **If Cargo is to Cargoes**, Hero is to Heroes, then Graffito is to————-

(a) Graffitoes (b) Graffitos (c) Graffiti (d) Graffitis

15. Choose the sentence where `return' is used incorrectly

(a) He scored a point on a cross court return

(b) On his return from China, we gave him a party

(c) The average return was 5%

(d) The land was returned back to the family.

16. I _____about him constantly since the day we met.

(a) thought (b) will think (c) have been thinking (d) have thought

17. In the following sentence, choose the erroneous segment/s

(A) Are your mother or father/(B) coming to fetch you /(C) or do I have to drive you ourselves?

(a) error in segment A

(b) error in segment B

(c) error in segments A &C

(d) error in segments B & C

18. Choose the correct meaning of the word "sceptic"

(a) someone who habitually doubts accepted beliefs.

(b) someone who believes that people always act from selfish motives.

(c) someone who makes fun of others

(d) someone who hates others

19. Choose the word with the incorrect spelling

(a) accommodate (b) cemetery (c) embarrass (d) harrass

20. Pick out the right sentences

(1) The lawyer tried to effect a reconciliation between the husband and the wife.

(2) The murderer will be hanged at dawn.

(3) Each of the men were given 3 sacks of rice.

(4) There were a man and a woman in the room.

(a) 1 & 2 (b) 2 & 3 (c) 1, 2 & 3 (d) 1, 2 & 4

21. Read the following pair of phrases and choose the correct option.

(i) Take two spoonsful of medicine.

(ii) Take two spoons full of medicine.

(a) Statement (i) is incorrect

(b) Statement (ii) is incorrect

(c) Both statements are correct

(d) Both statements are incorrect

Directions for questions 22 to 25: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

It is impossible to grasp the true significance of the teachings of Socrates unless we perfectly understand how he characteristically mingled in himself two opposite currents of thought. His teachings were given to the world close on the heels of the sophistic doctrines. They share the free spirit of inquiry which formed the essential feature of Sophisticism, and yet the views embodied in them are in complete opposition to the agnosticism and skepticism of the Sophists.

There were two ways in which the perplexities occasioned by the argumentations of the Sophists could be encountered and rebutted. One way was to adjure the very spirit of free inquiry which had pulled down everything objective and to fall back in blind faith on authority. This was the course adopted by the conservative party represented by Aristophanes. They set their faces against the freedom of thought which the Sophists had inaugurated. The other way was to point out that, strange as it might appear, the Sophistic inquiry was not as free as it proposed to be, and to ask that free thought be carried still further. This was exactly what Socrates did.He cordially agreed with the Sophists as to the propriety and the necessity of subjecting the institutions of society, and everything in which man was interested, to the ordeal of a rigorous examination. But he demanded further that the inquiry should be thoroughgoing and complete, more so than it had been under the direction of the Sophists.

This peculiar relation in which Socrates stands to the Sophists may be expressed in another way. Pointing to the fact that there were hopeless divergences between the findings of the philosophers who had attempted to ascertain the element principle of the universe, the Sophists despaired of all objective knowledge. They thought that it was vain to hope for `knowledge of the truth' for neither truth nor any absolute moral law existed. Socrates went with the Sophists so far as the consciousness of littleness of man's knowledge was concerned. In fact he made it part of the mission of his life to bring home to people the profundity of their ignorance. But while preaching this philosophy of the littleness of man's knowledge, he always kept
aloof from agnosticism; and rather bravely fought against all the nihilistic tendencies of his times. He was genuinely impressed with the notion that not only he but all men live for the most important to be known - the nature of the Good, the True and the Beautiful. But he used this profession of ignorance, on the one hand, as a weapon of offence to expose the hollowness of the self-styled knowledge of the so-called wise men, and on the other hand, to gradually unfold the nature of truth by use of a characteristic method which later on came to be known as `the Socratic method.'

22. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

(a) Socrates' doctrines preceded the Sophistic doctrines.

(b) Socrates agreed with the Sophists that a hope for the knowledge of truth was pointless.

(c) Socrates agreed with the Sophists on the scarcity of man's knowledge.

(d) Sophists saw little or no value in knowledge for its own sake.

23. How did Socrates rebut the Sophistic theories?

(a) Socrates outrightly rejected the `freedom of thought' theory.

(b) Socrates rejected the idea of subjecting existing institutions to scrutiny.

(c) Socrates demanded a more thorough and complete probe into the existing institutions and the prevalent thought processes.

(d) Socrates agreed with the Sophists on the objectiveness of knowledge but disagreed on its degree of thoroughness.

24. Complete the given sentence with the most appropriate option. The completed sentence must be in accordance with the information given in the passage.

The Sophists believed that Man could never understand the truth of the Universe because _____ truth.

(a) of lack of the kind of knowledge that can lead to

(b) there was no

(c) the existing institutions did not encourage people to understand the

(d) he was simply not interested in understanding the

25. Which of the following best expresses the meaning of the word `nihilistic' as used in the passage?

(a) Belief that nothing has any value

(b) Belief that nothing can be known

(c) Belief that nothing is permanent

(d) Belief that God doesn't exist

26. Choose the option that is nearly opposite in meaning to EXTANT

(a) extinct (b) extensive (c) extra (d) supernumerary

27. Arrange the following in the right order to make a complete sentence.

1. Despite various schemes, malnutrition has fallen only one percentage point in the last decade.

2. That idea worries a lot of public campaigners who say that corporate alliances are looking at millions of malnourished children as consumers.

3. According to nutritionists malnutrition affects and kills more in India than in Sub Saharan Africa.

4. There are many plans being floated to tackle the problem including a private-public partnership in an area which hitherto banned private players.

(a) 3-1-4-2 (b) 1-2-3-4 (c) 3-2-4-1 (d) 2-3-4-1.

28. Find the odd one out

(a) punctilious (b) scrupulous (c) inconsistent (d) conscientious

29. She asked me

(a) where are we going for lunch. (b) where were we going for lunch.

(c) where we were going for lunch. (d) where will we go for lunch.

30. Match the several meanings of the word DUE with their appropriate usages

(1) Appropriate

(2) Adequate

(3) Payable

(4) Expected

(5) He was treated with all due respect.

(6) The committee assured that they would give due consideration to all sections.

(7) The rent is due at the beginning of the month.

(8) The train is due at noon.

(a) 1-8, 2-7, 3-6, 4-5 (b) 1-6, 2-5, 3-7, 4-8

(c) 1-5, 2-6, 3-7, 4-8 (d) 1-5, 2-6, 3-8, 4-7

31. Which does not make a sensible word or phrase when added to the word `DREAM'?

(a) boat (b) land (c) like (d) film

Directions for questions 32 to 34: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

In the spring of 1997, the literary quarterly Granta published an issue devoted to India's Golden Jubilee. The tone was cautious but celebratory: on the cover, the country's name was printed in bright red letters, followed by an exclamation point. Fifty years after partition, an independent India was rapidly establishing itself as an international power. The issue, which consisted largely of contributions from native Indians writing in English, was a **testament** both to the country's extraordinary intellectual and artistic richness, and to one of the few legacies of British colonialism that could be unequivocally celebrated by readers in South Asia and the West: a common language. Seventeen years after Salman Rushdie's shot across the bow with "Midnight's Children," a new generation of Indian writers was, in Granta's words, "matching India's new vibrancy with their own."

In the ensuing years, the American appetite for Indian culture has only grown. Many of the writers who arrived on the scene in the 1980s and '90s — Vikram Seth, Arundhati Roy (whose wildly successful novel "The God of Small Things" was first serialized in Granta), Amit Chaudhuri — continued to publish fiction and reportage, and a new wave of novelists, including Kiran Desai and Aravind Adiga, went on to write prize-winning, best-selling books. Readers of Roy, Desai or Adiga — not to mention the viewers who flocked to "Slumdog Millionaire" — have not been spared portraits of Indian life's miseries (caste-based discrimination, horrific poverty). But the folkloric and **redemptive** aspects of the stories, already familiar thanks to Rushdie's magic realism and the more romantic understandings of Hinduism associated with the Kama Sutra, have merely solidified Westerners' rosy vision of India. These books and films have also complemented the work of writers like Jhumpa Lahiri, who was born in London and raised in Rhode Island and has written vividly about Indian-Americans. The Indian experience, however foreign, has become part of the American experience.

32. The legacy of colonialism mentioned by the author refers to

(a) the language of freedom.

(b) the language of unity.

(c) English language.

(d) the common experience of those who suffered under the British.

33. According to the writer, Rushdie's works have

(a) portrayed the miseries that plague India.

(b) portrayed India realistically.

(c) strengthened myths about India.

(d) strengthened the positive view about India in the west.

34. The word "**testament**" used in the first paragraph of the passage means

(a) lesson (b) inspiration (c) evidence (d) document

35. Identify the correct sentence.

(a) It was very difficult to cope with a large family and a job.

(b) It was very difficult to cope up with a large family and a job.

(c) It was very difficult to cope up to a large family and a job.

(d) it was very difficult coping up with a large family and a job.

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(b) It was very difficult to cope up with a large family and a job.

(c) It was very difficult to cope up to a large family and a job.

(d) it was very difficult coping up with a large family and a job.

36. Correct synonym of Mercurial is

(a) Capricious (b) Acrid (c) Munificent (d) Veritable

37. Choose the word that completes the first word and begins the second word.

Nose_____ and _____bomb

(a) bleed (b) dive (c) band (d) fire

38. Another way to describe 'dried cranberries' is to say the cranberries are _____.

(a) seer (b) sear (c) sere (d) sore

39. A young camel is called _____.

(a) larva (b) calf (c) cub (d) colt

40. Which two sentences in the following convey the same idea?

Choose from the combinations listed below:

1. He does not compromise with his values.

2. He does not have a hair out of place.

3. His appearance is perfect.

4. He keeps everything at its place.

(a) 1, 2 (b) 2, 3 (c) 2, 4 (d) 1, 3

Test 6 - SNAP

Note: All questions carry 1 mark each. Each wrong answer will attract a penalty of 0.25 mark.
Number of questions: 40 **Time: 45 mins-**

General English

Directions for questions 1 to 4: Correct the underlined portion of the sentence by replacing it with the correct choice from the four given alternatives.

1. Although absolute justice being unattainable, that much justice as we need for all practical use is

attainable by all those who make it their aim.

(a) being unattainable, that much justice as we need for all practical use is attainable

(b) be unattainable, as much justice as we need for all practical use is attainable

(c) being unattainable, as much justice as we need for all practical use is attainable

(d) be unattainable, as much justice we need for all practical use is attainable

2. The English masters possessed the power in regulating their own trade, and for giving liberty to

every slave in their dominions; and yet they were entirely unmindful of their duty on this subject.

(a) of regulating their own trade, and in giving liberty to every slave in their dominions; and yet they were

(b) to regulate their own trade, and of giving liberty to every slave in their dominions; and yet they were

(c) of regulating their own trade, and of giving liberty to every slave in their dominions; and yet they were

(d) of regulating their own trade, and of giving liberty to every slave in their dominions; and they were yet

3. This, no doubt, will be a proper place to give some to my antecedents, as well as a few of the

details of the crime for which I was sent to the penitentiary.

(a) This, no doubt will be the proper place to give some of my antecedents, as well as a few of the details of the

(b) This, no doubt, will be the proper place to give some of my antecedents, as well as a few of the details of the

(c) This, no doubt, will be the proper place to give some to my antecedents, as well as a few of the details of the

(d) This no doubt, will be the proper place to give some of my antecedents, as well as a few of the details of a

4. The native whites are generally indisposed to be confessing that the negroes are quitting the

country on account of political injustice and persecution.

(a) to confess that the negroes are quitting the country on account of political injustice and
persecution.

(b) to confessing that the negroes are quitting the country on account of political injustice and persecution.

(c) to confess that the negroes are quitting the country on account of political injustice and being persecuted.

(d) in confessing that the negroes are quitting the country on account of political injustice and being persecuted.

Directions for questions 5 and 6: Choose the correct spelling.

5. (a) Lackadaisacal (b) Lackadaisical (c) Lackidaisical (d) Laickadisical

6. (a) Fricasee (b) Freacasee (c) Friccassee (d) Fricassee

Directions for questions 7 and 8: Each question below consists of a word, followed by four words. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word in the question. Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is the best.

7. In medieval times, the practice of decollating criminals in public was common.

(a) decapitate (b) desecrate (c) humiliate (d) sequester

8. The preacher's commination had no effect on the degenerate parishioners.

(a) profanation (b) benediction (c) denunciation (d) malediction

Directions for questions 9 and 10: Mark the alternative that comes closest to an antonym of the underlined word in the sentence.

9. His atrabiliousness often proves to be the reason for his lack of success.

(a) interminability (b) pulchritude (c) gaiety (d) lugubriousness

10. She does not think twice about calumniating people at the drop of a hat.

(a) vilify (b) venerate (c) chastise (d) decimate

Directions for questions 11 to 13: Fill in the blank with the appropriate verb.

11. There _____ to be some people left in that town after yesterday's flood.

(a) has (b) have (c) are (d) were

12. Our thanks _____ to the workers who supported the union.

(a) go (b) goes (c) gone (d) going

13. In soccer, on the other hand, scores like 2 to 1, even 1 to 0, _____ commonplace and apparently

desirable.

(a) is (b) are (c) find (d) make

Directions for questions 14 to 17: The following questions consist of two words each that have a certain relationship with each other followed by alternatives. Select the alternative that has the same relationship as depicted in the original pair of words.

14. gladiator : arena

(a) participant : team (b) commuter : train

(c) patient : ward (d) lawyer : courtroom

15. recalcitrance : defy

(a) temptation : conquer (b) starvation : eat

(c) curiosity : know (d) humour : laugh

16. sagacious : cunning

(a) confident : arrogant (b) courageous : pugnacious

(c) famous : aggressive (d) rash : foolhardy

17. woebegone : downcast

(a) arid : harsh (b) nostalgic : emotional

(c) sodden : moist (d) assertive : bold

Directions for questions 18 to 22: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Recent years have brought minority-owned businesses in the United States unprecedented opportunities as well as new and significant risks. Civil rights activists have long argued that one of the principal reasons why Blacks, Hispanics, and other minority groups have difficulty establishing themselves in business is that they lack access to the sizable orders and subcontracts that are generated by large companies. Now Congress, in apparent agreement, has required by law that businesses awarded federal contracts of more than $500,000 do their best to find minority subcontractors and record their efforts to do so on forms filed with the government. Indeed, some federal and local agencies have gone so far as to set specific percent age goals for apportioning parts of public works contracts to minority enterprises.

Corporate response appears to have been substantial. According to figures collected in 1977, the total of

corporate contracts with minority businesses rose from $77 million in 1972 to $1.1 billion in 1977. The projected total of corporate contracts with minority businesses for the early 1980's is estimated to be over 53 billion per year with no letup anticipated in the next decade.

Promising as it is for minority businesses, this increased patronage poses dangers for them, too. First, minority firms risk expanding too fast and overextending themselves financially, since most are small concerns and, unlike large businesses, they often need to make substantial investments in new plants, staff, equipment, and the like in order to perform work subcontracted to them. If, thereafter, their subcontracts are for some reason reduced, such firms can face potentially crippling fixed expenses. The world of corporate purchasing can be frustrating for small entrepreneurs who get requests for elaborate formal estimates and bids. Both consume valuable time and resources, and a small company's efforts must soon result in orders, or both the morale and the financial health of the business will suffer.

A second risk is that White-owned companies may seek to cash in on the increasing approximates through formation of joint ventures with minority-owned concerns. Of course, in many instances there are legitimate reasons for joint ventures; clearly, White and minority enterprises can team up to acquire business that neither could acquire alone. But civil rights groups and minority business owners have complained to Congress about minorities being set up as "fronts" with White backing, rather than being accepted as full partners in legitimate joint ventures.

Third, a minority enterprise that secures the business of one large corporate customer often runs the danger of becoming — and remaining — dependent. Even in the best of circumstances, fierce competition from larger, more established companies makes it difficult for small concerns to broaden their customer bases: when such firms have nearly guaranteed orders from a single corporate benefactor, they may truly

have to struggle against complacency arising from their current success.

18. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?

(a) A minority enterprise runs into the danger of remaining dependent in case it attains business from one large corporate customer.

(b) Minority business owners feel that they are not accepted as equal partners by White enterprises.

(c) Zero results of a small company's efforts hinder the financial health and the morale of the company.

(d) Some private agencies have set specific percentage goals for apportioning parts of public works contracts to minority groups.

19. Which of the following statements is not mentioned as a risk to minority-owned businesses in the passage?

(a) Minority firms may end up overextending themselves financially.

(b) Formation of joint ventures with White-owned companies wherein minority-owned businesses are not equal partners.

(c) Interference of white-owned companies into the working of minority-owned companies.

(d) Securing the business of one large group by a minority-owned business.

20. The passage is attempting to

(a) present the point of view of minority-owned businesses.

(b) provide an overall view of the condition of minority-owned businesses in United States.

(c) mention the risks involved in controlling businesses by minority groups in the United States.

(d) the state of minorities in the United States.

21. The author is likely to agree with all of the following EXCEPT:

(a) Blacks, Hispanics, Americans and other minority groups have difficulty in establishing themselves in businesses.

(b) Since 1977, there has been a tremendous increase in corporate response to minority-owned businesses.

(c) Civil rights groups and minority business owners have complained to the Congress about issues regarding joint ventures with White-owned companies.

(d) Small entrepreneurs find it frustrating to fulfil the requests for elaborate estimates and bids.

22. The viewpoint of the author is best described as:

(a) geographically bound

(b) historically referenced

(c) socially irrelevant

(d) ideologically biased

Directions for questions 23 to 26: Fill in the blanks and choose the correct definition for the punctuation.

23. _____ is used between two adjectives when one could have used and between them.

(a) Hyphen (b) Colon (c) Comma (d) Dash

24. _____ is used after an indirect question.

(a) Question Mark (b) Parentheses (c) Ellipses Marks (d) Period

25. _____ are used for quotes within quotes.

(a) Double quotation marks (b) Single quotation marks

(c) No quotation marks (d) Ellipses Marks

26. _____ is used to show possession.

(a) Colon (b) Semi-colon (c) Apostrophes (d) Exclamation Mark

Directions for questions 27 and 28: Which is the correct idiom?

27. (a) Face like a bulldog chewing a wasp (b) Face a bulldog chewing a wasp.

(c) A bulldog can be faced by chewing a wasp. (d) Face like a bulldog without chewing a wasp.

28. (a) Nailing jelly in a wall. (b) Nailing jelly from a wall.

(c) Nailing jelly over a wall. (d) Nailing jelly to a wall.

Directions for questions 29 to 30: Choose the correct meaning of the following

29. If someone described one of your characteristics as "Achilles' heel" then he/she would mean that:

(a) It is your strongest area. (b) It is your vulnerable area or weak spot.

(c) It is your most annoying quality. (d) It is your most amazing quality.

30. What does "to paint oneself into a corner" means?

(a) To stay aloof from everyone. (b) To be indifferent about others feelings.

(c) To enjoy life to the fullest. (d) To put yourself into a bad situation.

Directions for questions 31 and 32: Choose the word that can't be coupled with the given word to form a new word.

31. Hat

(a) band (b) check (c) box (d) back

32. Light

(a) size (b) tight (c). proof (d) ship

33. Bring me the other book while you're _____it.

(a) around (b) on (c) about (d) in

Directions for questions 34 and 35: Fill the blanks with the correct simile

34. As common as _____

(a) people (b) muck (c) air (d) mud

35. As proud as _____

(a) a peacock (b) an achiever (c) a king (d) a lion

36. Choose the option that does not belong to the rest

(a) Derision (b) Tout (c) Ridicule (d) Mockery

37. Choose the kangaroo word that carries a smaller version of the word with a very similar meaning

(a) Creative (b) Wrangler (c) Pantaloons (d) Positive

38. Find the correct match of grammatical function with usage of the word BEFORE.

32. Light

(a) size (b) tight (c). proof (d) ship

33. Bring me the other book while you're _____it.

(a) around (b) on (c) about (d) in

Directions for questions 34 and 35: Fill the blanks with the correct simile

34. As common as _____

(a) people (b) muck (c) air (d) mud

35. As proud as _____

(a) a peacock (b) an achiever (c) a king (d) a lion

36. Choose the option that does not belong to the rest

(a) Derision (b) Tout (c) Ridicule (d) Mockery

37. Choose the kangaroo word that carries a smaller version of the word with a very similar meaning

(a) Creative (b) Wrangler (c) Pantaloons (d) Positive

38. Find the correct match of grammatical function with usage of the word BEFORE.

FUNCTION	USAGE
1. Preposition	5. In cricket, leg before wicket is one of the ways in which a batsman can be dismissed
2. Adverb	6. Send the telegram before we go.
3. Conjunction	7. If we'd known before, we'd have let you know.
4. Adjective	8. She stood before the window.

(a) 1-8, 2-5, 3-6, 4-7 (b) 1-7, 2-5, 3-6, 4-8
(c) 1-5, 2-6, 3-7, 4-8 (c) 1-8, 2-7, 3-6, 4-5

(a) 1-8, 2-5, 3-6, 4-7 (b) 1-7, 2-5, 3-6, 4-8

(c) 1-5, 2-6, 3-7, 4-8 (c) 1-8, 2-7, 3-6, 4-5

Directions for questions 39 and 40: Complete the sentence by choosing the correct words from the given alternatives.

39. The _____reality of his death while driving should be a stark _____ of the dangers of driving while drunk.

(a) true.....contrast (b) stark.....reminder

(c) great.....representation (d) formidable.....observation

40. Concept of managing change in an organization is a/an _____. A successful change/improvement path will evolve as we approach each fork in the road and take advantage of the _____ opportunities that quietly present themselves along our journey.

(a) tool.....available (b) ineffective strategy.....uncanny

(c) oxymoron.....unforeseeable (d) task.....prevalent

Test 7 - IIFT

Note: All questions carry 0.75 mark each. Each wrong answer will attract a penalty of 0.25 mark.
Number of questions: 40 **Time: 45 mins**

part - 1

Directions for questions 1 to 4: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

In the wall of a 92-year-old Colorado county courthouse, Don Wagner found the quintessential decoration for his living room: the face of John Lennon.

Most people might take a look at the 1.5-ton piece of marble and declare it to be exactly what it appears to be: a hunk of stone. But try a little artistic vision by starting from the building remnant's lower left-hand corner and moving up the marble piece clockwise. Unmistakably, according to Wagner, the profile of Lennon appears.

"Maybe it is hard to distinguish John because it is more like him circa 1964 than his later years," Wagner said. "They all had those bowl haircuts then. It would be hard to tell that it is not Paul or George."

Wagner found the peerless stone profile of his favorite former Beatle two years ago when his construction company tore down the courthouse in Colorado. Wagner had to have it, and he paid $18,000 to have it shipped from Denver to his apartment on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, three blocks from where Lennon was killed in 1980.

"It is just more special than another painting or sculpture or vase," Wagner said. "No one else will ever have one like it."

Wagner isn't alone in his drive to find something unique in the prepackaged world of home decoration. The recycling of outdoor architectural artifacts inside homes has been a popular trend for over a decade, and a small industry has emerged around buying parts of demolished buildings, like stained-glass windows, columns, facades and even gargoyles.

Customers want something they won't be able to find at the Pottery Barn or Target, says Julianna Catlin, an interior designer in New York.

"Every young person has the same three lamps in their homes," said Catlin, a former president of the American Society of Interior Designers. "The more things can be mass-produced, the more our heart's desire will be for something nobody else can get."

This pull toward something extraordinary, especially in outdoor pieces, is particularly strong in urban apartments because occupants cannot usually change their living space structurally, Catlin said.

Consider the case of Aileen Rotney, a mutual fund analyst in New York. She recently bought matching
18-foot Corinthian-style columns for $4,500 each to liven up her living room. The two 900-pound cement columns won't fit standing up in her 1,900-square-foot Upper East Side apartment, but instead will line the walls horizontally. The columns were originally from the outside of an Omaha, Neb., bank built in 1888, Rotney said.

"It is thrilling to know they have a story I can tell everyone who visits," said Rotney, as one of the pillars was being delivered through her apartment window.

Such story seekers have been coming to salvager Evan Blum's Demolition Depot warehouse in Manhattan for more than two decades. Blum's inventory, one of the world's largest collections of vintage pieces, includes a ticket booth from St. Louis' 1906 World Fair, an 11-foot terra-cotta lion's head, 18th century marble columns, a gargoyle from a London terrace and a full floor of antique doors. Blum said people want to preserve architectural history.

"New is boring," Blum said. "Customers come here because they are specifically looking for something with character."

But Emogene Bevitt, a deputy chief in the National Park Service, said designers and artifact owners should take their responsibility seriously to know and honor the history of the pieces they acquire.

"If architectural artifacts are being used in interior design, it's kind of like a child playing dress up and using their mom's jewelry and makeup. They don't mean any intentional disrespect or harm," Bevitt said, "but these can be handcrafted items or details that neither you nor I nor future generations are likely to ever see again."

Bevitt said salvagers have been known to scavenge buildings without permission or without reporting the items they have taken to historical societies. For example, in 1995 salvagers removed several dozen light fixtures from an intact California 1907 Arts and Crafts bungalow. They were never recovered. Bevitt encourages salvagers and designers to list elements they use with their local preservation groups.

"The more information that is available the more the value of the artifact is increased as a study tool for students in the future," Bevitt said. "Are designers grasping at brightly colored baubles — snatching them up and seeing them as trinkets to place or discard? Or are they aware of the history, tradition, effort and context implicit in the item?"

Interior architecture expert Liliane Wong said most designers and their customers do understand that they are taking on an item's history in its new use. Her projects have included using an old bark canoe as a table for a library in upstate New York and incorporating a client's church pews into an artists' studio.

"Whether one decides to preserve an item or to deconstruct it, one can only do so intelligently by having thoroughly researched its history," said Wong, a professor at the Rhode Island School of Design.

Some salvagers even use artifacts because they know they are preventing their destruction, said Catlin, the interior designer. "No salvage firm would strip a building that could or should be saved. Some stuff would simply be hauled away to a dump somewhere."

People also are becoming more and more aware of the treasures they have because of television programs like Public Television's "Antiques Roadshow." Not only do people want to know the history, but they also are more likely not to alter an item.

"They don't want to remove rust or paint it a drastic color," Catlin said. "They've stopped trying to make old things look like they are new."

1. Mark the *correct* statement

(A) The pre-packaged world of home decoration drives people to find things which are unique and have character.

(B) Salvagers preserve architectural history and are not known to scavenge buildings without legal permission from the authorities.

(C) Media is responsible for the lack of awareness about the treasures of our cultural heritage.

(D) The stone profile of the former Beatle was discovered from the penthouse in Colorado.

2. Mark the *incorrect* statement

(A) Parts of demolished buildings are now purchased by a small industry which has emerged from this popular trend.

(B) Demand for architectural pieces is much higher in urban areas because people dwell in apartments where structural alterations are usually impossible.

(C) Juliana Catlin believes that customers are not satisfied with mass produced products which are available at popular stores.

(D) Blum is of the view that his customers are not interested in the history of the vintage pieces they buy.

3. Mark the *correct* statement

(A) Wong believes that research of the object's history is crucial in defining the preservation or the destruction of the object.

(B) Blum's inventory contains vintage pieces salvaged from various warehouses.

(C) Some salvagers intentionally destroy certain artifacts.

(D) Bevitt questions whether the designers are aware of the history, modern traditions, cultural customs, beliefs, effort and timelines of the artifacts.

4. *Match the following:*

1. Catlin	a. Most designers take an item's history into account in its new use.
2. Liliane Wong	b. People want to preserve architectural history.
3. Evan Blaum	c. Owners of artifacts should take responsibility for the pieces they acquire.
4. Bevitt	d. People who live in urban apartments are particularly attracted by extraordinary outdoor pieces.

(A) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d (B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d

(C) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c (D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Directions for questions 5 to 9: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Dworkin denies that there can be *any* general theory of the existence and content of law; he denies that local theories of particular legal systems can identify law without recourse to its merits, and he rejects the whole institutional focus of positivism. A theory of law is for Dworkin a theory of how cases ought to be decided and it begins, not with an account of political organization, but with an abstract ideal regulating the conditions under which governments may use coercive force over their subjects. Force must only be deployed, he claims, in accordance with principles laid down in advance. A society has a legal system only when, and to the extent that, it honors this ideal, and its law is the set of all considerations that the courts of such a society would be morally justified in applying, whether or not those considerations are determined by any source. To identify the law of a given society we must engage in moral and political argument, for the law is whatever requirements are consistent with an interpretation of its legal practices (subject to a threshold condition of fit) that shows them to be best justified in light of the animating ideal. In addition to those philosophical considerations, Dworkin invokes two features of the phenomenology of judging, as he sees it. He finds deep controversy among lawyers and judges about how important cases should be decided, and he finds diversity in the considerations that they hold relevant to deciding them. The controversy suggests to him that law cannot rest on an official consensus, and the diversity suggests that there is no single social rule that validates all relevant reasons, moral and non-moral, for judicial decisions.

Dworkin begins by wondering whether people are not "entitled most accurate trials possible, hang the cost." At first, he complains that those who would respond by calling for "striking the right balance" between the interests of the accused on the one hand and those of the community in limiting expensive trials on the other at best merely restate the problem. Given that Dworkin is no friend of consequentialism, this is only to be expected. And yet the surprising thing is that, at the end of the day, he too calls on us to engage in balancing. How can this be?

It can because Dworkin believes that balancing is acceptable as long as it is guided by a deeper monist vision, one designed, not to maximize some end, but to respect a conception of equality which establishes the "principles of fair play." These principles are not themselves to be balanced or compromised for they
must guarantee the proper respect of people's rights to just criminal procedures. They are

said to do this by ensuring "consistent weighting" when it comes to the inevitable balances that must be struck between the risk of suffering the moral harm which comes from being wrongfully convicted or sentenced on the one hand and the expense to the community of ensuring the most accurate trials possible on the other. To Dworkin, that some individuals will suffer this moral harm is unavoidable; what can be guaranteed, however, is that the injustice of their doing so will not be unfair.

Surely, this is a distinction which only an academic could love. For the knowledge that the injustice one is suffering is not due to any unfairness in the system cannot really be expected to provide much comfort. That Dworkin appears to believe otherwise is ironic since the willingness to sacrifice an individual's welfare in the interest of the community's is just the kind of thing one might expect from a conservative rather than a liberal, and yet the very same conception of equality that underlies Dworkin's principles of fairness is one that, he has informed us elsewhere, is the basis of liberalism as opposed to conservatism.

So, once again, we find ourselves confronted with the derivation of an ideological position from philosophy, from monist theory. This is a problem because, to repeat the obvious, not everyone is liberal. Liberals tend to place great weight on the presumption of innocence and on procedures such as those which restrict the permissibility of evidence because we are deeply concerned with upholding the respect for the individual. That is why we tend to want to spend more on ensuring the integrity of legal proceedings than do conservatives who, of course, put greater emphasis on the security of the community. But surely, assuming that the conversation has broken down and we have all had to turn to our respective political ideologies for guidance, we should be negotiating with each other in good faith. And should those negotiations succeed, then we should expect that they will produce different accommodations in different polities, as well as in different contexts within the same polities. What I am saying is that, when the time comes to strike a balance - and when money's involved then, for the reasons I gave before, come it inevitably will - it is simply wrong for Dworkin to demand that this balance be theoretically rigged in favour of one ideology over all of the others. For how, then, could we justifiably speak of *good-faith* negotiations? Nevertheless, the fact is that when retributivists accept, as they must, some limit on the expense of criminal procedures, they *are* willing to strike a balance - as long, once again, as this is done within what they consider to be a proper monistic context. So the basic difference between them and consequentialists on this matter is simply that they think the latter are unable to provide that context. For example, Gerry Maher argues that only approaches comparable to Dworkin's sufficiently protect individual rights while providing us with a clear rule according to which those rights and interests may be ranked and so balanced.

Without such clarity, he warns, the law would be unknowable since there would be no means of predicting a judge's decision. Yet there exists a conception of practical reason, one which shares much with Aristotle's notion of phronesis (practical wisdom) while dropping the monist architectonics underlying it, that is able to compare incommensurables. It thus allows us to invoke a rational process which aims for repair and reconciliation since it is able to take the needs of the victim into account, hence all of the incommensurable particulars of his or her sufferings and situation. But, objects the monist, wouldn't the context-dependent nature of such reasoning undermine proportionality? One reason the retributivist, in particular, favours numbers is that she believes that the commensuration they provide makes proportionality pos
sible. I would go further and suggest that proportionality, given its association with balancing and abstract magnitudes, is simply not the most appropriate characterization of what it means to "get it right" when one is aiming to bring about remorse and repair; because these require a conception of criminal justice which fully embraces context, hence one that affirms conversation rather than proportion.

5. According to Dworkin,

(A) Costs should not be an issue when it comes to trials.

(B) Balancing the interests of the accused on one hand and those of the community in limiting
expensive trials on the other is unfair.

(C) Both the above

(D) None of the above

6. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement?

(A) According to Dworkin, wrongful conviction is not completely avoidable even in a fair system.

(B) Dworkin believes that moral and political arguments are essential to identify the laws of a society.

(C) Dworkin does not believe that official consensus can be the basis for law.

(D) The author of the passage fully agrees with Dworkin's principles of fairness.

7. According to the author

(A) Dworkin favors local theories of justice over global ones.

(B) Political ideologies should have no place in justice.

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

8. According to the author,

(A) Criminal justice must not favor conversation over proportion.

(B) As regards criminal justice, a process that takes into account the particulars of a victim can
be a rational process.

(C) A monist is more concerned about the expenses incurred in the dispensation of justice than
about fair play.

(D) The injustice one suffers is always due to a lack of fair play.

9. According to the passage

(A) Dworkin believes that abstract ideals are incompatible with a monist theory of justice.

(B) Dworkin believes that an abstract ideal should regulate the conditions under which governments
use coercive force over their subjects.

(C) Dworkin is in favor of restrictions on the permissibility of evidence.

(D) None of the above

Directions for questions 10 to 12: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Günter Grass has always liked the pulpit. For more than 40 years, the German author has preached atonement to his fellow countrymen and lectured their leaders on the need to confront openly the misdeeds of the Nazi years. In articles, interviews and books he's rammed home the uncomfortable message, winning himself global applause as well as a Nobel Prize in Literature. Since its publication in 1959, his novel, "The Tin Drum," has emerged as a standard indictment of Germany's record in the Hitler era. Admirers like to talk of the author as the conscience of the post-war nation.

One problem: a murky conscience of his own. In an interview last week to mark the upcoming publication of his autobiography, the 78-year-old revealed that as a teenage conscript he'd served with the Waffen SS, the combat arm of the notorious Nazi paramilitaries. Granted, as a conscript he may have had little choice—but for many of his fellow Germans, the disclosure was quite enough to destroy his authority. His critics (and some admirers) detect a hypocrisy that's impossible to square with his lofty standing. In the words of his biographer, Michael Jurgs: "This marks the demise of a moral arbiter."

Such outrage is near universal. There are calls for Grass to be stripped of his Nobel, and for the Polish authorities to revoke his honorary citizenship of Gdansk, the city formerly known as Danzig, where he grew up. So far, Grass has done little to appease his critics, failing to explain his 60-year silence over his military service and speaking merely of a wish to set the record straight. Of his enrolment in the SS, the Grass autobiography states simply: "What I accepted with the stupid pride of youth, I was silent about after the war out of a growing sense of shame."

His reticence goes to the heart of the criticism. To many, Grass's crime is not his brief stint in
SS uniform—he was wounded and captured by the Americans after just a few months—it's his attempt to conceal the episode and the inadequate explanation he's now offering. "What's scandalous is not that a 17-year-old spent a short time with the Waffen SS or that a prominent writer was too cowardly to own up," editorialised the German weekly Die Zeit. "What's scandalous is the pathetic pretence of a general confession with which he attempts to shut down all debate."

The truly sceptical even see Grass's belated candour as a ploy to drive up sales. In the words of Matthias Matussek, a correspondent for the German magazine Der Spiegel: "With the help of exclusive interviews in the press and on TV, he orchestrates this confession with such skill that Madonna would have a job surpassing it when flogging a new CD. No one markets shame more cannily today than Günter Grass." Sure enough, the book has been selling fast ever since publication, originally due on Sept. 1, was moved up. A further 100,000 copies are already on order from the printers, adding to an initial run of 150,000.

But outside Germany others have been slower to pass judgment. True, Grass misled his public, asserting in the past that he had only served with an antiaircraft unit in the final months of the war. On the other hand, historians point out that by 1944 the Waffen SS was no longer an elite formation that recruited only from among ideological diehards. Certainly, there have been no accusations that Grass is implicated in wartime atrocities. (He claims never to have fired a shot in action).

10. Which of the following is not mentioned as a criticism of Gunter Grass?

(A) The prominent writer is too cowardly to own up.

(B) Grass's confession is a ploy to boost sales.

(C) There are calls that Grass' Nobel prize should be revoked.

(D) The explanation he gives for his conduct is inadequate.

11. What does the author mean by `Gunter Grass has always liked the pulpit'?

(A) He has always tried to drive up sales.

(B) He has been a staunch advocate of atonement.

(C) He has a murky conscience.

(D) None of the above

12. Which of the following statements is/are true according to the passage?

I. Grass's novel The Tin Drum describes in detail the atrocities committed in the Hitler era.

II. People outside Germany have been less critical of Grass's belated candour compared to those in Germany.

III. As a youth Grass had proudly accepted his enrolment in the SS.

IV. Historians claim that by 1944 no wartime atrocities were being committed by the Waffen SS.

(A) Only I (B) II & III (C) Only IV (D) I & IV

Directions for questions 13 to 15: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Spivak's research which covers the interestingly conditioned mechanisms incorporated in the process of the margin production, are especially usable in understanding the Balkans, and they make ambivalent and problematic even its own imagologically confirmed status of a periphery.

"The margin is established to meet the institutional conveniences of the coloniser", the centre wants to establish a margin which can be identified."

This advises us to pay due caution when interpreting the existing analyses which ensue from the model centre-periphery. Namely, the governing hermeneutics of the centre, in its basis, results from the imperial optics (and perspective): according to which, the centre is a place of order and stability, whereas the periphery, in turn, is a source of disorder, instability and threat.

Hence, the reflections upon a major issue, ensuing exactly from the domain of the postcolonial criticism: the issue of typologisation between the cultural centre and the periphery and consequently of the pathos of the cultural boundary. The Balkans is really a part of Europe, but what is its status today? Regarding the current political situation, the analysts are already talking about an additional internal separation of Europe into a geographical and political Europe. It refers to the conspicuous asymmetry between the geographical and political belonging of the Balkans, too. Namely, for the time being, what remains obvious is the historical and political exterritorial position of the Balkans, with reference not only to Europe, but also to itself, through the newly launched syntagm, West Balkans.

And indeed, the Balkans today finds itself in the middle of "a life political situation: it swarms with all sorts of refugees, displaced persons, emigrants, immigrants: real and virtual; acute and chronic. I say virtual, having in mind the numerous potential refugees who otherwise permanently long for emigrating from here, long for living outside the Balkans. I say chronic, having in mind the innocent victims of the identity conflicts (such as the Aegean Macedonians, the Bosnians etc.), who instead of settling/setting up a home, and not to their own desire, constantly circulate around and outside the Balkans.

The state of permanent behomedness, borderness, displacedness, interexistence, which Homi Bhaba describes with the least theoretisised syntagm "people with no address" fully relates to the current events which have taken place in Macedonia, the former "oasis of peace" (as our ex-president mostly referred to it).

"I have no eyes to see the future" - a harrowingly, essentially, accurately and "killingly" described newly adopted refugee "position" by a woman, expelled from her home in the Skopje village of Arachinovo this summer. Thus geography proved to be the "evil fortune" once again. But may it (or rather, how much impact may it have to) decide on the "evil fortune"?

Earlier, in the stated quotation taken from the book by Todorova, we pointed at the fact that the Balkans, by rule, is considered a periphery of the (European) socio-political and cultural centre. We should not shun the fact that this is owing to certain broader historical circumstances as well as to a newer historical constellation: which occurs by displacing the cultural and political centre, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic (since the 16th century to date). This former status of a centre, which this area used to enjoy in the past, by the crucial part it used to play in the animation of Europe, is by and large the principal motive of the current resurrection of the nostalgic hermeneutics and emblematics of the "navel of the world", particularly in the sphere of art and culture.

In the example of Macedonia, the rhetoric centre-periphery lives its own gradation. With reference to the evident denial of its identity on various grounds, as well as the conspicuous assimilatory aspirations for Macedonia by its (as periphery) Balkan neighbours, the American Slavist Victor Friedman presents a paradox, particular to Macedonia: "Macedonia has remained a potential centre of conflicts because it is at the periphery of all its neighbours, who themselves are at the periphery of Europe" . Such

(admittedly, extremely undesirable status) "centre of conflicts", makes Macedonia "the periphery of the peripheries".

All this in fact confirms the axiological dimension of the "production" of the axis centre-periphery, which is all but naïve and innocent, politically conditioned and diffusion-of-power determined, and takes place after one engages into someone's (only ostensibly geographical or spatial) positioning, either in the centre or in the periphery, and then what follows is sanctioning of the political asymmetry. In other words, the geographical sides of the world have acquired quite certain political connotations today, which have been proved by the current domination of the East/West axis, instead of the previously preferred North/South.
But the accurate cultural "location" designates only the beginning of a long and painstaking process of identity self-processing. Since, the issue becomes complicated to the maximum once it has undergone the test of "belonging".

In other words, could one's identity (and determination) be solely reduced to the predetermined component of origin and unreflected belonging? Are we, because of the very fact that we belong to (live in) the Balkans, definitely becoming clinched in the determination Balkanians?

In order to answer this question, for a moment I will borrow a statement by Derrida, which excitedly repeats my dilemma: "my cultural identity is not only European, it is not identical to itself." If Derrida can compromisingly define himself by the syntagm "a European among other things", then what prevents me (and all of us) to reach out for the same formulation, but in an altered, "Balkanized" version, quite legitimately pointing that I feel like "a Balkanian, among other things"?! All the more, as the very Balkans is in an extremely ambiguous position: it simultaneously belongs to both sides of the imperial division - to the colonizers and the colonized. Quite appropriate to the confession made by Edward Said on the constitutional meaning of his identity incompleteness: " I belong to more than one history, to more than one group, but to none completely."

13. Spivak's research is especially usable in understanding the Balkans due to which of the following reasons ?

(A) The research covers conditioned mechanisms incorporated in the process of the margin production which make Balkan's status as a periphery less problematic.

(B) The research covers conditioned mechanisms incorporated in the process of the margin production which resolve the ambiguity experienced by the people of the Balkans.

(C) The research challenges Balkan's confirmed status as a peripheral cultural center.

(D) The research can be used to understand the ambiguity about the status of Balkan as a periphery.

14. Which of the following statements can be a valid inference from the passage?

(A) The center- periphery divide when applied to the Balkans results in pathos among those identified with its culture.

(B) There has been inadequate criticism of the typologisation of Balkans as a periphery.

(C) Cultural identities can be determined accurately in the long term by a process which involves the test of belongingness.

(D) The author envies Derrida for his compromise in defining himself.

15. The author would not agree with which of the following statements?

(A) The axiological dimension of the production of the axis center-periphery is naive and innocent because of it being diffusion of power determined.

(B) The axiological dimension of the production of the axis center-periphery can be diffusion of power determined.

(C) The test of `belonging' can actually complicate cultural identities.

(D) The axiological dimension of the production of the axis center-periphery can be politically conditioned.

part - 2

Directions for questions 16 and 17: From the given options identify the word pair which is unrelated to the given word pair.

16. INCONTROVERTIBLE: PATOIS

(A) Indisputable: jargon (B) Irrefutable: argot

(C) Undeniable: cant (D) Irreducible: fillip

17. ALEATORY: CUSP

(A) Random: apex (B) Chance: tip

(C) Unsynchronized: argument (D) Indiscriminate: point

Directions for questions 18 to 21: For each of the following questions select the answer pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

18. HERMETIC: AIRTIGHT::

(A) Proscribe: proselytize (B) Opprobrium: infamy

(C) Stolid: expressive (D) Inchoate: nettle

19. NONPLUS: FATHOM ::

(A) Enterprise: initiative (B) Litote: emphasis

(C) Privation: opulence (D) Bravura: feint

20. PALLIATIVE: EXTENUATING ::

(A) Introspective: placid (B) Prevaricate: intervene

(C) Immiserate: console (D) Ligneous: wooden

21. ERSATZ: SUBSTITUTE ::

(A) Callow: macerate (B) Sedulous: persistent

(C) Billow: adjure (D) Disparage: downside

Directions for questions 22 and 23: Select the pair of wrongly spelt words from the given set of choices.

22. (A) Condescension : Supererogatory (B) Disinterr : Maneouvre

(C) Pariah :Garrulous (D) Imprecation: Invidious

23. (A) Eleemosynary: Illimitable (B) Arogate: Peremtory

(C) Superficial: Immaculate (D) Bilious: Truckle

Directions for questions 24 and 25: Select the correct sentence from the following.

24. (A) Investor concerns about Greece were heightened when the debt-strapped country says over the weekend it will miss its lower budget deficit targets.

(B) Barely weeks after denouncing Britain as a `broken' society for the wake of the summer riots, Prime Minister David Cameron has done a volte-face.

(C) Evans' book falls short of clarifying exactly how Kildall lost out to Gates.

(D) While this might seem reasonable to outsiders, anybody actually engages in enterprise will be much harder to convince.

25. (A) His friends' investments were hard-hit by the recession, but he came down smelling like a rose.

(B) There is no two ways about the fact that the country's military is getting much more powerful.

(C) The collapse of oil prices, one of the few reasons around for economic cheer, may be putting the stage for another spike in prices.

(D) There is growing demand for boards to undergo a formal evaluation process, to assess both the performance of each individual board member and how he works together as a group.

Directions for questions 26 to 31: There are two blanks in each of the following sentences. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the blanks most appropriately. The first word in the pair should fit the first blank.

26. Poverty is slippery and _____; it slides through the dexterous fingers of all the manipulators of figures and _____ of statistics.

(A) exclusive, observers (B) powerful, numbers

(C) elusive, wielders (D) inimitable, throwbacks

27. Describing the _____ in the market early Monday morning as a knee-jerk reaction to the negative global _____, experts said the markets will soon bounce back and lots of value buying will happen at lower levels.

(A) improvement, trade (B) resignation, impact

(C) slump, sentiment (D) stumble, export

28. The _____ results of these two studies _____ the need for further investigation into the matter rather than making a commitment right away.

(A) balanced, undertake (B) contradictory, underscore (C) supporting, include (D) implicit, obviate

29. Our rigid policies have already pushed us over the _____ in the past when inflation was threatening; if a recession happens now, it will again be caused by _____ instead of by chance.

(A) cliff, chance (B) limit, alternatives

(C) recession, judiciousness (D) brink, obduracy

30. The backlash against green subsidies is no surprise, but it's an overreaction every bit as _____ as the very movement which_____ the subsidies in the first place.

(A) relevant, found (B) presumptuous, protested

(C) hysterical, instated (D) confounding, consolidated

31. Private investors, left to their own devices, are bound to under-invest in alternative energy, since the considerable social benefits _____to everyone, not just to direct customers and consequently the economic rate of return is significantly _____ than the social rate of return.

(A) accrue, less (B) portative, graver

(C) revert, greater (D) mean, higher

Directions for questions 32 to 37: Each question consists of a number of sentences that need to be properly sequenced, to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph/sentences. Choose the most logical order of sentences from the choices given below.

32. I. the pace of growth in passenger markets has dipped and the freight business is in a shambles consequently

II. business and consumer confidence continue to slump globally and

III. the industry has shifted gears downward

IV. there is not a lot of optimism for improved conditions any time soon

(A) I, III, II, IV (B) III, II, I, IV (C) III, I, II, IV (D) IV, I, II, III

33. I. will weather the economic storm facing their industry

II. it is apparent that newspaper publishers that expand to include digital offerings of their existing products and engage their audience

III. not as competitors, but as opportunities for growth and development in order to remain commercially viable

IV. unsurprisingly most newspaper companies are beginning to view the Internet and other digital technologies

(A) I, II, III, IV (B) IV, II, III, I (C) II, I, IV, III (D) III, IV. I, II

34. I. what we have long considered to be mass culture has increasingly become a collection of niche cultures

II. while the effects of downloading are often discussed, it's not just the music-delivery system that has changed

III. that is true for media in general, as the three broadcast television networks became the
100- plus channels of digital cable or satellite

IV. people are buying less music today than in previous years

(A) I, IV, III, II (B) II, IV, III, I (C) IV, II, I, III (D) I, II, III, IV

35. I. the style of government used by many of these city-states is generally regarded as "the forerunner, if not the direct ancestor, of the constitutional democracies of the contemporary West"

II. perhaps the most influential of the classical discussions of the nature of politics has been Aristotle's book, *Politics*

III. indeed, as we have seen, the word "politics" is itself closely related to the Greek word for these city-states, *polis*

IV. modern political systems have their roots, to a large extent, in the ancient Greek "city-states"

(A) I, II, III, IV (B) IV, III, II, I (C) III, II, I, IV (D) IV, I, III, II

36. I. truth was an automatic hereditary property of theorem hood

II. mathematical statements in such systems are patterns made up of arbitrary symbols

III. the beauty of a mechanistic vision of mathematics was that it eliminated all need for thought or judgement

IV. as long as the axioms were true statements falsehoods simply could never creep in

(A) I, III, IV, II (B) III, IV, I, II (C) II, III, I, IV (D) IV, I, II, III

37. I. there will be do-it-yourself kits for gardeners who will use genetic engineering to breed new varieties of roses and orchids

II. now imagine what will happen when the tools of genetic engineering become accessible to these people

III. there are thousands of people, amateurs and professionals, who devote their lives to this business

IV. every orchid or rose or lizard or snake is the work of a dedicated and skilled breeder

(A) IV, II, III, I (B) II, III, I, IV (C) I, IV, III, II (D) IV, III, II, I

Directions for questions 38 to 40: In each of the following sentences, part or all of the sentence is underlined. The answer-choices offer four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence; your answer should make the sentence clear, exact, and free of grammatical error. It should also minimize awkwardness, ambiguity, and redundancy.

38. The methodology in which the first theory and other three theories <u>works were determined from</u> the basis of the theories.

(A) works was determined as a result of

(B) work was determined by

(C) works were determined because of

(D) works were determined from

39. The firm announced that it faced less losses in the first half of the year than analysts <u>had expected it to and its business will improve</u> exponentially in the coming years.

(A) expected it would and that it will improve its business

(B) had expected it to and its business will improve

(C) had expected and that its business would improve

(D) expected and that it will have improved its business

40. With the technological innovations, the company produces <u>double the machines that it has</u> in 1995.

(A) as much as twice the machines it has

(B) two times as many machines as there were

(C) double the machines that it has

(D) twice as many machines as it did

Test 8 - IIFT

Note: All questions carry 0.75 mark each. Each wrong answer will attract a penalty of 0.25 mark.
Number of questions: 35 **Time: 40 mins**

part - 1

Directions for questions 1 to 3: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

So when did our "modern" time begin? Despite recent digital innovations, at its root our time remains an invention of industry. Its purest form came through the efforts of Frederick Winslow Taylor, the 19th century inventor of "scientific time management." It was Taylor who identified efficiency as the ultimate goal of modern time behaviour.

With a stopwatch as his weapon, Taylor fought to show how huge production increases could be won when each "work process" was broken down into simple elements and streamlined. Taylorism, as it became known, swept through the industrial world from Detroit to Dusseldorf, from Topeka to Tokyo. Taylorism became the norm because, fundamentally, Taylor was right. Production could be increased through scientific study, management and analysis. From the making of cars to the mining of minerals, efficiency as an ultimate time value lifted many people to new levels of wealth and leisure. It certainly seemed like a good idea — until now.

There are two principle reasons why the time-logic we were trained to live by must come to an end. The first rises from a truth never considered when efficiency first became the ultimate temporal value. While the possibility of efficiency gains seemingly never end, production exists in a real world with real limits.

More efficient forestation means running through forests faster. More efficient fishing methods means running through natural fishing stocks faster. Faster production of everything means more of everything — including more unwanted waste material (like greenhouse gases). And while efficiency can lead to other outcomes, such as the streamlined production of higher quality goods (rather than just more goods), over the last century our modern time-logic has led to the over consumption of finite planetary resources.

The recognition of limits stands as the global culture's strongest imperative to move beyond its current time-logic.

But on the level of the individual, the imperative to change emanates from a different source. As individuals, the desire to build a new time springs from our deeply felt need to reclaim value and balance in our lives.

There are statistics enough to show how the acceleration of life under modern time has stressed our personal ecosystems of family, friends and community. We spend more time at work, take fewer, shorter vacations and report an increased sense that they are unable to complete the tasks given to them. As far back as decade ago, more than half of Americans reported spending significant fractions of their workweek moving at an "intense" pace against "tight deadlines." I doubt things have gotten better since then.

Our stress inducing time-logic leaves its imprint across all of our daily experiences. If you are searching for one nearly universal embodiment of the phenomenon, you need look no further than the traffic on your commute. By one estimate, the 75 largest metropolitan areas experience at least 3.6 billion vehicle-hours of delay every year. That is so much "wasted time" in cars, that no amount of books-on-tape can make it whole.

Each day, every day, Americans are queuing onto freeways hoping for the best and praying against the worst. The frustration and hopelessness we can feel even in short traffic jams is indicative of the constant struggle to do more in less time. When our morning commute fails to hit its expected mark then, like dominoes, the time-logic of

tightly stacked to-dos and appointments topples, leaving us drained before the day even begins.

The value of efficiency we learned as children drives the expectation that we can "time-manage" our way out of impossibly overbooked schedules. The myth of multitasking has only compounded this dilemma, taking efficiency to new imaginary limits where we can somehow duplicate ourselves and get twice as much done.

The truth is that we have limits.

True connections between family, friends and colleagues can not be compressed down to tightly scheduled "quality time." The relentless logic of efficiency can unintentionally strip the most valued qualities of human life just as easily as it strips forests. In both instances what is left has been denuded and made barren.

The irony inherent in this dilemma is how outmoded this punch-clock rigidity has already become. Fifty years ago people showed up on time to work because they lived in a manufacturing economy that demanded it. The assembly line turned on at 8 a.m., so that is when you got to the factory.

Today, in the United States, the punch-clock economy has faded. Why, then, are we still holding on to its time-logic? In spite of all their promise, why have digital technologies only amplified the relentless logic of Taylorism?

1. In the passage the author is primarily concerned with which of the following?

(A) Describing the contributions of Taylorism to the manufacturing economy.

(B) Examining the contribution of our current time-logic to industrial development.

(C) Highlighting the pitfalls of aiming for maximum efficiency.

(D) Explaining why our current time-logic needs to change.

2. Which of the following has not been cited by the author as a reason to move beyond the current time-logic?

I. The earth's resources have been enormously depleted over the last century.

II. There is a limit to how much efficiency in production can be achieved in the real world.

III. The streamlined production of higher quality goods no longer requires the modern time-logic.

IV. The amount of stress in personal lives and relationships has increased.

(A) I & II (B) I & III (C) Only III (D) Only I

3. Which of the following statements is/are not true according to the passage?

I. The need for the global culture to move beyond its current time logic is made apparent by the
fact that its current time-logic can appropriately factor in limits of production.

II. Digital innovations have been at the root of the change in time-logic in society.

III. The frustration and hopelessness we can feel even in short traffic jams is due to our constant
struggle to increase efficiency.

IV. Multitasking in our present society is little more than a myth.

(A) Only I (B) II & III (C) I & II (D) Only IV

Directions for questions 4 to 7: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

The question of what constitutes human nature is usually understood in terms of the nature-nurture debate. Through the nature-nurture prism, we can survey the past century

and see dramatic shifts in the dominant ways we have conceived of humanness - crudely from a prewar racialised concept of human nature, to a postwar largely cultural view of humanness, to the contemporary rehabilitation of Darwinian Man. These swings of the nature-nurture pendulum we often think of almost as paradigm shifts in the Kuhnian sense.

There is, however, another way of understanding this historical evolution. Underlying all debates about humanness is the attempt to understand the relationship between humans as physically determined beings and humans as social beings and moral agents. Or, to put it another way, between humans as objects who, like any other natural beings, operate under the purview of biological and physical laws; and humans as subjects who, uniquely among natural organisms, possess consciousness and agency. To understand how we are human is, therefore, to understand not so much whether we are creatures of nature or nurture, but how we are simultaneously object and subject.

A useful way of approaching the question of both the similarities and differences between the various historical concepts of human nature is through the rise and fall of Unesco Man. Unesco Man is the embodiment of the postwar cultural vision of humanness, a vision which emerged directly in response to prewar racialised ideas, and in response to which contemporary naturalistic theories have emerged. What I want to do is see if we can understand the relationship between prewar, postwar and contemporary theories through more than simply the nature-nurture prism.

For more than a century, from the middle of the nineteenth to the middle of the twentieth, race was central to any conception of human nature. `All is race. There is no other truth', as Disraeli put it. The experience of Nazism and the Holocaust changed all that. In the words of the founding conference of the UN, `the barbarism was made possible by the propagation of ideas of the inequality of men and races'.

To combat such ideas, Unesco convened a panel of social and natural scientists, and charged them with producing a definitive statement on racial difference. The two statements produced by the panel, in 1950 and 1951, declared race to be not so much `a biological phenomenon as a social myth'.

The Unesco statements, however, were not simply about race. They also pulled together a number of themes about human nature that had become highly influential in social and cultural anthropology - particularly through the work of figures such as Franz Boas, Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict - and in behaviorist psychology; themes which laid the basis for postwar antiracism and the liberal consensus. One such theme was the belief that humans are post-evolutionary. Whereas the Übermesch of racial science was entirely moulded by the laws of nature, Unesco Man was a cultural being: biology played little role in his make-up.

Humans do not make culture; culture makes humans. An individual cannot escape the force of destiny imposed by his culture and history. Culture, like race, appears as a transcendent category outside of our immediate consciousness but which is transmitted from generation to generation. Racial science expressed a mechanistic view of humanness, one in which human history flowed inevitably according to the laws of nature. Unesco Man embodied an idealist view, in humans were not rooted in their nature, and in which human history and culture are reified. What united the two was a common view of human beings, not as subjects, but simply as objects, in the one case of nature, in the other of culture.

It is not that the ideas about humanness embodied in Unesco Man have disappeared. They continue to be influential, both in anthropology and in wider poststructuralist and postmodern currents. What has changed, however, is that such visions are being increasingly, and effectively, challenged by naturalistic views of human nature. There is increasing acceptance of the idea that human psychology must be understood in its evolutionary context. And there is increasing skepticism about the degree to which the human psyche is pliable: human nature, many now contend, is not only fixed but fixed in the Stone Age.

What neither side of the nature-nurture debate has come to terms with is this. We are clearly defined by both nature and nurture. But we are also defined by our ability to transcend both. Unlike any other creature, humans have developed the capacity to overcome the constraints imposed both by our genetic and our cultural heritage. It is not that human beings have floated free of the laws of causation. It is, rather, that as subjects we have the ability to transform our selves, our natures, our world, an ability denied to any other physical being. Moreover, the kinds of causes relevant to the human world are distinct from that of the non-human world. All events have causes, but only humans act by reason. A reason is a special kind of cause, one that is only applicable to subjects; an act determined by reason we generally treat as an act of free will.

To understand human nature is to understand the relationship between humans as physically determined beings and humans as moral agents. Unesco Man and Darwinian Man both embody one aspect of our humanity, but deny the other. Unesco Man was an attempt to understand humanness entirely in cultural terms. Because he was not rooted in the physical world, the consequence was an idealist view of humanness. Contemporary naturalistic theories have restored humanity back to nature. But it has also denied itself the resources for understanding human transcendence. The result is a mechanistic view of human nature. From very different starting points, mechanistic and idealist views of human nature converge on a common vision of human beings as objects and exhibit a common inability to understand humans as subjects.

Looking at the historical development of the idea of human nature reveals the inadequacy of the nature-nurture paradigm. It reveals too, the common conceptual framework, and the common conceptual problems, that underlie what are often seen as incommensurate views of humanness.

4. According to the author the nature-nurture prism is effective in understanding

(A) post-war racialised concept of human nature.

(B) post-war cultural view of humanness.

(C) that race is not so much a biological phenomena as a social myth.

(D) paradigmatic shifts in the concept of humanness.

5. According to the author the rise of the UNESCO man primarily indicated that

(A) there was a shift from pre-war racial anthropology.

(B) we are physically determined beings and at the same time conscious agents which gives us a distinctive identity.

(C) the racialised concept of existence was here to stay.

(D) human beings are constituted in terms of nurture rather than nature.

6. Which statement is the author most likely to agree with?

(A) Human beings should be understood as conscious agents rather than biologically driven beings.

(B) Cultural evolution should be understood through more than simply the nature-nurture prism.

(C) Post-war cultural evolution ensured that human beings are clearly defined by both nature and nurture.

(D) The UNESCO man and Ubermesch are not distinct concepts .

7. Which of the following can be obviously inferred from the passage?

(A) Racial science denied the existence of a common human nature, believing that every race had a specifically constituted essence.

(B) The historical development of the idea of humanness reveals the inadequacy of the nature-nurture prism.

(C) Pre-war and post-war concepts of humanness are linked by their championing of human subjectivity..

(D) Post- war anthropologists had shifted away from mechanistic and idealistic views of humanness.

Directions for questions 8 to 12: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Srinivas Talluri and S Gopalakrishnan, the two auditors responsible for auditing Satyam Computer's fake accounts, languished in jail. But the audit firm that they represented, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), continues to have some of the bluest of blue chips on its client list. Had Ramalinga Raju, Satyam's founder, confessed to fraud after the new Companies Bill was passed by Parliament, it is likely that PwC would have suffered much heavier consequences than the regulator's scrutiny. Although auditors and their representative institutions are likely to object, there is some merit in this proposal. Two issues arise in this context, both from the Satyam case, which has proved a landmark in India on the question of the role of the auditors. First, whether the individual auditor's responsibility for the veracity of its client's accounts is distinct from the audit firm's responsibility. And second, whether auditors and their firms can be held culpable for certifying accounts of a firm in which the promoter has provided fraudulent documents.

Either way, it is difficult to see how a firm can escape censure. Unlike conventional companies, law and accounting firms that follow a partnership model are a sum of their parts. This is implicit in their work of acquiring and retaining clients and ensuring their audits are conducted accurately. If, say, a tyre maker is held liable for faulty products, the courts are unlikely to deem only the factory workers in the production process liable. As the face of the firm, therefore, there is some logic in not distinguishing between the partner and the firm. This argument strengthens in the Satyam case too. For one, one of the two auditors jailed for the Satyam fraud, Mr Gopalakrishnan, was involved in the fiasco over the Global Trust Bank (GTB) in 2003. At that time, Mr Gopalakrishnan was one of several auditors with PwC associate firm Lovelock & Lewes that certified that the bank had a net worth of $80 million for FY 2002. When the bank went under as a result of collusion with stockbroker Ketan Parekh, a Reserve Bank of India (RBI) investigation showed
that GTB had a negative net worth. The RBI then complained to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, which conducted a long-drawn-out investigation that eventually wound its way through the courts, and the central bank barred Lovelock & Lewes as commercial bank auditor for three years.

On the issue of audit companies being vulnerable to promoter shenanigans, the equal responsibility proposal in the Companies Bill will go some way towards strengthening accountability and raising vigilance. PwC has made much of the fact that Mr Raju provided it with the fraudulent documents on the basis of which its partners signed off on the accounts. In future, it would be required to be more diligent in its work. True, auditors, like independent directors, undertake a huge risk because they are dependent on good faith disclosure. Even assuming there was no connivance - indeed, this is yet to be proved - it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the guardians of shareholder interest were unacceptably sloppy. At the very least, the firm that employed such poor talent must surely be responsible for poor due diligence in its hiring.

The Companies Bill, 2011, being finalised by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), would seek to make audit firms and auditors equally responsible for such wrongdoing, said a senior official. MCA had assured a parliamentary panel that looked into an earlier version of the Bill that it would ensure that audit firms did not escape by putting the blame on auditors. Under the current law, besides criminal proceedings, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) can bar the guilty auditors from doing auditing work for a specified period. Under the ICAI Act, members found guilty of professional misconduct can be barred from practice for up to five years or fined up to Rs 5 lakh. However, no action could be taken against the firms, either under the ICAI Act or the Companies Act.

The Bill would propose that if the audit partner or partners were proved to have acted in a fraudulent manner or abetted or colluded in any fraud by the company, its directors or

officers, the audit firms would be equally liable for civil or criminal proceedings. The parliamentary panel welcomed the stringent proposals. The Companies Bill, 2011, would also propose a maximum of 10 years imprisonment, besides a fine of up to three times the amount involved in the fraud, for the guilty auditors

8. A suitable title for the passage would be:

(A) Auditing or conniving (B) Audit fiascos

(C) Auditors' accountability (D) Auditing firms

9. It can be inferred that on the subject of an audit firm's accountability, the author feels that

I. Audit firms should be barred for an auditing irregularity.

II. Audit firms are to be held accountable for an auditing irregularity.

III. Audit firms cannot be held accountable for irregularities committed by individual auditors.

IV. Audit firms and not the individual auditor are to be held accountable for irregularities committed by them.

(A) I, II and III (B) Only II (C) II & IV (D) Only IV

10. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

I. PWC was responsible for poor due diligence in its hiring.

II. No action can be taken against accounting firms under the present ICAI Act.

III. At present, auditors can choose not be dependent on good faith disclosure.

IV. The Companies Bill, 2011 has made auditing firms responsible for all actions by auditors belonging to the firm.

(A) Only II (B) I & III (C) Only III (D) I & IV

11. Arrange the given statements in the correct sequence as they appear in the passage.

I. Ramalinga Raju's confession of fraud in the Satyam case.

II. The ministry of corporate affair's assurance to a parliamentarian panel that the accountability of audit firms would be looked into.

III. RBI's complaint to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

IV. Mr Gopalakrishnan's role as an auditor with Lovelock & Lewes

(A) I, II, III, IV (B) III, IV, II, I (C) I, IV, III, II (D) I, III, IV, II

12. "If, say, a tyre maker is held liable for faulty products, the courts are unlikely to deem only the factory workers in the production process liable. As the face of the firm, therefore, there is some logic in not distinguishing between the partner and the firm"

Which of the following statements, if true, identify flaw/s in the author's argument?

I. Tyre makers need to be held accountable for faulty products because of the possible disastrous consequences of such faulty products.

II. Each factory worker is responsible for only a part of the process of production and is expected to work entirely according to a set of instructions defined by the management.

III. Due diligence in hiring assumes greater importance in case of auditing firms.

IV. There is a marked difference between the time required to produce a batch of tyres and the time required to audit a firm.

(A) Only IV (B) II & III (C) Only II (D) Only I

Directions for questions 13 to 15: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

How seriously should we take Prahalad? His theories naturally draw skeptics. For instance, bottom-of-the-pyramid efforts don't always help the bottom line, notes Microsoft Corp. Chief Technology Officer Craig J. Mundie. Prahalad's work has reinforced Microsoft's view that it must develop software using different pricing, payment systems, and technologies in developing nations. "But even if you can execute a plan to sell to the poor, it's not clear you can make money," Mundie says. "Many companies in many industries have struggled to make a go of it, frankly." In response, Prahalad notes that many once argued a sub-$500 PC was impossible. Now they cost as little as $100.

Prahalad didn't always have the Midas touch himself. A San Diego software firm he co-founded in 2000 struggled and was eventually sold. Of that experience, Prahalad said he at least gained some insight into his own management style. "I get extremely energized when there is an extremely complex problem to be solved," he says. "But management is a lot of blocking and tackling."

Prahalad has been developing his worldview for decades. While at Harvard Business School, he and classmate Yves L. Doz won attention with their 1975 doctoral thesis on multinationals, one of the first studies to argue that corporations need new structures to project global strategies while adapting to local needs. He also began nurturing concepts he would build on later in his career: that entrepreneurs should not let limited resources constrain their ambitions or let deeply ingrained biases blind them to revolutionary change.

As a consultant, Prahalad used to begin by trying to force managers to shake free of their "dominant logic." The stunt Prahalad pulled with the top brass of Royal Philips Electronics in 1991 is legendary. The Dutch electronics conglomerate, losing market share fast in consumer appliances, hired Prahalad for a weekend brainstorming session. He started the Saturday morning meeting by reading a small item he said he had seen in the *Financial Times*. Philips was heading into bankruptcy, the article speculated, and bankers wanted to know the management's game plan. "Forget what we are supposed to talk about. There is a major crisis," Prahalad warned. "You had better figure out what you are going to do about it." He broke the stunned executives into two groups. They returned several hours later with ideas for radical restructuring involving up to 50,000 layoffs. Then Prahalad admitted he made the article up.

But he got their attention. Then-CEO Jan Timmer soon launched a restructuring program with Prahalad supervising a series of meetings with 100 managers from each business unit. "His style was to apply all of the pressure he could," recalls Jan Oosterveld, a retired top executive at Philips who now teaches entrepreneurship at Barcelona's IESE Business School. "His style can be mean but effective." Philips has since turned itself around through major asset sales, layoffs, better product design, and a keener focus on core technologies.

When Prahalad started working with Indian conglomerates in 1994, "he was so sharp in his criticisms that it was like a punch in the gut," says CEO K. Vaman Kamath of ICICI Bank. "We thought we were leaders. He taught us that Indian banking was a complacent mess and that we would soon be competing with no abilities at all." Now ICICI exemplifies the kind of company Prahalad sees as the wave of the future. Developing financial software in-house to slash costs, it deployed 2,000 ATMs in urban neighborhoods and villages around the country. Taking a cue from microcredit agencies, ICICI organized thousands of self-help groups that provide loans of as little as $100 to poor women for starting businesses. Today, ICICI ranks as India's dominant consumer bank, having boosted its customer base sevenfold, to 15 million, in six years, while pushing 75% of all transactions online. And ICICI's $150 million microcredit business is profitable and expanding fast. ICICI hopes to use its low cost base to expand in Canada and elsewhere.

Prahalad thinks U.S. financial institutions can learn from ICICI and microlenders in Latin America. "Some 45 million people in this country don't have or don't use bank accounts or ATMs because they are too expensive. So they use check-cashing services, bond brokers, and other alternatives," Prahalad explains. "If the financial industry can bring the poor into the organized sector, there is a tremendous opportunity."

Developing nations are at the forefront of cost reduction in other industries. Among the reasons Bharti can offer telecom service so cheaply, Prahalad says, is that it keeps capital costs down by outsourcing everything from its network infrastructure to IT systems and promotes use of prepaid cards that generate cash up front. By making service affordable to the masses, Bharti can lure millions more subscribers, gaining economies of scale, and entice them to rely on cell phones instead of PCs for Internet access. "Somebody will eventually clean up these business models and bring them to the U.S.," Prahalad predicts. "If high-tech and credit-card companies aren't following these trends, they will get hit."

13. According to the author,

I. Prahalad recommends that high-tech and credit-card companies make their services affordable to the masses.

II. Prahalad believes that high tech and credit card companies need to shift their attention to markets in developing nations from those in developed ones.

III. Prahalad believes that business models successful in developing countries cannot be put to use in developed countries.

IV. Prahalad recommends cost reduction only for a few specific industries.

(A) Only I (B) I & III (C) Only IV (D) I & IV

14. It can be inferred from the passage that

(A) Mundie is not convinced that developing software using different pricing will help Microsoft's bottom line.

(B) Mundie is skeptical that bottom-of-the-pyramid efforts can help Microsoft's bottom line.

(C) Mundie is convinced that bottom-of-the-pyramid efforts can help Microsoft's bottom line.

(D) Mundie believes that selling to the poor is not the only way to improve Microsoft's bottom line.

15. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

(A) The restructuring program at Philips was headed by Prahalad along with managers from each business unit.

(B) The restructuring program headed by Prahalad at Philips led to 50,000 layoffs.

(C) The restructuring program headed by Prahalad at Philips happened some time after he conducted the weekend brainstorming session.

(D) None of the above.

part - 2

Directions for questions 16 to 21: From the given pair of words select the most appropriate pair that fills the gaps and makes the sentence more meaningful.

16. Unfortunately, India's manufacturing activity has been showing clear signs of a _____ in growth as it bears the brunt of monetary tightening, which may have _____ for industrial and overall economic growth as well.

(A) buildup, imbrications (B) breakdown, innovations

(C) slowdown, repercussions (D) soft-pedaling, impacts

17. Renewable power is still seen by skeptics as some green activist _____aimed at addressing climate change rather than a mainstream, commercially _____ solution.

(A) innovation, disastrous (B) improvisation, unfeasible

(C) machination, vertiginous (D) agenda, viable

18. The attacks are a sign of the _____difficulty and high stakes involved in oil and gas exploration, and the _____ to which some companies and countries are willing to go to get access to the fields.

(A) alleviated, paths (B) sidetracked, purpose

(C) increasing, extent (D) immediate, truism

19. Many local people, especially young men, bought trucks to _____in on the opportunity offered by the mining of massive quantities of ore and with no work now, the loans on the trucks remain _____.

(A) traipse, allocated (B) trope, outstanding

(C) cash, unpaid (D) buy, unflinching

20. Nearly two years after it was forced to go cap in _____ to neighbour Abu Dhabi for a bailout, a chastened Dubai has _____ vulnerable assets, forced banks to bolster reserves and deferred debt maturities.

(A) hand, ring-fenced, (B) market, compromised

(C) limits, eroded (D) heels, improvised

21. Demand for business jets fell in 2009 after five years of growth in deliveries as companies _____ down on spending after the global financial crisis peaked in 2008 and tighter credit made purchases _____.

(A) stamped. milder (B) swooped, cheaper

(C) frowned, supererogatory (D) clamped, difficult

Directions for questions 22 to 27: Each question consists of a number of sentences that need to be properly sequenced, to form a meaningful and coherent/paragraph/sentences. Choose the most logical order of sentences from the choices given below.

22. I. the gradual move towards abolishing

II. given the provisions on free movement for EU citizens and

III. internal border controls within the EU,

IV. member states are no longer self-contained, bordered units

(A) I, II, III, IV (B) IV, II, I, III (C) II, I, III, IV (D) I, IV, II, III

23. I. money cannot buy nutrition

II. growth without development is an irony

III. to import food to meet any shortage, but

IV. that India testifies to; while it can afford

(A) I, III, IV, II (B) II, I, IV, III (C) II, III, I, IV (D) II, IV, III, I

24. I. a shadow on clean energy financing in the developing world,

II. that has funded billions of dollars in projects

III. an impasse in global climate talks is casting

IV. with growing doubts over a program

(A) IV, II, III, I (B) III, I, IV, II (C) III, II, I, IV (D) I, II, III, IV

25. I. the SMEs can have access to

II. a common grid of a service provider.

III. and software without investing fortunes in them, through

IV. the latest computing technology, data

(A) I, II, III, IV (B) II, I, III, IV (C) II, III, IV, I (D) I, IV, III, I

26. I. corporations with matters

II. such as rare events because the performance of

III. it is not a good idea to trust

IV. these executives is not observable on a short-term basis

(A) I, IV, II, III (B) II, III, I, IV (C) II, I, III, IV (D) III, I, II, IV

27. I. would be huge, and it only makes

II. a euro zone country rescheduling its debt

III. sense once it has achieved a primary surplus again

IV. the threat of contagion from

(A) II, III, IV, I (B) IV, II, I, III (C) III, IV, I, II (D) IV, I, III, II

Directions for questions 28 and 29: From the given options identify the word pair which is unrelated to the given word pair.

28. AGGRAVATE : PATERNOSTER

(A) Perturb: Prayer (B) Provoke: Recital

(C) Acerbate: Elevator (D) Implicate: Aloof

29. REMONSTRANCE: ENDEMIC

(A) Reproof : Native (B) Expostulation: Indigenous

(C) Arrogate : Mendacious (D) Objection : Local

Directions for questions 30 and 31: Select the pair of wrongly spelt words from the given set of choices.

30. (A) Unguent: Dross (B) Querelous: Preposessing

(C) Depredation: Perilous (D) Craven : Debacle

31. (A) Perfunctory: seizure (B) Tyranny: Excoriate

(C) Ommission : Occassionally (D) Hegemony: truckle

Directions for questions 32 and 33: For each of the following questions select the answer pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

32. NOSTRUM: PROOF

(A) Erudition: evidence (B) Covert: operation

(C) Farce: gravitas (D) Denounce: rebellion

33. PERORATION: RECAPITULATION (A) Convincing: enticement (B) Inciting: placatory

(C) Unctuous: improvisation (D) Abstract: summarization

Directions for questions 34 and 35: Select the correct sentence from the following.

34. (A) The government shied off from direct expropriation in this case.

(B) The manager was unnecessarily rude with her.

(A) Reproof : Native (B) Expostulation: Indigenous

(C) Arrogate : Mendacious (D) Objection : Local

Directions for questions 30 and 31: Select the pair of wrongly spelt words from the given set of choices.

30. (A) Unguent: Dross (B) Querelous: Preposessing

(C) Depredation: Perilous (D) Craven : Debacle

31. (A) Perfunctory: seizure (B) Tyranny: Excoriate

(C) Ommission : Occassionally (D) Hegemony: truckle

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33. PERORATION: RECAPITULATION (A) Convincing: enticement (B) Inciting: placatory

(C) Unctuous: improvisation (D) Abstract: summarization

Directions for questions 34 and 35: Select the correct sentence from the following.

34. (A) The government shied off from direct expropriation in this case.

(B) The manager was unnecessarily rude with her.

(C) He lived to a ripe, old age.

(D) There are no exceptions to this rule.

35. (A) His ingenuity is commendable.

(B) She was head and shoulders above the rest when it came to managerial capabilities.

(C) It is time I were going.

(D) She held herself high

Test 9 - XAT

Number of questions: 57 **Time: 80 mins**

Note: Questions in each sections have been alloted different mark(s), which are indicated on the right hand side of each question. Negative marks (1/4th of the marks alloted to each question) may be deducted for incorrect answers.

Section - I (English Language Ability & Logical Reasoning)

1. Just as the finishing line becomes too taut, so too the trials and tribulations of life in the city can become so stressful that one's mind can snap. **1**

Which one of the following most closely parallels the reasoning used in the argument above?

(A) Just as the bow may be drawn too taut, so too one's life may be wasted pursuing self-gratification.

(B) Just as a gambler's fortunes change unpredictably, so too one's career opportunities may come unexpectedly.

(C) Just as a plant can be killed by over watering it, so too drinking too much water can lead to lethargy.

(D) Just as the engine may race too quickly, so too life in the fast lane may lead to an early death.

(E) Just as a manager's schedule becomes very stressful, so too a manager's schedule can become so exacting that his performance starts slacking.

Analyse the following passage and provide an appropriate answer for the questions 2 and 3 that follow.

Philosophical views are typically classed as skeptical when they involve advancing some degree of doubt regarding claims that are elsewhere taken for granted. Varieties of skepticism can be distinguished in two main ways, depending upon the focus and the extent of the doubt.

As regards the former, skeptical views typically have an epistemological form, in that they are focused on the epistemic status of certain beliefs. For example, one common variety of skepticism concerns our beliefs about the past and argues that such beliefs lack positive epistemic status - that they are not justified, or are not rational, or cannot constitute knowledge (and perhaps even all three). Where skepticism does not have this epistemological focus, then it tends to be of an ontological form in that it is directed at beliefs about the existence of some supposedly problematic entity, such as the self or God. Here the target of the skepticism is not so much one's putative knowledge of these entities (though it may be that as well), but rather the claim that they exist at all.

As regards the latter, one can differentiate between skeptical views that are either local or radical. Local varieties of skepticism will only concern beliefs about a certain specific subject matter, such as beliefs in abstract objects or the conclusions of inductive arguments. Since ontological varieties of skepticism tend to be concerned with the existence of particular sorts of entities, they are usually (though not always) of this local form. In contrast, radical forms of skepticism afflict most of our beliefs and thus pose, at least potentially, the most pressing philosophical challenge. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the locus for discussion of skepticism has tended to be radical epistemological varieties of skepticism, and this is certainly a trend that has continued into contemporary debate.

2. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage? **1**

(A) Skepticism and its manifestations (B) Philosophical Skepticism

(C) Debate on Skepticism (D) Skepticism - A Philosophical Doubt

(E) Understanding Skepticism

3. The doubt and skepticism surrounding ghosts and demons can be best studied within the purview of

(A) Radical epistemological variety of skepticism 1

(B) Local epistemological variety of skepticism

(C) Radical ontological variety of skepticism

(D) Local ontological variety of skepticism

(E) None of the above

4. "To give an accurate description of what has never occurred is not merely the proper occupation of the historian, but the inalienable privilege of any man of parts and culture." 1

The most suitable inference that can be drawn from this statement is:

(A) Historians are habitual liars and rarely, if ever, report the truth.

(B) Inaccurate reporting of facts is the preserve of not only historians but also men of parts.

(C) One must never trust a man who has a multifaceted personality as he gives only inaccurate descriptions of facts and phenomena.

(D) Historians and men of parts give only inaccurate descriptions.

(E) Sophisticated and cultured men report the truth, but only in parts.

5. Aristotle's logical works contain the earliest formal study of logic that we have. It is therefore all the more remarkable that together they comprise a highly developed logical theory, one that was able to command immense respect for many centuries: Kant, who was ten times more distant from Aristotle than we are from him, even held that nothing significant had been added to Aristotle's views in the intervening two millennia. Kant thought that Aristotle had discovered everything there was to know about logic, and the historian of logic Prantl drew the corollary that any logician after Aristotle who said anything new was confused, stupid, or perverse.

Which of the following assumption/s is/are necessary to the author's argument? 2

I. Kant was an authority on logic and one of the best people to judge the quality of Aristotle's
work.

II . A work of knowledge that stands the test of time is worthy of respect.

III. Developing a comprehensive body of work right from the scratch is a long-drawn process.

(A) Only II (B) Both II and III (C) Both I and II

(D) Both I and III (E) I, II and III

6. Scientists are predicting that coral reefs could start to dissolve within 30 years as rising carbon dioxide levels make the seas more acidic. Scientists at a climate-change conference in Exeter heard yesterday that the sea is soaking up about 48 per cent of man-made carbon dioxide emissions. The process delays global warming, but ocean scientists believe it is making the water slightly more acidic.

With which of the following will the author agree? 1

(A) Man made carbon dioxide emissions are a key factor in global warning.

(B) Scientists are way too concerned about the effects of global warming to bother about the effect of carbon dioxide on marine life.

(C) Gain on the global warming front is offset by loss of coral reefs.

(D) Coral reefs may pay the price of global warming.

(E) As oceans become acidic the coral reefs bear the brunt of global warming.

7. The agriculture ministry states that in the past 5 years the national rural-development program created a 20 percent increase in cultivable land in the countryside. If these figures are true, the program must have been a success. Falguni, a distinguished logician, maintains, however, that the ministry's program could not possibly have been successful. Evidently, therefore, the figures cited in the report cannot be true.

The argument above exhibits an erroneous pattern of reasoning. Which of the following appears most similar to the one exhibited by the above? 2

(A) Ali's father claims that Ali does not know where the spare car keys are hidden. However, Ali reported that he discovered the spare car keys in the garage, so his father's claim cannot be true.

(B) Gomoti's drama teacher claims that her policy is to give each student the opportunity to act in at least one play during the year, but since Gomoti, who attended every class, reports that she was not given such an opportunity the teacher's claim cannot be true.

(C) Amol claims that he can walk on water for a full hour. Satish, a metaphysics specialist, has stated that humans are incapable of doing even for half an hour; so Amol's claim cannot be true.

(D) Eva reports that she got home before midnight. Robot, who always keeps tab on the time, insists that she did not. If Robot is right, Eva could not possibly have listened to the late news; since she admits not having listened to the late news, her report cannot be true.

(E) Avijit claims that he can run under hot sun, at fifty degree Celsius, for a full hour. Dr. Animesh, a cardiopulmonary specialist, has stated that humans are physiologically incapable of running in such trying conditions for even half that long; so Avijit's claim cannot be true.

8. The brain has long enjoyed a privileged status as psychology's favorite body organ. This is, of course, unsurprising given that the brain instantiates virtually all mental operations, from understanding language, to learning that fire is dangerous, to recalling the name of one's kindergarten teacher, to categorizing fruits and vegetables, to predicting the future. Arguing for the importance of the brain in psychology is like arguing for the importance of money in economics.

Which of the following is least dissimilar to the comparison "Arguing for the importance ... economics" used in the paragraph? 1

(A) Arguing for the importance of brain in psychology is like arguing for the importance of ethics in business

(B) Arguing for the importance of brain in psychology is like arguing for the importance of elections in a democracy

(C) Arguing for the importance of brain in psychology is like arguing for the importance of constitution in the law

(D) Arguing for the importance of brain in psychology is like arguing for the importance of the capital in a country

(E) Both (B) and (C)

9. Victor is known for his rich haul of Guinness records. He holds eleven records in different categories. The Guinness record committee has decided to felicitate this unique distinction of Victor by offering him the twelfth Guinness record for holding maximum number of Guinness records.

If the statements above are true, which of the following is an inherent problem in the decision taken by the Guinness Committee? 1

(A) A feat is accepted as a record, which, in fact, is not a record.

(B) This decision will not provide a level playing field to someone who wants to better the record of Victor.

(C) The decision will make it impossible to decide how many Guinness records Victor actually holds.

(D) There is a high chance that someone else will break this record and then this recognition will become null or void.

(E) Both (B) and (C)

10. Political Analyst: The extension of confidence building measures by the Indian Government towards Pakistan is simply an act of appeasement.

News Reporter: This view is incorrect as opinion polls show that most people disagree with the assessment of confidence building measures extended by India for Pakistan. 1

Which of the following most clearly states the flaw in the reasoning of the news reporter?

(A) The news reporter assumed that what is true according to an individual can be true for a country as a whole.

(B) The news reporter is confused about the meanings of confidence building, measures and appeasement.

(C) An assessment of a specialist is far more informed than the interpretation of people who participate in opinion polls.

(D) The news reporter has negated the political analyst's idea merely because the majority of poll participants believes it to be false.

(E) The veracity of a claim is judged by someone who is not related to the issue at hand.

11. Ms. Amrita: The reality shows on television are affecting the moral fabric of our society. These shows present immoral behaviour as if it is the norm of the society. People who watch these programs start believing that the immoral behaviour depicted in the programs is the norm of the society.

Ms. Bhanu: The reality shows show what we wish to see. So, the decline in our moral values is due to many other forces acting on society's moral fabric. Any kind of censorship against these programs would be an action against the fundamental right of speech and expression. We should let the viewers decide what they want to see.

Ms. Amrita and Ms. Bhanu disagree about which of the following? 1

(A) It is wrong not to let the viewers decide what they want to see.

(B) Censorship is required to inseminate right values in the society.

(C) The content of reality shows is guided by what viewers wish to see.

(D) The decline in moral values is due to reality shows.

(E) Immoral behaviour is not acceptable even though there is freedom of speech and expression.

12. It's been nearly a decade since a much anticipated trial of a vaccine to treat Alzheimer's disease failed to address the memory-robbing symptoms of the disease, and in the intervening years, researchers have not had much success in interrupting the slow mental decline that accompanies the condition. But that trend appears to be changing, as scientists focus their attention on intervening at earlier stages in Alzheimer's course and developing better treatments that may more accurately target the causes of the disease.

Which of the following is an assumption made by the scientists? 1

(A) The key to countering Alzheimer's disease lies in addressing its memory-robbing symptoms

(B) The solution to Alzheimer's disease lies in not the vaccine but the therapeutic treatment

(C) Arresting the slow mental decline in case of Alzheimer's disease is much more important than alleviating the memory-robbing symptoms

(D) The roots of Alzheimer's disease can be best studied during the initial period

(E) The chances of arresting Alzheimer's disease are better at the start

13. The dispute between rationalism and empiricism concerns the extent to which we are dependent upon sense experience in our effort to gain knowledge. Rationalists claim that there are significant ways in which our concepts and knowledge are gained independently of sense experience. Empiricists claim that sense experience is the ultimate source of all our concepts and knowledge. Rationalists generally develop their view in two ways. First, they argue that there are cases where the content of our concepts or knowledge outstrips the information that sense experience can provide. Second, they construct accounts of how reason in some form or other provides that additional information about the world. Empiricists present complementary lines of thought. First, they develop accounts of how experience provides the information that rationalists cite, insofar as we have it in the first place. (Empiricists will at times opt for skepticism as an alternative to rationalism: if experience cannot provide the concepts or knowledge the rationalists cite, then we don't have them.) Second, empiricists attack the rationalists' accounts of how reason is a source of concepts or knowledge.

Which of the following claims will an empiricist approve of? 2

(A) Intuition constitutes a valid part of our knowledge of the external world.

(B) The knowledge derived from deduction is suspect.

(C) Some prior inherent awareness is a prerequisite to draw knowledge from the sense experience.

(D) The awareness that emanates the Sixth sense constitutes legitimate body of knowledge.

(E) Both (B) and (D)

Analyse the following passage and provide an appropriate answer for the questions 14 and 15 that follow.

Archetypes are primordial images and symbols found in the collective unconscious, which - in contrast to the personal unconscious - gathers together and passes on the experiences of previous generations, preserving traces of humanity's evolutionary development over time.

Carl Jung began to evolve his theory of archetypes around 1910 while working with patients at the Burghölzli Mental Hospital. Noting the presence of universal symbols from religion and mythology in the dreams and fantasies of uneducated patients, who would have had no conscious way of learning them, he concluded that these images belonged to a part of the unconscious not derived from personal experience. Jung proposed that universal images and ideas can be passed from generation to generation like biological traits, and he formulated the concept of the collective unconscious, whose contents become conscious when called forth by appropriate experiences in one's life. In formulating his ideas about archetypes, Jung supplemented his clinical observations with a comprehensive study of myths and symbols that later included investigations into the religions and mythologies of preliterate peoples in Africa and the southwestern United States.

Jungian archetypes are like prototypes or molds that each person fills in differently depending on his or her individual experience. For example, although the term "mother"

has certain universal connotations that come to mind for most people, the details of this archetype will be different for everyone. For Jung, archetypes were more than a theoretical construct - his interest in them was primarily therapeutic. He claimed that his patients improved when they understood the ways in which their difficulties were related to archetypes. There is no limit to the number of possible archetypes: they are as varied as human experience itself. Many take the form of persons, such as the hero, the child, the trickster, the demon, and the earth mother. Others are expressed as forces of nature (sun, moon, wind, fire) or animals. They may also occur as situations, events (birth, rebirth, death), or places.

14. Which of the following will not be in line with the content of the passage? **1.5**

(A) The diversity in archetypes stems from the diversity of human experience.

(B) The knowledge of personal unconscious isn't forwarded to the next generation.

(C) Archetypes are reflective of man's development history.

(D) The value of archetypes is not only theoretical but also utilitarian.

(E) People can recognize archetypes even without having learnt them.

15. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage? **1.5**

(A) The omnipresence of archetypes is the reason why people relate differently with them.

(B) The manifestation of archetypes is determined by the interaction between the collective unconscious and the personal unconscious.

(C) Jung was of the opinion that certain instances activate the collective unconscious.

(D) The associations and the nitty-gritty corresponding to an archetype remain universally similar.

(E) Archetypes are signs rooted in mythology.

16. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage? **1.5**

(A) The significance of the theory of archetypes.

(B) Carl Jung's theory of archetypes and its relevance.

(C) Symbolism of Archetypes.

(D) Understanding the hidden meaning behind archetypes.

(E) The association between Archetypes and the unconscious.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate option for the questions 17 through 20 that follow.

17. The eccentric painter, sitting on a _____, often put his _____ on the ground, scratched the _____ of his mouth with the back of his brush and stroked the _____ of the suit he hired from a soldier. **1**

(A) pallette, pallet, palette, palate (B) pallet, palate, palette, pallette

(C) pallete, palette, palate, pallette (D) pallet, palette, palate, pallette

(E) palette, palate, pallet, pallette

18. The _____ preaching at the _____ is _____ by the jury, for he _____ a blasphemous story. **1**

(A) parson, altar, indicted, indited (B) person, alter, indicted, indited

(C) parson, altar, indited, indicted, (D) parson, alter, indicted, indited

(E) altar, parson, indicted, indited

19. A _____ magician is good at _____ and therefore, practices his card tricks for weeks to impress his friends with his _____ and deviously _____ magic. **1**

(A) skillfull, sleight of hand, prestidigitation, clever

(B) skillful, prestidigitation, slight of hand, clever

(C) skillfull, prestidigitation, sleight of hand, clever

(D) skillful, prestidigitization, sleight of hand, clever

(E) skillful, prestidigitation, sleight of hand, clever

20. The paparazzo is known for harrying celebrities by shooting their embarrassing photos at the most _____ moments. 1

(A) unopportune (B) inopportune (C) inauspicious

(D) unpropitious (E) insolent

21. **Enthrall is to enslave as** 1

(A) Work is to lazy (B) Sanctum is to space (C) Affluent is to wealthy

(D) Success is to seeker (E) Verse is to poet

Analyse the following passage and provide an appropriate answer for the questions 22 through 24 that follow

EINSTEIN: Do you believe in the divine isolated from the world?

TAGORE: Not isolated. The infinite personality of man comprehends the universe. There cannot be anything that cannot be subsumed by the human personality, and this proves that the truth of the universe is human truth.

EINSTEIN: There are two different conceptions about the nature of the universe - the world as a unity dependent on humanity, and the world as reality independent of the human factor.

TAGORE: When our universe is in harmony with man, the eternal, we know it as truth, we feel it as beauty.

EINSTEIN: This is a purely human conception of the universe.

TAGORE: The world is a human world - the scientific view of it is also that of the scientific man. Therefore, the world apart from us does not exist; it is a relative world, depending for its reality upon our consciousness. There is some standard of reason and enjoyment which gives it truth, the standard of the eternal man whose experiences are made possible through our experiences.

EINSTEIN: This is a realization of the human entity.

TAGORE: Yes, one eternal entity. We have to realize it through our emotions and activities. We realize the supreme man, who has no individual limitations, through our limitations. Science is concerned with that which is not confined to individuals; it is the impersonal human world of truths. Religion realizes these truths and links them up with our deeper needs. Our individual consciousness of truth gains universal significance. Religion applies values to truth, and we know truth as good through own harmony with it.

EINSTEIN: Is Truth, then, or beauty, not independent of man?

TAGORE: No, I do not say so.

EINSTEIN: So what you mean to say is if there were no human beings any more, the Apollo Belvedere no longer would be beautiful? I agree with this conception of beauty, but not with regard to truth.

TAGORE: Why not? Truth is realized through men.

EINSTEIN: I cannot prove my conception is right, but that is my religion.

TAGORE: Beauty is in the ideal of perfect harmony, which is in the universal being; truth is the perfect comprehension of the universal mind. We individuals approach it

through our own mistakes and blunders, through our accumulated experience, through our illumined consciousness. How otherwise can we know truth?

EINSTEIN: I cannot prove, but I believe in the Pythagorean argument, that the truth is independent of human beings. It is the problem of the logic of continuity.

TAGORE: What we call truth lies in the rational harmony between the subjective and objective aspects of reality, both of which belong to the super-personal man.

EINSTEIN: We do things with our mind, even in our everyday life, for which we are not responsible. The mind acknowledges realities outside of it, independent of it. For instance, nobody may be in this house, yet that table remains where it is.

TAGORE: Yes, it remains outside the individual mind, but not the universal mind. The table is that which is perceptible by some kind of consciousness we possess.

EINSTEIN: If nobody were in the house the table would exist all the same, but this is already illegitimate from your point of view, because we cannot explain what it means, that the table is there, independently of us. Our natural point of view in regard to the existence of truth apart from humanity cannot be explained or proved, but it is a belief which nobody can lack - not even primitive beings. We attribute to truth a superhuman objectivity. It is indispensable for us - this reality which is independent of our existence and our experience and our mind - though we cannot say what it means.

22. Which of the following statements best reflects Einstein's conception of truth? **1.5**

(A) There are two conflicting opinions about the universe - one that is dependent on the human factor and the other, independent of it.

(B) Religion binds the soul with truth and therefore makes truth indispensable to human consciousness.

(C) What is perceived to be beautiful would cease to be so, if the perceptor i.e. we ourselves cease to be.

(D) Truth exists apart from humanity, though this fact can neither be elucidated nor proven.

(E) The world around us is an illusion. We impose it on ourselves despite knowing it to be an illusion.

23. Which of the following statements best describes the above conversation? **1.5**

(A) The sides involved are at cross-purposes and a resolution can never be arrived at.

(B) Though each side is convinced of itself, one side accepts a part of the other's argument.

(C) Tagore ends up convincing Einstein about the universe being dependent on humanity.

(D) Einstein, through appreciative of the incisive nature of Tagore's argument, disagrees with Tagore.

(E) The conversation is an example of two disciplines equally intellectual but antagonistic to each other.

24. Einstein likes the word `religion' to describe his conception of truth. Which of the following comes closest to the meaning of this word, as used by Einstein? **1.5**

(A) A belief/ set of beliefs that one holds on to despite not being very sure of it.

(B) A belief/ set of beliefs that one holds on to despite not being able to corroborate it.

(C) A belief/ set of beliefs that one would be eager to spread to the whole word.

(D) A belief/ set of beliefs that one inherits from one's ancestors.

(E) The belief/ set of beliefs that one has tried, tested and, therefore, believed.

25. **Select the option that best completes the sentence.** **1**

History has given us ample examples of the ecumenical view that _____ finally does one in.

(A) serendipity (B) cupidity (C) moiety

(D) fainéant (E) celerity

Analyse the following passage and provide an appropriate answer for the questions 26 and 27 that follow.

In the social production of their existence, men inevitably enter into definite relations, which are independent of their will, namely relations appropriate to a given stage in the development of their material forces of production. The totality of these relations of production constitutes the economic structure of society, the real foundation, on which arises a legal and political superstructure, and to which correspond definite forms of consciousness. The mode of production of material life conditions the general process of social, political, and intellectual life. It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but their social existence that determines their consciousness. At a certain stage of development, the material productive forces of society come into conflict with the existing relations of production or - this merely expresses the same thing in legal terms - with the property relations within the framework of which they have operated hitherto. From forms of development, of the productive forces, these relations turn into their fetters. Then begins an era of social revolution. The changes in the economic foundation lead, sooner or later, to the transformation of the whole, immense, superstructure.

In studying such transformations, it is always necessary to distinguish between the material transformation of the economic conditions of production, which can be determined with the precision of natural science, and the legal, political, religious, artistic, or philosophic - in short, ideological forms in which men become conscious of this conflict and fight it out. Just as one does not judge an individual by what he thinks about himself, so one cannot judge such a period of transformation by its consciousness, but, on the contrary, this consciousness must be explained from the contradictions of material life, from the conflict existing between the social forces of production and the relations of production.

26. Which of the following is true according to the passage? **1.5**

(A) The social existence of men leads to a legal and political superstructure.

(B) The urge of men to produce, finally leads them to set up a legal and political superstructure.

(C) A legal and Political superstructure is a product of the conflict that exists between the social forces of production and the relations of production.

(D) A legal and political superstructure does not come from the will of men.

(E) A legal and political superstructure is an inevitable outcome of the free will of men provided to. them by relations of production appropriate to a given stage in the development of their material forces of production.

27. A recent government decision to substitute machinery with manual labour has increased the employment of workers, but the same has lead to a drop in the overall production. **1**

If the above information is correct, what will be the imminent outcome as per the context of the passage.

(A) There will be discontent among the workers.

(B) This will lead to an organized revolution because there is change in relations of production which is inappropriate to the given stage in the development of material forces of production.

(C) Once this transformation is determined with precision by various ideological forms, men will become conscious and unite to fight it out.

(D) This will lead to a change in the superstructure.

(E) One cannot explain this period of transformation by any level of consciousness.

28. This year a record number of skilled labourers have migrated from the states of Uttam and Sarvottam to the developed states of Furab and Paryana. So, one can infer that the cost of skilled labour in the state of Sarvottam and Uttam will go up. 1

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the argument?

(A) Many skilled workers will not find any job in Furab and Paryana and hence will have to return to their parent state.

(B) Since the last decade, the service sector has provided maximum employment to the people in the state of Uttam and Sarvottam.

(C) The Governments of Sarvottam and Uttaam are planning to train the available labour to fill the gap created by the migration of skilled labour.

(D) Recently, major changes in the economy of Uttam and Sarvottam have led to elimination of jobs requiring skilled labour.

(E) Job market for the skilled labour in the states of Uttam and Sarvottam is seasonal in nature.

29. "Either the nobles of this country appear wealthy, in which case they can be taxed for good; or they appear poor, in which case they are living frugally and must have immense savings, which can be taxed for good". 1

Find the flaw in the above argument.

(A) It fails to allow for the possibility that there are ways other than the ones mentioned of looking at assets of nobles.

(B) It offers a generalization that disregards exceptions.

(C) It fails to allow for the possibility that some members of the nobility may in fact lack liquid assets as well as the probability that those who appear poor also lack liquid assets.

(D) It diverts attention away from a fact in dispute rather than address it directly.

(E) Draws a conclusion from premises that do not support that conclusion.

30. A comparison between the production of company A and B revealed that when only one production unit is compared A produces less than B. When total production is compared, A produces more than B. 1

From the information above, which of the following can be most reliably inferred?

(A) Some production units of B produce less than production units of A.

(B) A has more number of production units as compared with B.

(C) Some units of A are more profitable than units of B.

(D) Some production units of B were not functioning at the time when Comparison was done.

(E) A produced a greater volume than B produced.

31. In the last two decades, the use of insecticides in the states of Punjab and Haryana has increased ten folds. However, the area under cultivation has remained the same. During the same period, crop loss from insects has approximately doubled, from about ten to twenty percent. 1

Which one of the following, if true, contributes most to explaining the paradoxical findings above?

(A) Farmers are not aware of the correct amount of insecticide to be used per hectare. Some farmers use much more than what is required and some use way too little than is

required.

(B) The increase in the use of water and fertilizer makes it necessary to use more pesticides than was used two decades ago.

(C) These days single crops are grown in the entire area and hence any disease causes unprecedented damage to the crop.

(D) Insecticide resistant strains of insects are developing and crop rotation, which disrupts insects' food supply, is abandoned by farmers.

(E) Both (C) and (D)

32. Four alternative summaries are given below the text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text. **1**

The real trouble is in one critical developing market where Cisco has little value addition to offer to counter its very high pricing - consumers. This is likely to be the biggest single sector in coming years as every household is outfitted with its own Internet server and gateway, is concerned much more with price than with any other single issue.

(A) The household is going to be a big market in the future but the aspect of low pricing is going to create problems for Cisco, which has a different policy in this area.

(B) The single household is going to be the biggest and most lucrative segment for Cisco as of now because of the organizational policy.

(C) Cisco is going to lose in the future because the biggest market will not buy their high-priced products.

(D) Cisco is in trouble because its biggest segment at present has become conscious of pricing.

(E) Pricing is the single most important factor on which Cisco should concentrate.

Section - II (Decision Making)

Read the following caselet and choose the best alternative (Questions 33-36):

Augustine Mahiga, the U.N. Special Representative for Somalia, is a troubled man. The United Nations declared another three regions in Somalia in famine. Augustine is aware that the international humanitarian response to the crisis has been inadequate and the prevalence of acute malnutrition and rates of mortality have surpassed the famine thresholds. According to the United Nations, famine is defined as when acute malnutrition exceeds 30 per cent and when the death rate exceeds two per 10,000 a day.

The U.N.'s food arm, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), said famine is likely to spread across all regions of Somalia's south in the next four to six weeks, with famine conditions likely to last for the next five months. A humanitarian emergency exists across all other regions of southern Somalia.

Aid efforts have been hampered in the south as elements of al-Shabaab, the Islamist insurgents, have refused access to western relief agencies. Throughout Somalia, 3.7 million people are in crisis, with 3.2 million people in need of immediate, lifesaving assistance, 2.8 million of whom are in the south.

The U.N.'s famine early warning system network said that the current humanitarian response remains inadequate, due in part to ongoing access restrictions and difficulties in scaling up emergency assistance programmes, as well as funding gaps. Augustine appealed to all Somalis, both inside and outside the country, to work together to support the peace process and alleviate the plight of those suffering from famine.

33. It can be assumed that the main reason for the current humanitarian response to remain inadequate is: **1**

(A) The wide-spread nature of the famine with more regions being added recently.

(B) The lack of strong governance mechanisms in Somalia.

(C) The difficulty that aid agencies are facing in accessing and hence providing aid to famine-struck areas.

(D) The inability of aid agencies to provide funds that comprehensively address the needs of famine- struck areas.

(E) The lackadaisical attitude of the local government.

34. "This is a time of great crisis, but also of rare opportunity. It is a time for everyone to pull together to help those suffering and to work towards a better future for all," says Augustine Mahiga. In light of the information in the passage, this statement can be said to be: **1**

(A) Highly Irrational. (B) Over-zealous and Idealistic.

(C) Optimistically Pragmatic. (D) Objectively well-defined.

(E) Insensitive and offensive

35. Which of the following is the best order of the actions that the U.N. should follow to resolve the situation? **1**

1. Integrate short-term emergency programmes with actions that also address the structural causes of famine.

2. Mediation among the government, aid agencies and the insurgents so that aid can be sent to the affected areas.

3. Reversal of the dramatic decline in publicly funded agricultural research and strengthening of Africa's scientific institutions.

4. Working with rural communities to develop new labour-saving agricultural and natural resource management technologies.

(A) 1234 (B) 2413 (C) 2143 (D) 4123 (E) 3412

36. Which of the following are/is the most important criteria while planning an adequate aid response?

1. The number of people affected by the famine. **1**

2. The number of people projected to suffer from the famine.

3. The duration for which the famine is projected to last.

4. The amount of aid being given by various agencies.

(A) 1 and 2 (B) Only 4 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1, 2, and 3 (E) Only 3

Read the following caselet and choose the best alternative (Questions 37-40):

Pradeep Nevatia is the managing director of Lason India, a subsidiary of the $167-million BPO firm Lason. Sharmila works as a business associate of Lason. She implements small, low-skill portions of BPO contracts that Lason wins from big customers around the globe. Over the last few months, Nevatia and his team gave her an extraordinary level of support - technical, managerial, and motivational - to help start this centre. And they are willing to do all it takes to ensure that her centre runs well.

Nevatia is hunting for seven more entrepreneurs like Sharmila to start similar centres in villages. He will give them as much support as he is giving Sharmila. Nevatia wants to prove that a village BPO model will work.

Sections of the Indian BPO industry, especially those at the lower end of the value chain, are watching this experiment with some interest. Today, most BPO companies are caught in a pincer. Global competition and aggressive customer expectations are pushing down billing rates. On the other hand, attrition and the growing cost of talent are pushing up costs. Several BPO companies are turning to smaller cities in search of larger, cheaper and more loyal talent pools. Even higher-end software firms like Cognizant Technology

Solutions are setting up centres in places like Coimbatore. But no one has entered a village yet, nor do they intend to.

Despite Lason's show of faith in Sharmila and those like her, the notion of rural BPO centres still seems far-fetched. There are several reasons why such initiatives may not succeed. First, most BPO firms are more comfortable with large centres with capacities of 1,000 seats and above. Anything smaller is considered uneconomical. A rural environment just does not provide large enough talent pools to consider such centres. Second, despite India's progress in telecom, connectivity in rural areas is a big worry. Lason is wiring Kizhanur to its office through n-Logue Communications, a wireless in local loop rural connectivity, a company set up by IIT- Madras' TENET group. But it remains to be seen if the model will work on a larger scale. Third, there is bound to be stiff opposition from international customers on issues including quality, reliability, infrastructure, delivery, etc.

37. Which of the following would be the best argument for whether Nevatia is likely to benefit from the experiment? **1**

(A) No, The likelihood of the problems associated with the model to get resolved in near future is low.

(B) Yes, There will always be people like Sharmila ready to take on responsibilities.

(C) No, The BPO industry is going to see a further squeeze in profit margins and increase in competition.

(D) Yes, Lason's growing revenues are mainly from high-volume, low-value services.

(E) No, Lason is working on idealism and this will not ensure that the organisation will survive tough competition.

38. Which of the following may help Nevatia stay afloat despite operating in rural areas?

1. Lower salaries in its rural centres than those in urban areas. **1**

2. Lower real estate prices in rural areas, thereby reducing the cost pressure on the company.

3. Lower security concerns as people in rural areas operate on loyalty.

4. Lower costs such as medical and house rent allowance for employees.

(A) Only 1 (B) 3 and 4 (C) 1 and 2 (D) Only 2 (E) 1, 2, and 3

39. A few years hence, customers demand a 50 per cent cost reduction and salaries have doubled. What would be the best course of action for BPO companies including Nevatia?**1**

(A) Leave the BPO sector and move into some other profit making enterprise.

(B) Move into the rural areas and harness the cost-savings that this area offers.

(C) Move into a consolidation phase where joint-ventures and mergers become common.

(D) Continue to run the business in the same way and hope for an improvement soon.

(E) Reduce your work force and set greater work targets for those employees that remain.

40. From the point of view of the client, how would you rate the following, in descending order of importance? **1**

1. A BPO company stays much ahead of its competitors in terms of trends and understanding.

2. A BPO company is able to satisfy its customer's queries/complaints 95.6 % of the time.

3. A BPO company has great infrastructure that helps provide quality service to its customers.

4. A BPO company is available for its customer every time he calls with a query/complaint.

(A) 2431 (B) 2314 (C) 4231 (D) 1342 (E) 1432

Read the following caselet and choose the best alternative (Questions 41-44):

"What role am I supposed to play in this ever-changing entity? Has anyone worked out the basis on which roles are being allocated today?" said a **middle level manager at a public sector bank in India.**

In May 1996, S.R. Ramanujan replaced the CEO of India's leading financial services company. Immediately after taking charge, Ramanujan introduced massive changes in the organizational structure and the emphasis of the organization changed - from a development bank mode to that of a market-driven financial conglomerate.

The decision was prompted by the need to create new divisions to tap new markets and to introduce flexibility in the organization to increase its ability to respond to market changes. Necessitated because of the organization's new-found aim of becoming a financial powerhouse, the large-scale changes caused enormous tension within the organization.

The systems within the company soon were in a state of stress.

Employees were finding the changes unacceptable as learning new skills and adapting to the process orientation was proving difficult. The changes also brought in a lot of confusion among the employees, with media reports frequently carrying quotes from disgruntled employees. According to analysts, a large section of employees began feeling alienated. The discontentment among employees further increased, when Ramanujan formed specialist groups within the organization - groups like the `structured projects' and `infrastructure' group.

Doubts were soon raised regarding whether Ramanujan had gone `too fast too soon,' and more importantly, whether he would be able to steer the employees and the organization through the changes he had initiated.

41. Identify the rationale that would help justify Ramanujan's decision of forming specialist groups like the `structured projects' and `infrastructure' group? **1.5**

(A) Each sector like infrastructure has homogenous lending practices and specialist groups would serve to increase the work load further.

(B) Each sector like infrastructure has different lending practices and specialist groups would help regard the nuances involved.

(C) Each sector like infrastructure has different needs and specialist groups would help regard the nuances involved.

(D) Each sector like infrastructure has different needs and specialist groups would help share the work load involved.

(E) Each sector like infrastructure has different lending practices internationally and specialist groups would help regard the nuances involved.

42. "The changes also brought in a lot of confusion among the employees" How could this have been handled better by Ramanujan? **1.5**

1. Communicating with the employees the reasons behind the decisions.

2. Providing scope for further growth - one of them a two-year management training programme.

3. Discussing with senior managers the need for the changes introduced.

4. Introducing training programmes that imparted relevant skills

(A) 1 and 2 (B) 1 and 3 (C) 2,3 and 4 (D) 1, 2 and 4 (E) 1, 2 and 3

43. Another change management problem surfaces as a result of the company's decision to focus its operations more sharply around its customers. If a client has three different requirements from the company, he has to approach the relevant departments separately.

The process is time consuming, and there is a danger that the client will take a portion of that business elsewhere. How should the company tackle this problem? 1

(A) Outsourcing some of the routine functions and bringing in more customer service executives to service the varied needs of the client.

(B) Bringing in a well-thought out layout within the office premises so that clients won't find it inconvenient to move from one department to the other.

(C) Segmenting the customers and appointing representatives for these segments who will then themselves interact with the different departments.

(D) Segmenting the customers and appointing one representative each for major clients only.

(E) Educating the customer on why different departments are actually more efficient in fulfilling their needs.

44. Employees who feel alienated state that the main reason for this is that other employees handle larger volume of business and therefore walk away with the best compensation and bonuses. Assuming that the skills, capabilities and interests of both sets of employees (alienated and those handling larger volumes of business) is the same, which of these if the best course of action to resolve the situation? 1

(A) Bring in greater benefits and bonus options for the alienated group within their current role.

(B) Enrol the alienated group for a counselling session with Human Resources and hope that they return with a new vigour to their old roles.

(C) Send the alienated group to an exotic location for an outbound training exercise so that they are motivated to stay in the organisation.

(D) Offer the alienated group a different role from the one that they are currently performing.

(E) Allow periodic rotation of roles between the two sets of employees and provide compensation and bonuses likewise.

Read the following caselet and choose the best alternative (Question 45-46):

The UK energy market is highly dynamic. Customers look for the best deals and are increasingly prepared to switch suppliers. In 2007, 900,000 customers switched energy providers. An energy company needs to show it is not just competitive on price, but that it can also provide the right levels of customer service to attract and retain customers.

British Gas Services (BGS) does not supply gas - this is handled by other British Gas divisions. The core BGS product is installation and maintenance services. BGS is the UK's largest operator in the installation and maintenance of domestic central heating and gas appliances. It provides a maintenance and breakdown service for electrical white goods and home wiring. Through the Dyno brand, BGS also offers drain clearing services, plumbing and home security services. To deliver these services, BGS needs high calibre staff. It employs more than 9,000 trained gas engineers to install and maintain central heating and gas appliances. However, as an expanding business, British Gas Services needed to increase its workforce to meet customer demand.

45. How should British Gas Services structure its training requirements? 1

(A) Training should be imparted to new as well as current employees, on technological skills and knowledge.

(B) Trainees will be put through a 12 to 14 month training period and all domestic gas engineers will be made fully acquainted with the latest computer-aided technology.

(C) New recruits will be put through a traineeship to help them learn about the gas industry and gain relevant skills and qualifications.

(D) Emphasis will be placed on providing technical training to all engineers throughout their careers to ensure that employees are kept up-to-date with new information and technologies.

(E) Training should be imparted to new as well as current employees, on technical skills and knowledge as well as people skills.

46. Since BGS knows it needs to increase its workforce, what would be the best course of action to take? **1**

(A) Hire a human resource consultancy to oversee the entire recruitment and training process at BGS.

(B) Analyse and forecast how much the UK market for domestic gas engineering services will grow in the future.

(C) Chart out a detailed orientation and training programme for the new employees who will be hired.

(D) Let Human Resources start the recruitment and subsequent training process within the organisation.

(E) Analyse and study how competitors are conducting their recruitment process and plan BGS' accordingly.

Read the following caselet and choose the best alternative (Questions 47-48):

Mr. Rajiv Bhatia, the human resource director of a small services organization is facing a unique dilemma in his organisation. While his overall employee turnover rate was consistent with industry standards (about 15 percent), his new hire turnover rate was more than double that of his primary competitors. He found that his company was facing a crisis when it came to retaining new hires during the first 90 days of employment. An employee turnover analysis indicated that this was costing the organization approximately Rs. 3,00,000 per employee. He needed a way to evaluate and improve employee retention, particularly of his service technicians during the first ninety days of employment.

47. Which one of these could be a possible explanation for this unique problem? **1**

1. The job orientation programme is inadequate and does not help the new hire to fit into the work culture.

2. An unrealistic job preview during the hiring process later leads to disillusionment amongst new hires.

3. Because of the economic scenario, there is a gap between the salary offered during hire and actual salary.

4. Competitors poach the new employees and offer better salaries to them.

5. There exists a lack of mentoring/structure during the early days of employment.

(A) Only 1 (B) 1,2 and 4 (C) 2,3 and 5 (D) 3 and 4 (E) 1,2 and 5

48. Which of the following should form part of the solution to address the problem that Mr. Bhatia is faced with? **1**

1. A new hire mentoring program

2. A higher salary, over the industry standards, to new employees.

3. A financial incentive for experienced service technicians training and coaching new hires.

4. A special recreational program designed to encourage peer group interaction.

(A) 1 and 3 (B) 2, 3 and 4 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 1, 2 and 3 (E) 1 and 2

Read the following caselet and choose the best alternative (Questions 49-51):

Lanye is a large bottling plant in China that has been set up by a US beverage giant. Most of the managerial roles in this bottling plant are held by expatriates (usually from the US headquarters) while the smaller managerial roles and blue collar jobs are held by the Chinese employees. It is natural for a cultural adjustment to take place among the different employees. For example, while western employers tend to delegate responsibility and have flexible lines of authority, Chinese workers are accustomed to a more hierarchical structure in which each person has a clearly defined role. Such differences often lead to tensions between western managers who are accustomed to employees who take their own initiative, and Chinese staff who have been trained from a young age to always follow instructions from the top.

The following questions address specific issues that are faced due the culture clash and the solutions that can be sought therein: -

49. It has been observed that employees tend to report late for work. They do not adhere to the factory timings and though they complete their 8-hour shift, even when late for work, this disrupts the entire schedule of the factory. When the manager has tried to cut salary for late reporting, it has caused great discontentment and protests among employees. The manager has noticed that this form of punishment works against productivity and eventually the organisation. How can he better address this problem? **1**

(A) Ask employees to clock in each day when they arrive for work and if they report late, cut their salary accordingly.

(B) Ask employees to clock in each day and given them three late arrivals before you cut their salary.

(C) Link on-time arrival with a monthly allowance, like a food allowance (not part of the salary), and revoke this when employees arrive late more than a certain number of times.

(D) Give out a monthly allowance only to those employees who have arrived on-time during the month.

(E) Clearly communicate with the employees that late arrival will not be tolerated as this is part of the performance criteria in the company.

50. Mr. Shaun Denton, a Production Manager has a habit of calling for team meetings and publicly lauding or rebuking team members. The importance of maintaining face, or a good public reputation within one's network, is an important cultural convention in Chinese society. This means that employees will be reluctant to admit mistakes or criticize others in public. Open criticism by Mr. Denton has led to anger and distrust against him. In team meetings employees are not forthcoming with opinions and respond with silence. Mr. Denton is genuinely concerned about this problem and is ready to change his style of handling the team. What would be the best way for him to rectify the situation and rebuild team dynamics? **1**

(A) Denton should meet each team member individually and on a regular basis. In team meetings he should stop publicly praising or rebuking performance.

(B) Denton should publicly apologise to his team and allow a few good performers to take the initiative to lead the meeting.

(C) Denton should allow a Chinese manager to take up his role while he returns to the company headquarters.

(D) Denton should take his team for movies and team lunches so that a new group dynamics can be built.

(E) Denton should try to motivate his team at meetings through a pep talk and force members to participate in discussions.

51. As a result of China's 2008 Contract Law it has become far more difficult to terminate a Chinese employee's contract without strong evidence of underperformance or wrongdoing. Foreign companies which have fired employees without clear documentation that they had informed the employee they were underperforming or breaking company rules have been subject to lawsuits. Lanye, has found instance of consistent

underperformance within its own employee pool but is unsure on how to handle this problem and address it. What should the company do? 1

1. Have a Chinese language employee handbook that clearly enlists each employee's role, responsibilities, and rights.

2. Ask all employees to sign the minutes of the company meetings.

3. Coerce employees to resign in case of under performance so that the company does not have to fire them.

4. Provide employees with a written notice on their performance on a regular basis and ask them to acknowledge receipt.

(A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 3 (C) 3 and 4 (D) 1 and 4 (E) 2 and 4

Read the following caselet and choose the best alternative (Question 52):

Mr. X is a manager who keeps solving his employees' technical problems. He has been given effective training on key management skills such as delegation and coaching and has the skills to set appropriate boundaries with his or her employees. Yet he continues to spend his time solving employees' technical problems rather than empowering the employee to figure it out himself. Mr. X's boss has spoken to him about this a few times and has now called in human resources to help him solve the problem. It seems that Mr. X lacks the motivation to manage. He is one of those technical managers who seem to want to be back in the technical trenches than lead the team.

52. What should human resources do? What solution can they propose to this situation? 1.5

(A) Ask Mr. X's team members to help by not allowing Mr. X to solve their technical problems.

(B) Work with Mr. X and his superior and set clear benchmarks to measure his management performance.

(C) Support Mr. X if he wants to be rid of his managerial responsibilities and transfer him to a different department for a subordinate's role.

(D) Send the team members for a technical training so that Mr. X does not have to solve their problems in the future.

(E) Speak with Mr. X and tell him that he can revert to his previous position.

Questions No. 53-57 are based on a set of conditions. In answering some of the question, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. Choose the response that most accurately and completely answers each question.

Nine boys - Ansh, Bimal, Caran, Dev, Ehsan, Farooq, Gitansh, Hari and Irfan - are to be divided into 3 groups such that each group has at least two boys. The boys are to be sit on symmetrically placed chairs (numbered 1 to 12) around a circle. The groups are thus formed by removing exactly three chairs out of the 12 mentioned above. Each boy must face the centre of the table.

Further information is given below:

(i) Seat 12 was removed and Ansh occupied seat 1.

(ii) Either Caran or Dev was sitting opposite Ansh.

(iii) Ehsan and Farooq occupied seat 3 and seat 9 (not necessarily in that order).

(vi) Gitansh and Hari were in the same group.

(v) Bimal and Irfan were in the same group.

53. If it is known that Irfan occupied seat 2 while Bimal and Hari were not sitting opposite each other, then which of the following cannot be true? 1

(A) Caran and Dev were in the same group.

(B) Nobody was sitting opposite Dev.

(C) Caran and Ehsan were not in the same group.

(D) Caran was sitting opposite Hari.

(E) Ehsan and Hari were in the same group.

54. If Caran and Ehsan were in the same group, then which of the following cannot be true? 1

(A) Bimal and Farooq were in the same group.

(B) Gitansh and Irfan were sitting opposite each other.

(C) Ehsan and Ansh were not in the same group.

(D) There were two more boys in Ansh's group.

(E) Dev and Farooq were not in the same group.

55. Caran was sitting to the immediate left of Ansh while Hari and Bimal were sitting opposite each other. Also, Hari and Dev were not in the same group. How many of the following statements can be true? 1

1. Number of boys common to Bimal's right and Hari's left was 3.

2. Nobody was sitting opposite Gitansh.

3. Ehsan and Irfan were in the same group.

4. Seat 4 was removed.

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3 (E) 4

56. Which seat definitely got removed? 1

(A) Seat 3 (B) Seat 4 (C) Seat 5 (D) Seat 7 (E) Seat 8

57. If Caran and Dev were sitting next to each other and Bimal was sitting to the immediate left of Ansh, then which of the following statement cannot be true? 1

(A) Bimal was sitting opposite Hari. (B) Irfan was sitting opposite Gitansh.

(C) Hari was sitting next to Ehsan. (D) Nobody was sitting opposite Hari.

(E) None of the above.

Test 10 - XAT

Number of questions: 59 **Time: 80 mins**

Note: All questions carry 1 mark each. In each section, for first five incorrect attempts there is a penalty of 1/3 marks each and subsequent incorrect attempts attract a penalty of half a mark each.

Section - I (English Language Ability & Logical Reasoning)

Directions for questions 1 to 11: In each question, a short paragraph is given. Answer the questions based on the respective paragraphs.

1. Investing in real estate would be a profitable venture at this time. A survey in *Estate* magazine revealed that 85 per cent of the magazine's readers are planning to buy a second home over the next few years. A study of the real estate industry, however, revealed that the current supply of homes could only provide for 65 per cent of that demand each year.

Which of the following, if true, would undermine the validity of the investment advice in the above paragraph?

(A) Only a quarter of those who claim that they want a second home actually end up purchasing one.

(B) Above half of the people who buy homes are investing in their first home.

(C) About half of the people who buy homes have to take out a mortgage to do so.

(D) Most of the readers of the magazine are women.

(E) Prices of homes are likely to go up in the next few years.

2. Traffic safety experts predict that the installation of newly designed air bags in all cars in the United Kingdom would reduce the average number of fatalities per traffic accident by 30 per cent. In order to save lives, the department of transportation (DOT) is considering requiring automobile manufacturers to install air bags of this design in all cars produced after 1998.

Which of the following would lead to the failure of DOT to achieve the desired result?

(A) Air bags of the new design are more given to being inadvertently triggered, an occurrence that can sometimes result in fatal traffic accidents.

(B) The DOT is planning to require automobile manufacturers to produce these air bags according to very strict specifications.

(C) After installing air bags in new cars, automobile manufacturers will experience an increase in sales.

(D) The proposed air bag installation programme will adversely affect the resale of cars manufactured prior to 1998.

(E) Installation of air bags in all car models will lead to higher price of car and lower sales.

3. A private bus company gained greater profits and provided bus service to the area at lower fares by running buses more frequently and stimulating greater ridership. Hoping to continue these financial trends, the company plans to replace all older buses with new, larger buses, including some double-decker buses.

The plan of the bus company as described above assumes all of the following EXCEPT

(A) The demand for bus service in the company's area of service will increase in the future.

(B) Increased efficiency and revenues will compensate for any new expenses the company incurs.

(C) The new buses will be sufficiently reliable to ensure the company a net financial gain once they are in place.

(D) Driving the new buses will be more difficult than driving the buses they are to replace.

(E) Driving the new buses will be easier than driving the buses they are to replace.

4. A newly discovered disease is thought to be caused by a certain microbe. However, recently released data notes that the microbe thrives in the presence of a certain virus implying that it is actually the virus that causes the new disease.

Which of the following would strengthen the above conclusion?

(A) The virus has been shown to aid the growth of microbe, a process which often leads to the onset of the disease.

(B) There have been cases where the inscribe has been able to sustain itself even in the absence of the virus.

(C) Cases where the disease does not develop infection by the microbe is usually preceded by infection by the virus.

(D) The virus alone has been observed in many cases of the disease.

(E) The microbe can also occur independent of the virus.

5. A sociologist recently studied two sets of teenagers. The members of one set spent eight hours or more per week watching violent television programmes and the members of the other set spent one hour or less per week watching violent television programmes. A significantly greater proportion of the teenagers in the former group exhibited aggressive behaviour during the period of the study. The sociologists reasoned that the prolonged exposure to television violence caused the aggressive behaviour.

Which of the following, if true of the teenagers in the study, provides the strongest challenge to the sociologist's conclusion?

(A) Some teenagers who watched more than eight hours of violent television programming per week behaved less aggressively than others in the same group of teenagers.

(B) Some teenagers who watched one hour of violent television programming per week did not behave as aggressively.

(C) Some teenagers voluntarily stopped watching violent television programmes after being victims of violence.

(D) Many of the teenagers in the first group exhibited aggressive behaviour before the study began.

(E) Aggressive behavior can be caused by reasons other than watching Aggressive television.

6. Because of a recent drought in Himachal Pradesh during the orange-growing season, the price of oranges this season will be three times the usual price. This will drive up the cost of producing orange juice and thus push up the price of orange juice for the consumer.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the above argument?

(A) The recent drought was not as severe as scientists predicted.

(B) States other than Himachal Pradesh also supply oranges to orange juice manufacturers.

(C) Other ingredients are used in the production of orange juice.

(D) Last year, the price of oranges was actually lower than the average price over the past 10 years.

(E) People will start buying alternatives to orange juice.

7. The falling revenues that the company is experiencing coincide with delays in manufacturing. These delays, in turn, are due to poor planning in purchasing metals. The manager of the department that handles purchasing of raw materials has an excellent background of general business but knows little about the properties of metals. Therefore, the company should move the purchasing manager to the sales department and bring in a scientist from the research cell to be the manager of the purchasing department.

The passage above assumes that

(A) research scientists are better purchasing managers than those who are specialized in general business.

(B) the knowledge of properties of metals is essential in buying proper raw materials.

(C) proper planning in purchasing metals can ensure increasing revenues.

(D) sales departments require employees who are specialized in general business.

(E) scientist will be better at planning.

8. A widely publicized study claims that HR_2,, a chemical used in `Puresilk' shampoo, can contribute to hair loss after prolonged use. This study, however, involved only 500 subjects. Furthermore, there were no complaints from customers during the past year. Therefore, `Puresilk' company need not replace HR_2 with any other substitute in manufacturing the product.

Which of the following, if true, could be a plausible reason for shampoo users not complaining?

(A) `Pure silk' is an MNC product.

(B) People who use `Puresilk' brand of shampoo also use other natural herbal hair-care products.

(C) There are other products of the same brand which are popular among consumers.

(D) Consumers use different brands of shampoos making it difficult to attribute the hair loss (if any) to a brand.

(E) Consumers use other products to save themselves from hair fall.

9. Alexander Pope, best known for his novel *Rape of the Lock* is becoming the Shakespeare of the eighteenth century. His cult is promoted by people who do not much care for the period as a whole and who cheerfully ignore the work of its greatest masters.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that

(A) Pope was more esteemed as a writer in his own time than he is in ours.

(B) few people know much about the period in which Pope wrote.

(C) most eighteenth century novels deserve more attention than *Rape of the Lock*.

(D) Shakespeare was not one of the greatest masters of his time.

(E) Alexander Pope is admired by an esoteric group.

10. In this country, where anything and everything is for sale, it is impossible to believe that spies would limit themselves to information on "minor" matters once defence security is breached. Why has the minister not been booked for his ostensible attempt to let free the "beneficiaries" of classified information?

Who among the following could be the possible "beneficiaries" of the leaked information?

(A) Defence middlemen who have been purported as unofficial para-intelligence personnel by the government, mainly recruited to supply intelligence information at the times of peace and war.

(B) Defence middlemen who have been purported as the unofficial agents involved in defence product supply chain, who could benefit by making money in such defence deals by corrupt means.

(C) Defence middlemen who have been purported the unofficial secret agents of an embassy of a foreign country so as to know the latest developments in the field of defence production in the host country.

(D) Defence middlemen who have been purported as the unofficial agents, who under the veil, have alliance with their counterparts in some other country constantly at loggerheads with the host country.

(E) Defence middlemen who are suffering from deep psychological stress and hence would like to quit their present vocation.

11. It is mentioned in question 10 that it is impossible to believe that spies would limit themselves to information on "minor" matters once defence security is breached.

Which of the following would most seriously weaken this belief of the speaker?

(A) As far as major matters are concerned, with the implementation of RTI, hardly anything is left that is not transparent in defence deals

(B) As far as major matters are concerned, one would hardly benefit from knowing them because they keep on changing regularly.

(C) As far as major matters are concerned, it is very difficult to have an access to them since they are decided very secretly.

(D) As far major matters are concerned, it becomes very easy to detect at a later stage that they have gone into the hands of undesirable parties.

(E) As far as major matters are concerned, they are too abstruse or technical for the spies to understand.

12. The differences between the two sides were stark. At the meeting of Indian and Chinese businessmen last week, the contrast was visible from the way they dressed, behaved and talked. The Chinese (both men and women) wore only black or dark suits; stylists would maintain it probably meant they wanted to go "unnoticed". The Indian wore a slew of colours- pinstripes, grey, black and brown.

It can be inferred that by emphasizing the style of dressing of the Indian and the Chinese businessmen, the speaker wants to

(A) Put across the point that the trade between India and China is going to increase manifold in the near future.

(B) Put across the point that the differences in the robes of Indian and Chinese businessmen is a reflection of the difference in the ways the two communities do business.

(C) Put across the point that the Indian and the Chinese communities have inherent differences in them.

(D) Put across the point that the main reason for the political-economic differences between the two countries is the difference in their views on each other.

(E) Put across the point that the Indian and Chinese businessmen are at war with each other when it comes to business.

13. If the next line (following the last line) of the above paragraph at question 12 is "After their president left the scene, the Chinese became vociferous", the next line would be

(A) The Indians, taking advantage of the opportunity, followed suit.

(B) The Indians predicted that the Chinese would start a diatribe now.

(C) The Indians were not surprised.

(D) The Indians were taken aback.

(E) The Indians acted disinterested and avoided eye-contact with the Chinese.

Directions for questions 14 to 16: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

14. a. Such a theme brings all the rest of the passages in the Upanishads into proper focus and makes them fully meaningful and essential for the aspirant.

b. All of them will contribute in one way or the other to the development of this central theme and none of them will look secondary or superfluous.

c. In the larger context of the Vedanta, as a whole, the Vedas, Brahmana-s, Aranyakas, Upanishads and the great Epics which include the other Prasthaana texts — Bhagavad Gita and the Brahma-Sutra are woven into a glorious tapestry of the indescribable but realizable, fathomless but understandable glory of the Supreme Person, who has been extolled by great devotees in all Bhakti compositions.

d. The artificial concept of two Brahmans, Saguna and Nirguna simultaneously existing, though totally different in essence, created by Monism to explain away the wealth of texts describing the glory of the Lord is done away with, with a simple explanation of *nirguna* being One who completely transcends the three *guna-s* — *sattva*, *rajas* and *tamas* constituting *prakriti*, which is responsible for the world as we know.

(A) bcda (B) bdca (C) dbca (D) abcd (E) bcad

15. a. It's the perfect place for them to target the next generation of computer users," said James McQuivey, a former Forrester Research analyst who is now a Boston University professor specialising in technology and communications.

b. As it tries to usher in a new era in computing, Google is promoting its software applications in kindergarten through high school classrooms, where kids who have grown up with the Web are more likely to experiment with different technology.

c. For several months, it has been giving away to all takers an online word processor, spreadsheet and other programmes that can perform tasks usually handled by desktop software.

d. Offering a convenience that worries some privacy experts, the programmes automatically store everything in Google's vast data centers so the information can be retrieved on any Internet-connected computer.

(A) acdb (B) badc (C) cdba (D) cdab (E) bacd

16. a. In the first, they use long-run climatological models year-by-year temperature and precipitation predictions from 2070 to 2099 to examine the future of agriculture in the US.

b. Olivier Deschjnes of the University of California at Santa Barbara and Michael Greenstone of Massachusetts Institute of Technology have written a pair of papers that assess some effects of climate change.

c. Even economists are getting into the weather business

d. Alarmed by the threat of global warming, lots of people are actively trying to change human behaviours in order to change the weather.

e. The famous old quip about the weather- everyone talks about it but nobody does anything about it is not as true as it once was

(A) abcde (B) cbade (C) edcba (d) ecbad (E) dcabe

Directions for questions 17 to 19: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Bob DeMatteis, author of "From Patent to Profit", is a nationally known inventor, author and educator. He is one of the original inventors of the plastic grocery sack and plastic merchandise bag systems used throughout the United States. Bob is also an advisor to

several small company development organizations funded by federal and state governments. Bob has generously written us an article sharing some of his "more than successful" knowledge on inventing.

Inventors often believe that getting a patent is automatically going to make them money. However, the U.S. Patent Office reports that less than 3% of patents ever make any money for the inventor. Yes, a 97% failure rate! The Federal Trade Commission cites an even lower rate of success: less than 1%.

Yet, in sharp contrast to these statistics many successful inventors have a virtual 100% success rate. Why is this? What are the experts doing to ensure their success?

Unfortunately, most individuals with good ideas follow a traditional approach to inventing and patenting which is certain to put them into the 97% failure category. Unknowing (or money hungry) patent attorneys
and agents usually teach these methodologies. Many inventor organizations and their inexperienced inventor/leaders do, too. It is propagated by the fact that many attorneys will scare unsuspecting inventors with the comment, "you don't have any protection until you have a patent." This is clearly misleading. As you will see, being scared into rushing to file for patents will almost always assure an inventor of having a worthless patent and becoming part of the 97% failure statistic.

Many invention promotion firms run slick ads on radio and TV and add to the problem. Although their ads appear to make inventors believe that their success and financial gain is eminent, by reading their literature you will find that their success rate is absolutely dismal being less than 1/100 of 1%. However, this is not surprising since I don't know of any invention promotion company that has a single successful inventor on their staff.

Last, many unknowing inventors begin their pursuit of patenting by trying to save the high cost of hiring patent attorneys and file the application themselves. It is referred to as filing "pro per". This typically results in a huge waste of time for the inventor. These patents generally have a very limited scope (protection) and are easy for skilled inventors or engineers to design around.

17. All of the following can be inferred except

(A) Many inventors want to save cost

(B) Inventors are not really bothered about the time wasted in filing "proper"

(C) One need not rush for a patent if one has an invention.

(D) Invention promotion companies do not place excessive importance on having an inventor as part of their staff

(E) Some inventors believe that getting a patent will help in increasing the commercial value of their inventions

18. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?

1. Bob is a generous person

2. An inventor promotion firm that runs an ad has to have a dismal success rate

3. Experts are doing nothing to ensure the success of successful inventors.

4. Having inventors on board would ensure success for invention promotion companies.

(A) 1 & 2 (B) 1 & 3 (C) 2 & 4 (D) 1 & 4 (E) only 1

19. Arrange the following titles from best to worst as regards the passage

1. Patents and profit

2. Patents and inventions

3. Unprofitable patents

4. Failure of inventor patents

(A) 3421 (B) 2431 (C) 3241 (D) 4231 (E) 4132

Directions for questions 20 to 22: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Long considered an intensely subjective and deeply personal experience, dreams are slowly opening out to research methodology and in the process spilling the secrets of consciousness, volition and the nature of imaginary worlds. At the absolute cutting edge of dream research today lies the study of an elusive and unusual type of dream called a `lucid dream'. Simply put, a lucid dream is a dream in which he knows, at the time of the dream, that one is dreaming and that one can then control the course of the dream. Although only a small percentage of people have lucid dreams, there are now methods available which can induce such dreams in people.

Keath Hearne of the University of Hull and Stephen LaBerge of Stanford University, California, realized that if a person (who was conscious that he or she was dreaming) could somehow communicate to the outside world, it would open a whole new process of dialogue between the conscious and the unconscious. Hearne exploited the fact that in dream sleep, the eyes move. He thought perhaps a lucid dreamer could signal by moving the eyes in a predetermined pattern and, in 1980, succeeded in making a volunteer move his eyes left and right eight times in succession. From there it was a simple step to use the movements in Morse Code to make whole sentences. One of the next steps envisaged is to link the Morse signals to a speech synthesizer for a real conversation to take place.

What can we expect to get out of all this? For one thing, there is a great debate going on at present about the nature of dreaming that could possibly be resolved. An older school still clings to the Freudian viewpoint of dreams being representations of unconscious wish-fulfilment symbolism while another newer one maintains they are nothing more than random electrochemical bursts which the brain then does its best to put into some sort of coherent scenario as visual imagery. If a person could talk about what he or she is seeing while it is happening, dream interpretation could finally take place with the dreamer participating in real time.

On the other hand, investigators could try to stimulate various areas of the brain through electrodes to see what, if any, effect it has on the content of dreams while getting simultaneous feedback from the dreamer. This could lend support to their theory. For both sides, though, research right now looks like a dream come true.

20. The author is unlikely to agree with any of the following except

(A) dream research is chiefly developing strategies for research into the eye movement.

(B) research shows that the dreamer can be made to simultaneously participate in the real world.

(C) visual imagery and its relation with Morse Code is indeed very complex.

(D) None of the above

(E) Visual imagery represents wish fulfilment.

21. The most important aspect of dream research is the way it has made

(A) its link of subconscious with the unconscious.

(B) its link of the conscious with the unconscious.

(C) its relationship of volition with the Morse Code

(D) its investigation complete.

(E) None of the above.

22. According to the passage, the Freudian concept of dreams

(A) has now been antiquated.

(B) relies heavily on the unfulfilled part of the unconscious.

(C) relies heavily on the wishful thinking of the subconscious.

(D) Both (A) and (B)

(E) is very stimulating

23. The phrase `abhorred thralldom' means

(A) denotes an object

(B) denotes a state of being

(C) alludes to a suggestive meaning

(D) refers to renunciation

(E) refers to none of the above

24. Which of the following choices is farthest from the meaning of meticulous as used in the sentence below?

He was *meticulous* in designing the atomic reactor.

(A) cautious (B) unscrupulous (C) seriatim (D) enumerated (E) careful

25. The phrase `carrying on about' is closest to the meaning of

(A) determination (B) choler (C) sanguine (D) saturnine (E) gregarious

26. A union of political and religious fervour is potent and dangerous when it moves away from the ballot box and the sanctuary out to the streets in the actions of unrestrained zealotry.

In the above passage `potent' refers to:

(A) suddenness of the fervour

(B) objectivity of the fervour

(C) strength of the fervour

(D) subjectivity of the fevour

(E) None of the above

Directions for questions 27 to 31: Read each of the short passages / statements given below and answer the question that follows it.

27. It is generally believed that raw or lightly cooked vegetables provide more vitamins for the body. A new study disproves this belief by claiming that carrots, broccoli and spinach contain carotenoids which are better absorbed when stewed and eaten.

Which of the following supports the suggestion to consume stewed vegetables?

(A) Vegetables contain more proteins and vitamins than do meat products.

(B) Certain vegetables are more tasty when eaten raw than cooked.

(C) Dairy products which are consumed after cooking do not lose nutritional properties.

(D) Pesticides used in vegetables become less harmful when boiled.

(E) These vegetables taste awful when eaten raw.

28. Artificial intelligence theorists believe that if we know precisely the brain's composition and architecture, we can build a replica made up of non-living material to arrive at consciousness.

"Why not analogous networks composed of materials that can simulate the processes in the brain?"

Which of the following can be inferred from the above?

(A) An individual is characterized by a combination of skills, memories and behaviours.

(B) Only a living system can give rise to consciousness.

(C) Life, evolution and consciousness are a series of sophisticated processes.

(D) Anything that can be reduced to its physical essence can be recreated.

(E) Knowledge of architecture can help build the monument.

29. Some literates can read and write.

Which of the following set of statements is the premise from which the above conclusion is drawn?

(A) Some literates can read; some literates can write.

(B) Some literates can write; all literates can read.

(C) Some who write are literates; some who read are literates.

(D) All literates can write; all literates cannot write.

(E) Not all literates can write; Not all literates can read.

30. Since a competing lower-priced newspaper, *The Indian Herald* was started five years ago, *The Evening Express's* circulation has declined by 10,000 readers. The best way to get more people to read. *The Evening Express* is to reduce its price below that of *The Indian Herald* at least until circulation increases to former levels.

Which of the following is the assumption from which the above conclusion is drawn?

(A) There are only two daily newspapers in the city.

(B) Price is the deciding factor for people in subscribing for a daily.

(C) There was no competitor for *The Evening Express* before *The Indian Herald* was introduced.

(D) *The Indian Herald* is the cheapest newspaper being circulated in the city.

(E) The competing lower priced newspaper is the cheapest newspaper being circulated.

31. Frank must be a football player as he is wearing a football jersey.

The conclusion above is valid only if it is true that

(A) football players often wear football jerseys.

(B) all football players wear football jerseys.

(C) football players are required to wear football jerseys.

(D) only football players wear football jerseys.

(E) most football players wear jersey.

Directions for questions 32 and 33: Mark the choice that can replace the underlined idiom in the sentence without changing its meaning.

32. The witness went into the dock and <u>got cold feet</u>.

(A) his feets became cold (B) developed rheumatism (C) was very nervous

(D) had hunger pangs (E) Went into shock

33. Why is the Mayor <u>dragging her heels</u>? Isn't it time that she take some action?

(A) acting so slowly (B) walking so fast (C) wearing high heels

(D) being crude (E) being boring

34. Four alternative summaries are given below the text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

If everyone can share insights and can create personal groups of friends and acquaintances and colleagues without having to rely on the chance encounter and the tyranny of geography, what is it going to mean to the gene pool? Instead of human relations based on location and language and country of origin, this new world order might be based on intellect, shared interests, and passion.

(A) People are now longer looking at friends and colleagues to socialize with and are taking more initiative with strangers

(B) If people socialize and marry on a wider scale and base it on new criteria, it'll affect the next generations

(C) If people socialize with those outside their social circle, they will be happier and meet those with whom they share interests

(D) Relationships based on shared interests are stronger than those based on language and location

(E) It will be possible for people to marry outside of their cultural domain.

Section - II (Analytical Reasoning & Decision Making)

Questions No. 35-38 are based on a set of conditions. In answering some of the question, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. Choose the response that most accurately and completely answers each question.

Eight children are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 such that exactly one number is written on the shirt of each child. The mentioned children ate eight fruits on a particular day such that each child ate exactly one fruit. The fruits eaten by any of the mentioned children were of three types - apple, orange and mango. At least one and at most three fruits of each type were eaten by the mentioned children. The consecutive time slots of the day in which these eight fruits were eaten are I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, in that order.

Additional information given:

(i) No two fruits of the same type were eaten in any two consecutive time slots.

(ii) No two consecutively numbered children ate either a mango or an apple.

(iii) Three consecutively numbered children ate an orange each.

(iv) The children numbered 1 and 7 ate an apple and a mango respectively.

35. Which of the following fruits did child numbered 8 eat?

(A) Apple (B) Orange (C) Mango

(D) Either (A) or (B) (E) Either (A) or (B) or (C)

36. If the time slots in which child numbered 3, 1 and 7 ate the fruit is IV, V and III respectively, then which of the following MUST be false?

(A) The time slot in which child numbered 2 ate the fruit is II.

(B) The time slot in which children numbered 4 and 5 ate the fruit is VI and VII respectively.

(C) The time slot in which children numbered 2 and 5 ate the fruit is VI and VIII respectively.

(D) The time slots in which children numbered 6 and 8 ate the fruit is VI and VII respectively.

(E) None of the above

37. If the time slots in which children numbered 5 and 3 ate the fruit is I and II respectively, then each of the following statements could be true, EXCEPT:

(A) The time slot in which child numbered 4 ate the fruit is III.

(B) The time slot in which children numbered 6 and 8 ate the fruit is III and IV respectively.

(C) The time slots in which children numbered 1 and 8 ate the fruit is V and VI respectively.

(D) Both (A) and (b)

(E) Both (b) and (c)

38. Which of the following sequences of fruits eaten by children numbered 2, 3, 5 and 8 (in that order) is not possible?

(A) Orange, Orange, Mango and Apple (B) Mango, Orange, Mango and Apple

(C) Orange, Orange, Apple and Apple (D) Both (A) and (C)

(E) Both (b) and (c)

Questions No. 39-43 are based on a set of conditions. In answering some of the question, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. Choose the response that most accurately and completely answers each question.

Six friends - Aabhas, Barun, Charu, Deepak, Farooq and Govinda - are one or the other of MD, Actor, B.M, Footballer, Consultant and Doctor (not in the same order) by profession and stay in one or the other of six cities - Faridabad, Chennai, Delhi, Gurgaon, Kolkata and Bombay (not in the same order). Also, each of six friends owns exactly one or the other of six different models of car - Corolla, Mercedes, Santro, Swift, Dicor and BMW (not in the same order). The colour of the cars owned by the six friends is one or the other of the six colours - Blue, White, Black, Yellow, Green and Red, not necessarily in the same order.

Additional information given:

(i) Aabhas stays in Faridabad and owns a Swift.

(ii) One of the friends has every attribute starting with the first alphabet of his name.

(iii) One of the friends has no attribute starting with the first alphabet of his name.

(iv) Except for the above two people every one has exactly one attribute starting with the first alphabet of their name and this attribute is different for all of them.

(v) Person having Black Corolla stays in Gurgaon.

(vi) Actor has Mercedes and he stays in Delhi.

(vii) Dicor is Yellow in colour and Santro is owned by the Doctor but is not Green in colour.

39. Which of the attributes belongs to Charu?

(A) Corolla (B) Chennai (C) Consultant

(D) Both (A) and (B) (E) Cannot be determined

40. Which profession is the person staying in Kolkata engaged in?

(A) Doctor (B) MD (C) Footballer

(D) Consultant (E) Cannot be determined

41. Who owns the Santro?

(A) Charu (B) Govinda (C) Farooq (D) Deepak (E) Cannot be determined

42. If the Consultant does not own a red car, then who owns the Red car?

(A) Aabhas (B) Doctor (C) MD (D) Deepak (E) Cannot be determined

43. If MD owns a White car, then the Consultant is

(A) Charu (B) Govinda (C) Aabhas (D) Deepak (E) Cannot be determined

44. A marching group of devotees going to Vaishnav Devi goes up the path in single line. Then one devotee sits down because of fatigue, and the rest of them continue on in two equal rows. One more sits and the rest continue in three equal rows, and so on, until one sits and the rest continue in equal rows of ten. Consider the smallest number of devotees that could have started this journey to Vaishnav Devi under the given condition. If the same number of devotees march to Amarnath, then find the number of devotees who will have to sit down at the start of the journey, so that the rest of them move in sixteen equal rows throughout the journey.

(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6 (E) 7

45. There are 100 books (numbered 1 to 100) placed on the bookshelf. Rohit starts picking up 2 books in one move and throws them away. He starts this process with the books, whose numbers sum is 195 and throws all the pairs of books with the same sum. Then in the subsequent move he throws the books having next highest available sum less than the previous sum and he continues to do so. He just leaves 18 books intact on the shelf. The sum of the number written on the books which he throws away in 35th move is :

(A) 49 (B) 53 (C) 59 (D) 63 (E) 67

Questions No. 46-50 are based on a set of conditions. In answering some of the question, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. Choose the response that most accurately and completely answers each question.

Seven professors - Jatin, Kamal, Lavya, Mahesh, Nipul, Pawan and Qureshi - teach vocational education courses at a state college. Each professor teaches during exactly one out of the three semesters - the fall semester, the spring semester and the winter semester.

Additional information given:

(i) Kamal teaches during the winter semester.

(ii) Lavya and Mahesh teach during the same semester.

(iii) Qureshi teaches during either the fall semester or the spring semester.

(iv) The number of professors who teach during the winter semester is twice of the number of professors who teach during the fall semester.

(v) Nipul and Qureshi teach during different semesters

(vi) Jatin and Pawan teach during different semesters.

46. Which of the following could be an accurate matching of the professors to the semesters during which they teach?

(A) (Mahesh: fall semester); (Pawan: spring semester); (Qureshi: fall semester).

(B) (Jatin: winter semester); (Lavya: winter semester); (Pawan: winter semester).

(C) (Lavya: fall semester); (Nipul: spring semester); (Pawan: winter semester).

(D) (Jatin: fall semester); (Mahesh: winter semesters); (Nipul: spring semester).

(E) (Kamal: spring semester); (Lavya: winter semester); (Pawan: winter semester).

47. Which one of the following cannot be true?

(A) Lavya teaches during the fall semester

(B) Mahesh teaches during the spring semester

(C) Mahesh teaches during the winter semester

(D) Nipul teaches during the spring semester

(E) Pawan teaches during the fall semester

Further additional information for questions 48 to 50: Exactly one professor teaches during the spring semester.

48. which one of the following must be true?

(A) Jatin teaches during the winter semester

(B) Lavya teaches during the fall semester

(C) Mahesh teaches during the winter semester

(D) Pawan teaches during the spring semester

(E) Qureshi teaches during the fall semester

49. If Jatin teaches during the spring semester, then during which semester does Nipul teach?

(A) Winter (B) Fall (C) Spring

(D) Either (A) or (B) (E) Either (B) or (C)

50. Each of the following contains a list of Professors who all can teach during the same semester except:

(A) Jatin, Kamal and Mahesh

(B) Jatin, Lavya and Mahesh

(C) Kamal, Lavya and Pawan

(D) Kamal, Pawan and Qureshi

(E) Lavya, Mahesh and Pawan

51. Seven Peaks had developed an innovative device for cauterizing blood vessels during electro surgery, and although the feedback from surgeons had been excellent, sales had been slow. A firm had invested $600,000 in Seven Peaks from its newly raised second fund of $100 million. The firm's current investment strategy focused on early-stage medical technology companies, and Seven Peaks was a typical investment for the firm, which liked to get in on promising ideas modestly and then follow with additional rounds of capital after technological and market milestones, had been met. Now Seven Peaks was looking for another $400,000 to develop a second product based on its proprietary technology, which enabled surgical instruments to do their work without sticking to tissue - a frustrating problem for most electro surgeons. The $600,000 was nearly gone; the firm had to decide whether to put more into the struggling company.

Which course of action should the firm take?

(A) Set a high hurdle for the new money they are being asked to put in and ask for a risk-management plan that might involve a dilution of the founder's stake.

(B) Consider the opportunity cost of not reinvesting in the company.

(C) Ask Seven Peaks to launch a new and improved version of its cauterization device before exploring the forceps idea.

(D) Advise Seven Peaks to create the marketing expertise that it obviously needs.

(E) Refuse to reinvest in a company that has earlier failed.

52. People at ABCM were thrilled when they got a new CEO with fresh, bold ideas - until she started to act on them. Madhuri was just approaching her three-month anniversary as the CEO of ABCM. It seemed as though her managers were giving her the nod on the surface, all the while building elaborate arguments for going more slowly than she knew

they needed to go. "Why," she wondered, "does everyone up here seem to be dragging their feet? My manufacturing head doesn't want to manufacture overseas," she mused, "and my design director protects his little, mediocre design firm. I've been trying since my first week to get the procurement people to look at consolidating vendors for core parts, but you'd think I'd asked them to cut off their hands. Everyone here is in the slow lane. They're all wedded to the ways things have always been done."

What should Madhuri do to make things work?

(A) She should hire some experienced outsiders and replace people who are causing trouble.

(B) Seek individuals from within her team who share her vision and promote them to replace people who are not productive.

(C) Bring in experienced outsiders, but she should pair them with members of the existing organization.

(D) She must start signalling her openness to hearing the concerns of people with divergent points of view, understand the existing process and then incorporate changes at a slower pace.

(E) Hire new managers and charge them with identifying any obstacles to change and with recommending new structures, initiatives, and reward systems.

Question Nos. 19-20:

DH partners has prided it on being a great place to work, but now talented employees are leaving and joining competition. Most of these were tight lipped during the exit interviews and the results did not reveal much. HR department conducted an employee satisfaction survey. Overall the result of the survey showed that people are quite satisfied with almost every aspect of employee experience but once Rajan, the CEO of DH partners, got into details he could find some nuances. There were few departments whose results diverged from the average. And, as always, the open-ended questions had yielded food for thought. There were no clear answers for why people are going away.

53. Choose and arrange the following possible steps that DH Partners can take in increasing order of their probable effectiveness

1. Rajan should conduct "listening tours " which will include visiting different departments and gathering direct feedback from supervisors and employees

2. Rajan can start a weekly blog discussing various issues and asking for opinions, which people can anonymously give.

3. The company should develop an open door policy so that employees know that they can talk to someone above their supervisors if they have a complaint.

4. Make leaders accountable for hiring and retaining talent.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4 (B) 2, 3, 1, 4 (C) 4, 3, 2, 1 (D) 4, 3, 1, 2 (E) 4, 1, 2, 3

54. Rajan found out that a talented employee, Subhda, is threatening to leave. Rajan offered an out of turn promotion and retained her.

Do you think that this decision was correct?

(A) Yes, because desperate times call for desperate measures

(B) Yes, the message that will go the employees is exceptions can be made from normal HR procedures for rising talents.

(C) No, because it is not fair, if there is a vacancy available, then others should also get a crack at it

(D) No, because it will look like an act of desperation.

(E) No, because it might send a wrong message and prompt other employees to do the same.

55. Jonathan has a new job. Just promoted from the accounting group at headquarters, he is now the controller for a regional sales unit of a consumer electronics company. He is excited about this step up and wants to build a good relationship with his new team. However, when the quarterly numbers come due, he realizes that the next quarter's sales are being reported early to boost bonus compensation. The group manager's silence suggests that this sort of thing has probably happened before. Having dealt with such distortion when he sat in corporate, Jonathan is fully aware of its potential to cause major damage. But this is his first time working with people who are creating the problem instead of those who are trying to fix it. This may seem like a mundane accounting matter. But the consequences—in terms of carrying costs, distorted forecasting, compromised ethical culture, and even legal ramifications—are very serious.

In such a situation, what should Jonathan do?

(A) He should first gain the trust of his team and then take up the matter with the group manager

(B) He should immediately take up the matter with the group manager and impress upon him the gravity of the situation

(C) He should approach the person senior to the group manager as the group manager has remained silent on the matter for a long time

(D) He should take up the issue with the company's accounting group and get the bonus payments stopped

(E) He should let the sales figures for this quarter be reported and then devise a mechanism precluding such distortion in future

56. Shalini Kwatra is the chief editor of a top news magazine. She is very dedicated towards her work and is a well recognized leader. Her staff considers her to be an excellent boss. She is an excellent and sympathetic listener and maintains an open-door policy. She is well respected by her staff because of her openness and helpful nature. However, of late she has recognized that her staff depends on her way too much. Even for little problems, that the staff members can solve themselves, they approach Shalini. This keeps Shalini occupied till late and leaves her with little time to plan her work and strategize accordingly.

What course of action should Shalini opt for?

(A) Learn to manage her time well and continue with an open-door policy

(B) Ask for suggestions to improve the coordination and interdependence among the staff members

(C) Appoint a second-in-command, from among the staff members, who acts as a medium between her and the staff members

(D) Curtail her open-door policy and focus on planning and strategizing

(E) Delegate the decision making power to her subordinates and promote a culture of taking self initiative

Read the following case and choose the best alternative (Question No. 57-58):

Rachel has just graduated with an M.A. in Advertising and taken a job at a major advertising agency in account services. In school, she studied buzz marketing, a relatively new communication technique with the objective of seeking out trendsetters in target communities and subtly pushing them to talk up the brand to their friends and acquaintances. In essence, these people were hired to generate favorable word of mouth. Rachel has been assigned to work as an assistant account executive for a major automobile client that is introducing a new sports car. The account team was recommending an interesting buzz marketing technique.

Rather than spending a lot of money on 30-second commercials, opinion leaders in key markets would be recruited and given one of the new sports cars to drive for six months. The responsibility of these individuals would be to talk the car up and to hand out literature and trinkets to anyone who expresses an interest in the car. However, the individuals would have to agree not to tell anyone that they had been given the car to drive and in essence had been hired by the company to create favorable word of mouth. Rachel felt uncomfortable about this aspect of the promotion that her account team was recommending. She had heard that the client loved the promotion. She also wondered what harm the promotion could cause.

57. Which of the following should be Rachel's recommendation to her account team?

(A) To convince the client to abandon the buzz marketing technique and focus on 30-second commercials

(B) To make the client aware of all the consequences vis-a-vis the campaign and let him/her take the final call.

(C) To change the pattern of the buzz marketing technique by not making it mandatory for the opinion leaders to conceal their relationship with the company

(D) To move ahead with the campaign as the client stands a lot to gain and practically nothing to lose

(E) To impress upon the client that the buzz marketing technique was fraught with the danger of the news regarding the relationship between the client and opinion leaders getting out in public.

58. What is the ethical dilemma faced by Rachel?

(A) Concealment of sensitive information from the client

(B) Camouflage of critical information from the customers

(C) How to retain a client while serving his/her best interests

(D) How best to serve the interests of her employer

(E) Both (A) & (B)

59. Dr. Scott Gabu, Chairman of the Emergency Department of the world-renowned, university-based Mercy Hospital, was deeply disturbed when he read the letter from the family of John Samson, a patient who had come to the emergency room one week earlier, that described an incident that occurred at the hospital in which Dr. Jason Diliper, the attending Chief Resident in charge of Mr. Samson, irresponsibly threatened Mr. Samson's health by leaving his bedside while Mr. Samson was having difficulty breathing. Diliper had been a rising star at the hospital, but lately a number of reports about his behavior had concerned Gabu.

What should Gabu do?

(A) Considering the dire nature of Diliper's conduct generate a show cause notice to him

(B) Set up an enquiry into Diliper's allegedly irresponsible behaviour

(C) Ascertain Diliper's end of the story and work out a solution accordingly

(D) Speak to Diliper in no uncertain terms that such behaviour is unacceptable

(E) Warn him as a situation like this does not warrant any suspension

Answer

Test 1 - CAT

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

Test 2 - CAT

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

Test 3 - CAT

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

Test 4 - CAT

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

Test 5 - SNAP

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

Test 6 - SNAP

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

Test 7 - IIFT

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

Test 8 - IIFT

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

Test 9 - XAT

1	D	2	E	3	D	4	B	5	A	6	A	7	C	8	E	9	B	10	D
11	D	12	E	13	B	14	A	15	C	16	B	17	D	18	A	19	E	20	B
21	C	22	D	23	B	24	B	25	B	26	D	27	D	28	D	29	C	30	B
31	D	32	A	33	C	34	C	35	C	36	D	37	A	38	C	39	B	40	A
41	B	42	D	43	C	44	E	45	E	46	B	47	E	48	C	49	C	50	A
51	D	52	B	53	D	54	C	55	D	56	E	57	A						

Test 10 - XAT

1	A	2	A	3	D	4	D	5	D	6	B	7	B	8	D	9	C	10	C
11	A	12	B	13	D	14	D	15	C	16	C	17	B	18	E	19	D	20	B
21	D	22	B	23	B	24	B	25	B	26	C	27	D	28	D	29	B	30	B
31	D	32	C	33	A	34	B	35	A	36	D	37	C	38	E	39	B	40	E
41	A	42	E	43	D	44	E	45	D	46	D	47	A	48	C	49	A	50	D
51	A	52	D	53	D	54	E	55	B	56	E	57	C	58	B	59	C		

Explanations

Test 1 - CAT

1. d Sting through is not the correct phrase. "Sting my eyes", is adequate. This makes option (d) correct. In option (a), sting means "To cause to suffer keenly in the mind or feelings", in option (b) "To pierce or wound painfully with or as if with a sharp-pointed structure or organ, as that of certain insects", and in option (c) it means "A keen stimulus or incitement; a goad or spur".

2. c The word rest in the first choice means "That or those remaining", in option (b) it means "To be or continue to be; remain" and in option (d) it means "To be located or be in a specified place". The sentence in option (c) is incorrect as "Let the issue rest here!" is correct. This usage indicates rest to mean "To be, become, or remain temporarily still, quiet, or inactive". This makes option (c) correct.

3. d The word in the first choice means "Causing, ending in, or approaching death; fatal", option (b) means "Relating to or occurring in a term or each term" and in option (c) it means "A station at the end of a transportation line or at a major junction on a transportation line". This makes option (d) correct.

4. c Only `ventured' fits in the first blank properly.

5. b Option (b) is correct. The paragraph describes the hand of God everywhere. Contrastingly, option (b) talks about those who are not able to feel his touch.

6. a Option (a) reiterates the atmosphere of gloom presented in the paragraph.

7. a The paragraph is a discussion of the image of nature, option (a) is a suitable extension of the same.

8. d Statement I is clearly ... are dependent on mathematics'. Statement II is also stated in the 3rd sentence - geometry, at least, was thought ... in which we live'. Statement III has been clearly disagreed with in the 4th sentence - `the world of reason, in a sense, controls the world of facts'. Thus, the answer is option (d).

9. a Refer to the fourth sentence in the passage `and in the application of its results to the ... are lost among approximations and working hypotheses'. Therefore, the answer should be option (a).

10. b Read the sentence - "A reciprocal liberty must be accorded ... facts cannot restrict reason". Hence, the reciprocal liberty must be accorded between reason and fact.

11. b Refer to line 6 of the passage. All the other statements can be inferred from the passage. Good parents do not `guide' such a development.

12. b The passage provides an overall understanding of Narcissism.

13. d Options (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect because they cannot be inferred from the passage. Option (d) can be inferred from the 6th line of the passage.

14. c Option (c) can be inferred from the 8th line of the passage.

15. c The passage refers to meaningful lyrics in the songs which are expected by teenage fans. Contemporary, relevant and modern are not mentioned in the passage.

16. a The passage does not talk about modernity in music instead it only refers to music in general.

So, option (a) is appropriate.

17. a The passage presents the point of view of the fans and not the artist. So, it does not discuss what is important for the artist.

18. c There is a DC link that emerges. BD is also a link as it comments on the seeming insignificance of taking away 100 jobs from China when compared to the number of unemployed people in the US. The sequence follows the point-counterpoint (albeit in not a very strong form) structure. BDCA conforms to this structure and E comes in the beginning introducing the company in question. Option (c) is the answer.

19. b CE is a mandatory pair as "can anybody say" in C links with "everybody knows" in E. Thus, options (b) and (d) are negated. BA is a mandatory pair as the example of Audrey Hepburn and Brad Pitt in B can be linked to "article with exercise" in A. Also, ED is a mandatory pair as D enumerates the benefits of exercises as mentioned in E. Thus, option (c) is the correct answer.

20. c The sentences in options (b), (d) and (a) form a sequence that talks about philosophical discussions about an individual's behavior in a puzzling or difficult situation. Option (b) begins the sequence by stating that we will not be able to arrive at a general consensus through philosophical explications of difficult situations. Option (d) gives a counter point by mentioning that trying to reflect philosophically is a first step towards understanding ourselves. The sentence in option (a) is an example of such a situation. Option (c) doesn't fit the sequence as it is a general statement regarding philosophical understanding. Hence, option (c) is correct.

For questions 21 to 23:

Let Arvind, Bhanu, Chirag, Dhara and Emily be represented as A, B, C, D and E respectively. There are 4 non-vegetarian items and only 2 non-vegetarians D & E, (it implies that both D, E have exactly two non-veg items (from statement (iv))

According to statement (i), the meals taken by C, D and E could be

a. Biscuit and burger

b. Rice and rotis (this has to go with C as only vegetarian combination)

c. Continental and chinese

d. Continental and chicken.

Toast and Fruits can go to A only (these should go to a vegetarian)and now dosa & upma combination has to go to B only. As E doesn't like chicken it should go to D, this implies that continental-chinese combination should go to E and biscuit-burger combination to D

Hence, the meal arrangement will be:

	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
A	Toast	Fruits	Pizza
B	Milk	Dosa	Upma
C	Salad	Rice	Rotis
D	Biscuit	Burger	Chicken
E	Eggs	Continental	Chinese

21. d 22. a 23. c

For questions 24 and 25:

Let Pinki, Qureshi, Ritika, Sarika and Tanmay be represented as P, Q, R, S and T respectively. From the information given in the question, we can get the following table:

P	Lucknow	Science
Q	Meerut	Hindi
R	Kanpur	Mathematics
S	Delhi	English
T	Chandigarh	Geography

24. b 25. a

26. d Let Anu, Bindu, Camily, Dia and Esha be represented as A, B, C, D and E respectively.

Using statement `A':

_ _ D B A
or
_ D B _ A
or
D B _ _ A

etc.

Clearly, this is not sufficient to find out which vendor is sitting in the middle.

Using statement `B':

Again multiple cases are possible.

Combining statement `A' and statement `B':

Exact position is known for only D and B-

DB _ _ _

For the remaining 3 positions it can not be concluded where exactly A, C and E will be.

Hence, the question cannot be answered even by using both the statements together.

For questions 27 to 29:

Let Aarti, Bina, Cara, Dia, Emily, Fiza and Gita be represented by A, B, C, D, E, F and G respectively.

First let us figure out exactly who works out in which slot.

As at least two friends are in each slot we can say that the number of friends for the three slots must be 2, 2 and 3 (not knowing
which slot has 3 friends). Now,

C works out in the afternoon slot (given).

D works out in the morning slot (given).

Only F and E, i.e. two friends work in the evening slot (given).

So, either morning slot or afternoon slot has 3 friends.

It is also given that A does not work out in the same slot as B or G. So, either B and G both are in the afternoon slot or A is in the afternoon slot.

However, statement 7 clearly states that B does not work in the same slot with C, who, it is already given, works in the afternoon slot. So, both B and G are in the morning slot and A is in the afternoon slot.

Hence,

Morning slot _ D, B and G

Afternoon slot _ C and A

Evening slot _ F and E

Now, let us figure out exactly which friend takes off on which day -

A's day off is Tuesday. (given)

D's day off is Sunday. (given)

B and G cannot have day off on Wednesday, as they are in the morning slot.

E's day off is not Wednesday. (given)

So, either C or F must be having a day off on Wednesday, but it is also given that C has his day off immediately before F. So if F's day off is Wednesday then C's day off must be Tuesday. This is not possible as it is already given that A's day off is Tuesday.

So, C's day off is Wednesday and F's day off is Thursday.

As B and G cannot have day off on Friday (as they are in the morning slot), we can say that the only friend who can have a day off on Friday is E.

As G did not had a day off before A we can say that his day off must be Saturday and B's day off must be Monday.

Table

DAY	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Friend	B	A	C	F	E	G	D
Slot	Mor	Aft	Aft	Evn	Evn	Mor	Mor

27. a 28. d 29. c

30. a As per the information given in the question, the following table can be drawn.

	Amar	Bhuvan	Chirag	Dhruv	Elan
A	×			×	×
B	×	×	×		
C			×	×	×
D				×	
E	×		×		×

Given that the code assigned to Amar is D.

This implies that code assigned to Elan is B and code assigned to Dhruv is E.

Also, the code assigned to Chirag is A.

Therefore, the code assigned to Bhuvan is C.

Test 2 - CAT

1. a In option (b), the meaning of the word is "To come upon, To discover", in sentence (c) it means "To damage or destroy, as by forceful contact" and in option (d) it means "To fall upon; shine on". This makes option (a) correct.

2. b In the first sentence, the word means "To instill with or as if with blows", in option (b) it is incorrectly used. In option (c) it means "To discuss or consider" and in option (d) it is used to mean "To get rid of; eliminate".

3. a The paragraph lists a series of things one would like to do and the next one to follow would be option (a).

4. d The paragraph describes blogs, option (d) goes on to describe the blogs further making option (d) correct.

5. b Option (b) makes a comment on Berkeley's theory which is propounded in the paragraph making it the correct answer.

6. b The sentence is on population explosion or growth.

7. a *An idea emerges* is a good expression. It speaks about a novelty.

8. d The complete theme is clearly mentioned in option (d). Option (a) is incorrect because it mentions `multiple stress' whereas the passage talks about multiple ways of dealing with stress. Option (b) and (c) are incomplete as they do not include `self'.

9. c Option (c) is incorrect because the passage clearly explains that the clusters were not associated with culture. All the other options are stated in the passage.

10. c The author has discussed various studies related to stress and the importance of self while dealing with stress. Nowhere has he given his opinion about these studies or delved into the hows and whys of the findings. Thus, option (a), analytical, can be ruled out. The author is not proceeding to any conclusion based on reason or logic, therefore discursive is incorrect; neither is he assessing the worth of any study or theory. He is just enumerating what the studies suggest. Thus, option (d) is also incorrect. Option (b), descriptive, is the correct choice.

11. d The sentences in options (c), (b) and (a) form a sequence with option (c) stating a variation of the paradox mentioned later in (b). Option (a) explains the difference between tragedy and accident. Option (d) is out of context. The pronoun `it' in the sentence finds no antecedent, neither is it logically consistent with the rest of the sentences. Thus, option (d) is the correct answer.

12. b Sentence B contains a punctuation error. The correct sentence should be "The students' needs ... social class". Here we are referring to the needs of all the students collectively therefore the apostrophe should be placed after students.

13. c Sentence (c) contains an error of parallelism. The sentence should be `The journalist thought that a good article should be a mix of sensitivity towards the issue, semblance of thought with shades of wit and appropriate use of language'.

14. b BA is a mandatory pair as the statistics about monthly spending given in B can be linked to the "figures covered food costs" in A. This negates options (c) and (d). DC is a mandatory pair as "the sums cover not only food but non-food essentials" can be linked to the statistics given for food and non-food items in C. This negates option (a). Thus, option (b) is correct.

15. a BAC is linked. "Kamran started staying with uncle Salim" in the opening sentence can be linked to "he went to Goa" in A which can be linked to "acquainted with the topography of Goa" in C . This negates options (b) and (d). ED is a mandatory pair as "Kamran was arrested and sent to jail" can be linked to "on his release" in D. This negates option (c). Option (a) is correct.

16. d The author starts the passage with this issue and mentions - "These days..... literary arts". These two reasons lead to the comparison and this makes option (d) correct.

17. c The author begins the second para with this comment and delves into it by saying "It is perhaps.....as it were. He sees it to be ironical because it is being compared to yet another discipline which is ambiguous. This makes option (c) correct.

18. b The author mentions towards the end of the second para. "Every time.....undecided". This makes option (b) correct.

19. a Kant is an example of the philosophers who dimmed the vision of metaphysical truth. Hence option (a) is correct. The other options can be inferred from the passage.

20. d It is given at the start of para 2 that Descartes and his followers dimmed the vision propounded by Aristotle. Hence option (d) is correct.

21. c Only, 2 and 3 can be concluded from the last para of the passage.

22. d From the last few lines option (d) can be clearly inferred. Option (b) cannot be inferred from the passage. Option (a) would be opposed to traditional philosophy. Option (c) again would be supported by Locke and Hume but not traditional philosophy.

For the questions 23 and 24:

Let Amandeep, Baldeep, Charanjit, and Daljit be represented as A, B, C and D respectively. Note that the sequence (in decreasing order of ages of siblings) can be ABCD, CABD, ACBD, ACDB, CADB and CDAB and in terms of gender M,F(male, female) : MMFF, MFMF, MFFM, FFMM, FMFM and FMMF.

These can be arranged as possibilities:

MMFF → ABCD, CABD, ACBD, ACDB, CADB

MFMF → ABCD, CABD, ACBD, CDAB

MFFM → ACDB, CADB, CDAB

FFMM → CDAB

FMFM → CADB, ACDB

FMMF → ABCD, CABD, ACBD

23. a Note that from all given options, only (a) satisfies it.

24. a Note that from all given options, only (a) satisfies it.

For questions 25 to 27:

Let Akansha, Baljit, Chaitanya, Dev, Eric, Fiza and Gurdeep be represented as A, B, C, D, E, F and G respectively.

From Additional Information I:

Two out of the three females were born on Sunday and Saturday.

From Additional Information (ii):

D is a male and is younger than F as well as G.

From Additional Information (iii):

A female was not born on Monday or Friday.

From Additional Information (iv):

F is a female and is younger to only one female A; hence A is born on Sunday.

From Additional Information (v):

C is born on Monday.

Therefore, using the Additional Information (iv) we can conclude that F is born on Tuesday and G is born on Wednesday.

25. c Out of the given options, Wednesday cannot be the day on which D was born.

26. b Since F is a female and is born on Tuesday and G is born on Wednesday, therefore G has to be a male as no two females were born on consecutive days of the week.

27. d Either Thursday or Friday can be the day on which B was born.

For questions 28 and 29:

Let Arvind, Boman, Chetan and Devanand be represented as A, B, C and D respectively. From the information given in the question, we can get the following table:

Teacher Name	Class	Teaching Subject
A	III	Science
B	I	English
C	II	Mathematics
D	IV	Computer

28. c A teaches the students of class III, B does not teach the students of classes II and IV. C does not teach the students of classes I and IV. So, C must teach the students of class II.

29. b B does not teach Mathematics or Science. So, he can teach English or Computer but B does not teach the students of class IV as Computer is taught to the students of class IV and above. Therefore B does not teach Computer. Hence, B teaches English.

30. b Using the information given in the question the following can be concluded:

1. Age (Merissa), Age (Ryan) > Age (Sandy)

2. Age (Julie) > Age (Samar)

3. Age (Samar) > Age (Merissa) > Age (Nicole)

Therefore, Age (Julie) > Age (Samar) > Age (Merissa) > Age (Sandy), Age (Nicole)

Using Statement A:

Age (Samar) + Age (Ryan) < Age (Nicole) + Age (Merissa)

Since Age (Samar) > Age (Merissa), therefore Age (Nicole) > Age (Ryan).

So it can now be concluded that Julie is the oldest of all the siblings.

So, statement A alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Using Statement B:

Age (Julie) + Age (Merissa) < Age (Ryan) + Age (Nicole)

Since Age (Merissa) > Age (Nicole), therefore Age (Ryan) > Age (Julie).

Hence Ryan is the oldest of all the siblings.

So, statement B alone is also sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, option (b) is the correct choice.

Test 3 - CAT

1. c In the first case, the meaning of wave is "To signal (a person) to move in a specified direction", in option (b) it means "A moving curve or succession of curves in or on a surface" in option (d) it means "A surge or rush, as of sensation". Option (c) is a wrong usage.

2. d In option (a), the meaning is "To cause to move in a smooth, discrete manner", in option (b) it means "To commit a mistake", in option (c) it means "to say inadvertently" but in option (d) it is used incorrectly.

3. d Option (d) is correct. The paragraph opens with the description of eco-egalitarian spirituality. Option (d) sums up the passage and the other options take the thought process forward.

4. d The paragraph discusses the classification of species. Option (d) takes the idea forward and addresses the inquisitive minds who require more inputs on the same.

5. d While describing the process of magma generation and consolidation the paragraph goes on to discuss formation of rocks. Option (d) takes this idea forward and makes it the best answer choice.

6. d B is the opening sentence as it introduces the topic of diabetes. BA is a mandatory pair as the question asked in B is answered in A. This negates options (b) and (a). "Now a team in Europe" in C is linked with the "in fact" of E which goes on to elaborate that the risk of developing diabetes is cut by 30%. This negates option (c).

7. a CE is a mandatory pair. The 'social issues' mentioned in C is described in E. Also, the 'comfort zone' of E is explained in D. A answers the question raised in D and thus has to follow it. B comes later as it states that both the political parties understand the no-brainer mentioned in DA. Thus, option (a) is the correct choice.

8. d None of the options can be definitely inferred from the passage.

9. c Option (c) can be clearly gauged from the last para where Soviet union showed ability to build socialism.

10. d The passage is about leninism and the conditions for revolution. (a) is flawed. (b) again leaves out Leninism. The passage is not talking about the flaws of Leninism but is about Leninism and a bit about the Post-Lenin scenario.

11. d `Nonpareil' means beyond comparison. `Exponent' means somebody who is a proactive follower. `Paladin' is a synonym for challenger but `flush' in the second blank loses to `rich' of option (d). `Impecunious' means poor. Option (d) is correct.

12. b Fairy tales are shaped by the conscious mind, tackling human problems and providing ideal solutions. This gives them the universal appeal. Hence, option (b) is correct. Options (a), (c) and (d) are not fully correct.

13. c Option (c) is the correct answer, Eliade is referred in paragraph 2 as a "modern thinker".

14. d The author is consciously supportive of fairy tales, hence, option (d) is correct. Options (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect.

15. d The answer is given verbatim in paragraph 1. Option (d) is the answer.

16. d Refer to the lines in the first paragraph where the author says "While they continue to be honoured, such statements help to set puzzles and to *limit acceptable solutions."* Hence option (d) is correct.

17.c Option (a) is incorrect -"surprisingly staunch commitments" is not the author's view. Option (b) is incorrect. The author states that commitments to rules and theories are at a higher level than those to instrumentation— but does not say one is more important than the other. Option (c) sums up the author's views on "multitude commitments". Option (d) is incorrect- the author states that the changing attitude to the role of fire in chemistry was responsible for development of the subject.

18. a The author says that scientists have a multitude of commitments to preferred forms of instrumentation and "to the ways in which accepted instruments may legitimately be employed". Helmholtz faced resistance from physiologists as he suggested something new. He cites the example of Helmholtz and chemical chromatography to "illustrate the endurance of instrumental commitments".

19. b Statement 3 should have the article `a' before `specific measure' and also before `certain product'. In statement 5, it should be sheep instead of sheeps in all the cases.

20. d Statement 2 should have `for' instead of a comma before `a non-specialist' and statement 4 should have `to describe' instead of describing.

21. b The sentence in option (b) is out of context as the other three fit perfectly in a sequence given by (a), (d) and (c). Option (a) talks about the scenario on the eve of the war. Option (d) carries the idea forward by giving a contrasting opinion
(and yet...these elements of conflict subsided). Option (c) states what followed after these elements stated in (a) and (d) subsided (underlying mood of united purpose gripped the nation). Option (b) talks about some chancellor issuing stern warnings about the condition of British society; this doesn't relate to any of the other three statements. Thus, option (b) is correct.

For questions 22 and 23: There can be nine possibilities of distribution.

	A	B	C	D
1	6	7	8	15
2	6	7	9	14
3	6	7	10	13
4	6	7	11	12
5	6	8	9	13
6	6	8	10	12
7	6	9	10	11
8	7	8	9	12
9	7	8	10	11

22. c If Vikas and Saral are speaking the truth then we are left with possibility number `3' and `7'. So the number of people in group D can be 13.

23. d From the table it can be concluded that one of the possibilities 3, 6 or 7 would follow.

Tarun is definitely not lying.

Vikas might be lying (possibility 6).

Saral is definitely not lying.

Himanshu might be lying (possibility 3).

For questions 24 and 25:

According to their ages, we get

Ellis < Bharat, Chandar < Anand, Anand < Ellis and Anand < Devnath.

Hence, on combining all these statements together,

we get (in terms of age)

Chandar < Anand < Ellis < Bharat and Anand < Devnath.

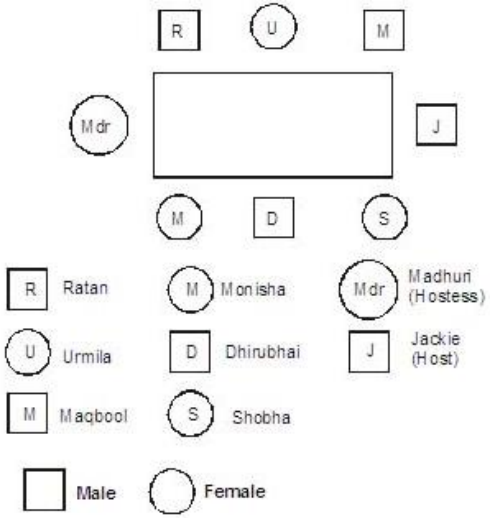
Similarly, we get (in terms of height)

Bharat < Chandar, Devnath < Chandar, Ellis < Chandar and Devnath < Anand. Also, Chandar > Anand

24. c

25. d We don't know the relationship between Bharat and Devnath.

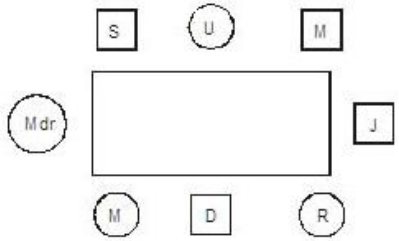
For questions 26 to 28: The correct seating arrangement can be depicted as shown in the diagram given below.



26. c Jackie is the host and also sitting on Shobha's right. Hence, (c) is the correct answer.

27. d Shobha is sitting next to Jakie and Dhirubhai. So, she is the only person who is not seated next to a person of the same sex.

28. a If Ratan would have exchanged seat with a person four places to his left, which is Shobha, the following arrangement would exist.



Statement I is hence true, since no man is sitting between two women and no woman is sitting between two men. However, statements II and III are not true. Hence, the answer is (a).

29. d Veeru must be playing Table Tennis since Dhiru is playing Squash and Veeru is not playing Badminton. Also Sherry must be playing Table Tennis with Veeru since Veeru is not playing with Larry and Jerry is not playing Table Tennis. With the same facts, we can easily say that Neeru must be playing Badminton. Here either Larry or Jerry could play with Dhiru or Neeru in any order. Hence, option (d) is the correct choice.

30. d Considering each option to check whether if it satisfies the conditions given in the question. For the number 36, Gaurav and Vineet are correct in the choices that they have guessed.

Test 4 - CAT

1. a The answer to this question essentially boils down to a choice between options (a) and (d). Option (b) can be eliminated as it is vague in its wording. It could be interpreted as

meaning that immorality in works of art should be overlooked. Option (c) is incorrect as the author states that **works of art** should not be judged on the basis of the artist's life. The artist himself or herself may be. Option (d) is correct according to the passage. Refer to *"Would it be right to suddenly stop **praising** the works.."* and *"By rewarding these people for the things they have created.."*. The author's purpose throughout the passage is to justify rewarding controversial artists.

2. d The answer can be inferred from the lines *"I think people are generally good at doing this"* in the beginning of the third paragraph. The author has cited these artists not to highlight their flaws but to establish the fact that people admired these artists despite their questionable behaviour. Option (b) can also be considered but it is too general. Option (d) incorporates the specific aspect that the author wants to highlight with these examples viz. the fact that all of them were popular.

3. c Option (c) cannot be inferred as the passage merely states that Michael Jackson was involved in a child molestation case. We do not know if he was convicted. Option (a) can be inferred from the last lines of the first paragraph. Option (b) can be inferred from the second paragraph and option (b) is supported by the last paragraph of the passage.

4. b Option (a) cannot be inferred as science can be used to weaken only one aspect of the Paleyite argument. The other aspect is moral. Option (b) can be inferred from the lines, *"Arguments about this second sort of "creationism"..."* in the fourth paragraph. Option (c) cannot be inferred from the passage, the author discusses various issues and ideas related to Creationism but he/she does not criticise creationism as a whole. Option (c) is a little extreme. Option (d) is incorrect as it states the opposite of what the New Atheists believe. They believe the essence of reasoning is science.

5. d The author is descriptive throughout the passage and has explained a lot of ideas. We cannot deduce whether he supports Creationism or is against it.

6. d In the fourth paragraph, the author states that there are two parts of the Paleyite argument - scientific and moral. The "Devil's Chaplain" thus weakens the moral part of the argument as it concludes that the world could not have been created by a benevolent God.

7. d The passage contains the author's opinion of Alex Rosenberg's views on Naturalism. However, in every paragraph the author points out inconsistencies, flaws or ambiguities in Rosenberg's ideas.

8. a The answer can be inferred from the lines *"It isn't even clear how natural science could manage without historical knowledge, as R.G. Collingwood long ago pointed out, since knowledge of the results of past experiments and observations is itself historical."*

9. c Option (a) can be inferred from the second paragraph. Refer to the lines *"But if he means all questions, why should we be confident that physics will do better than history at getting right what happened at Gettysburg?"* Option (b) is also clearly stated in the passage. Refer to these lines in paragraph 3 *"According to Professor Rosenberg, naturalism treats literary criticism as fun, but not as knowledge."* Option (d) can be found in the second paragraph. *"In just the way noted in my post, Professor Rosenberg's defense of naturalism trades on ambiguities."* Option (c) is incorrect as it is not mentioned in the passage. Although Rosenberg's assertions *"the test of knowledge that scientific findings attain" as "experimental/observational methods,"* may seem to support this, the author contradicts Rosenberg's ideas.

10. a The passage is talking about an often repeated cycle in which astronomers always start a search for the unknown when they see the known behaving erratically. The author says that it mostly turns out to be a useless exercise. Option (a) completes this by saying, " so when....". The word `so' is very important. It gives us a reason why the colleagues just listen politely and then go back to work. Options (b), (c), and (d) are only repetitions of the facts given in the paragraph.

11. b Option (c) and (d) are giving additional information about Els and Humphrey, therefore they are not the correct options. Option (a) is telling us about the time since when Els had been raising the Hippo. It is option (b) that completes the para as it

continues from Els treatment of the hippo " as a son". Option (b) continues in Els words about the relationship between the two.

12. c The paragraph describes the looks and feel of Nokia's lumia 800. The tone is one of approval of the design. Only option (c) carries this forward and completes it.

13. a AB is a mandatory pair with A also being the opening sentence. The `*vicious cycle'* of A is carried on in B. BE is also a mandatory pair. The `*and that'* of E has its antecedent in B. EC is a mandatory pair. The `*this is exactly what...'* of C comes from sentence E. D is the closing sentence. Italy was introduced in C and D further explains the specific problem in Italy. This makes option (a) the best option.

14. b BA is a mandatory pair. What the doctors were able to do for the first time is hailed by experts in A. E carries on with the expert speak making BAE a mandatory trio. Now, with sentence C comes the specifics, telling us where, and on whom, the trials took place. D is the closing sentence. This makes option (b) the best option.

15. a The word `eschewal' (abstinence, avoidance) in option (b) in incorrect in the second blank as it doesn't go with `support' after the blank. The word `lampooned' (ridiculed ,mocked) in option (c) is inappropriate for the first blank as we are talking about the situation here. The word `formal' in option (d) again, doesn't fit in the first blank contextually. The only appropriate option is (a).

16. a Option (a) clearly fits in the sentence and tells the user that when we are in difficult state, only then we see things clearly and start praying to God. In option (b) accord gives opposite meaning to the sentence. In option (c), imperceptible makes the meaning of the sentence ambiguous.

17. d The correct sentence in '4' should have 'The Guardian'. There should be an article before 'words' in sentence 1. The correct statement should be "you'll meet the words'. Statement 5 should be 'appears literally countless'.

18. c Statement 1 should have the article 'the' before 'great-age'. In statement 2, the correct spelling should be 'Christendom'.

19. d The correct statement should be 'The House has been added to from time to time'.

20. c The correct statement should be 'Her washing machine was acting up again'.

21. a There is a very clear (b), (c) and (d) link. Option (b) mentions how WTO has aroused unprecedented fury and passion.
Options (c) and (d) give examples outlining this fury and passion in a chronological order. Option (a) doesn't fit in with other sentences and thus is the correct answer.

For questions 22 and 23:

Let Anuj, Banu, Caran, Dhiraj, Ehsan, Firoz, Gautam, and Hari be represented as A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H respectively.

It is given that A is always selected in the committee.

Possible committees are as follows:

(i) A, B, D, E and F

(ii) A, B, D, E and G

(iii) A, C, D, E and F

(iv) A, C, D, E and G

(v) A, C, D, F and H

(vi) A, C, D, G and H

22. d In every committee, D will always be selected.

23. c There will be 6 ways in which the committee can be selected.

24. c Out of the given codes, only one (35047) has the sum of first four digits as 12. Hence this clue would identify the right code.

25. b

	A	B	C
1	6	3	8
2	2	7	1
3	4	9	5

26. d One of the possible cases could be, if P_1 wins all the matches in the tournament.

27. b Note that both P_1 and Q_1 played at least one match and exactly one of (P_i, Q_i), where, i = 2, 3, ... 8, played a match.

Given that five different players from Group P played matches in the tournament.

∴ 1 + (7 - 4) i.e. 4 different players from Group Q played matches in the tournament.

28. c Given that Q_3, Q_5 and P_7 played matches in the tournament, this means P_3 , P_5 and Q_7 did not play any match. Two cases are possible in which Q_4 could have won a match.

Case I:
Match I - P_1 and Q_1 - P_1 won
Match II - P_1 and Q_2 - P_1 won
Match III - P_1 and Q_3 - P_1 won
Match IV - P_1 and Q_4 - Q_4 won

Case II:
Match I - P_1 and Q_1 - Q_1 won
Match II - P_2 and Q_1 - P_2 won
Match III - P_2 and Q_3 - P_2 won
Match IV - P_2 and Q_4 - Q_4 won

For questions 29 and 30:

The following two cases are possible for distribution of cars among the two parking floors:

F1	F2
Black	Red
Silver	Yellow
Green	Brown
	Pink

F1	F2
Brown	Red
Pink	Yellow
Green	Black
	Silver

29. d

30. c

Test 5 - SNAP

1. c `black sheep'- is a disgrace to a family or community. To happen out of the blue is to happen suddenly. To be yellow bellied means to be cowardly. to be in the red means to be in debt.

2. d It is a crime to *steal* from others (rob others — not rob from others)

He *stole* a watch from the store.

The *stolen* necklace was found in a garbage bin.

They *robbed* the bank in broad daylight.

3. a `Beauty is only skin deep' means a person who is beautiful need not be really a good person and a person who is ugly
need not be bad— just like a book's cover doesn't tell much about whether a book is good or not.

4. a In 1 - `but me' stands for except me. It is a preposition.

in 2 - the sentence is "the food is cheap but it is delicious". It is a conjunction-joining two main clauses.

In 3, `but' stands for `only' and is an adverb.

In 4, but is a noun, meaning no objections.

5. b Brown study refers to a period of deep absorption or thoughtfulness; reverie. Option (b) is the correct answer.

6. a If you are up in arms about something, you are very angry (The population was up in arms over the demolition of the old theatre).

7. a If you scrape the bottom of the barrel, you use the worst or the least satisfactory ideas, things or people because you have no choice (When they started to recruit, they had to scrape the bottom of the barrel because the best people had already found jobs elsewhere).

8. a Palate means the sense of taste, often in reference to a refined or informed sense of taste. Palette is a thin board upon which an artist mixes paints and which is held when the artist is painting and pallet is a mattress or small, temporary bed. Only in option (a) all these words are perfectly placed, making option (a) correct.

9. c By reading "who predict the future by inventing it", vision which is an act or power of anticipating the future would be the most appropriate choice.

10. b Sciophobia is fear of shadows. Fear of school is Scolionophobia, fear of stars is Siderophobia and fear of symmetry is Symmetrophobia.

11. d Intelligible which means capable of being understood; comprehensible would be the correct antonym of Inscrutable which means not easily understood; mysterious. Abstruse is the synonym of inscrutable; infallible refers to someone who is trustworthy and anodyne is a medicine that relieves or allays pain.

12. d The plural of analysis is analyses.

13. a Rearranged logically the sentence reads

(A) In 1990,

(B) on the eve of a global boom in finance and information technology

(C) a little creative destruction could have set japan

(D) on a new and more sustainable path.

Hence, 1 will be placed in the position of C.

14. c The plural of Graffito is Graffiti.

15. d `Returned' means to pay back or give back, so the use of "back" is redundant here.

16. c The present perfect continuous tense of the verb is used to describe actions that started in the past and are relevant at the time of speaking.

17. c The correct sentence is *"Is* your mother or Father coming to fetch you or do I have to drive you *myself"*.

18. a Some who habitually doubts people and beliefs is called a Sceptic.

19. d The correct spelling is harass.

20. d (3) is incorrect. It should be "each of the men *was* given 3 sacks of rice."

21. d The correct expression is "take two spoonfuls of medicine".

22. c Refer to the line, "his teachings were given to the world close on the heels of the sophistic doctrines." This means that Socrates' teachings came after the Sophistic doctrines. Thus, option (a) is negated. Socrates, as mentioned in the passage, stayed aloof from agnosticism and thus did not think that the hope for knowledge of truth was pointless. Option (b), thus, cannot be inferred. Option (c) can be inferred; refer to the line, "Socrates went with the Sophists so far as the consciousness of littleness of man's knowledge was concerned." Option (d) can be negated outright, Sophists never thought that knowledge of truth had no value. They only thought it was pointless to hope for it

because
of the littleness of the man's knowledge.

23. c Refer to the line, "the other way was to...he demanded further that the inquiry should be thoroughgoing and complete." Option (c) is correct, Socrates agreed with the Sophists as to the necessity of subjecting the institutions of society to inquiry but only demanded that this enquiry be more thorough and complete.

24. b Refer to the line, "They thought that it was vain to hope for 'knowledge of the truth' for neither truth nor any absolute moral law existed." Thus, it can be concluded that the Sophists thought that there was no truth and thus despaired of understanding the element principle of the Universe. Option (b) is the correct choice.

25. a 'Nihilism' is the rejection of all religious and moral principles, often in the belief that life is meaningless. Option (a) is the correct choice.

26. a Extant means *existing*. (a) is the correct answer- as extinct means *no longer existing*.

27. a 4-2 is a mandatory pair.

28. c Punctilious means showing great attention to detail or correct behavior. Scrupulous is a synonym of the same, meaning diligent or extremely attentive to details. Conscientious means wishing to do one's work or duty well or thoroughly. Inconsistent is the odd one out, it means not staying the same throughout or having self-contradictory elements. Option (c) is the correct answer.

29. c In indirect speech with questions the verb is placed after the subject not before the verb (as it is in normal questions)

30. c `punctilious', `scrupulous' and `consistent' mean meticulous.

31. d A `dreamboat' is a very attractive man.

A `dreamland' is a pleasant but unreal situation.

Dreamlike means as if existing in a dream.

32. c The writer is obviously referring to the common language used by Indian authors—i.e English

33. d Refer to the lines `have merely solidified westerners' rosy'.

34. c `Testament' here means strong evidence or proof of a fact.

35. a The correct expression is "cope with something" not cope *up* with or to something.

36. a Capricious which refers to someone who is subject to, led by, or indicative of caprice or whim; erratic would be the correct answer. Munificent refers to someone who is very generous; acrid is something which is sharp or biting to the taste or smell and veritable is being truly or very much so (a veritable triumph).

37. b Nosedive is a plunge of an aircraft with the forward part pointing downward and divebomb means to attack with or as if with a dive bomber.

38. c Sere which is characterized by being dried, winkled, or withered would be the most suitable option.

39. b The young one of a camel is called a calf. Hence, (b)

40. b Not a hair out of place is an idiom which refers to someone whose appearance is perfect. Hence, (b)

Test 6 - SNAP

1. b A should have `as much justice' instead of `that much justice'. C should have `justice be unattainable' instead of `justice being unattainable'. D should have `as' before `we need'.

2. c A should have `of giving' instead of `in giving'. B should have `of regulating' instead of `to regulate'. D should have `yet they were' instead of `they were yet'.

3. b A should have a comma after `no doubt'. C should have `some of' instead of `some to'. D should have `the crime' instead of `a crime'.

4. a B should have `to confess' instead of `to confessing'. C should have `and persecution' instead of `and being persecuted'. D should have `to confess' instead of `in confessing'.

5. b Correct spelling is `Lackadaisical'.

6. d Correct spelling is `Fricassee'.

7. a To `decollate' someone means to behead. `Decapitate' comes closest to the given word.

8. c `Commination' means a formal denunciation. So option (c) is the best choice.

9. c `Atrabilious' means gloomy. `Gaiety' is an antonym of this word.

10. b `Calumniating' means to slander. `Venerate' is an antonym of this word.

11. b `have'-With expletive constructions, which often begin with "here" or "there", the subject comes after the verb.

12. a `go'-`Thanks" is a plural noun, and the verb will therefore be plural.

13. b `are'-The verb should be plural, because the subject of the verb, `scores', is plural.

14. d A gladiator is someone who practices his craft in an arena. Similarly, a lawyer practices his craft in a courtroom.

15. c Recalcitrance is a trait in a human being that leads one to defy. Similarly, curiosity is something that leads one to know.

16. a While being sagacious is considered to be a positive trait in a person, cunning is the negative aspect of the same trait. Similarly, being confident is considered to be a good thing, while being arrogant is a negative extension of confidence.

17. c To be woebegone is to be extremely downcast. Similarly, something sodden is very wet, so it is, by definition, extremely moist.

18. d Refer to the last part of the first paragraph. It states that 'some federal and local agencies' have setup these percentages. The passage does not mention private agencies anywhere.

19. c Option (c) is not mentioned anywhere in the passage. All the other statements are risks mentioned in the passage.

20. b Option (a) only mentions the point of view of the minority whereas the passage is giving an overall picture of these businesses in the United States. Option (c) refers to `controlling of businesses' which is not mentioned in the passage. The passage is referring to the risks faced by minority - owned businesses which are in operation. Option (d) refers to the state of minorities in USA which is not mentioned in the passage. So, only option (b) clearly states the purpose of the passage.

21. a The author mentions Blacks and Hispanics. Americans are not considered a minority group in their own country. All the other statements are mentioned in the passage.

22. a The author is referring to a certain geographical location. Option (b) is incorrect because there is no historical reference made in the passage. Option (c) would have been a close choice if it was 'socially relevant'. The passage is not biased towards anyone, so option (d) is also incorrect. Option (a) is the correct answer.

23. c Comma is used between two adjectives when one could have used and between them (I have important, classified documents.).

24. d Period (He asked where his suitcase was.)

25. b Single Quotation marks (He said, "Daneal said, `Do not treat me that way.'")

26. c Apostrophes (Mr. Jones's golf clubs, Texas's weather)

27. a The correct idiom is "Face like a bulldog chewing a wasp" which means that someone is very unattractive because they have a screwed-up ugly expression on their face.

28. d The correct idiom is "Nailing jelly to a wall" is used to refer to a task which is extremely difficult to do, if not impossible (keeping track of his movements is like nailing jelly to the wall.)

29. b This expression refers to a vulnerable area or weak spot in an otherwise strong situation that could cause one's downfall or failure (He's extremely intelligent, but his inability to speak in public is his Achilles' heel).

30. d If you paint yourself into a corner, you get yourself

into a bad situation that it is difficult or impossible to get out of (Andy painted himself into a corner by signing a contract with a friend who turned out to be incompetent).

31. d Hatband is a band around the crown of a hat just above the brim. Hatcheck is of, noting, or engaged in the checking of hats and hatbox is a box for holding and storing hat.

32. a Lighttight and lightproof are synonyms and refers to something which is impenetrable by light. Lightship is a ship anchored in a specific location and displaying or flashing a very bright light for the guidance of ships, as in avoiding dangerous areas.

33. c The correct expression is "about it."

34. b The correct expression is as common as muck which means an impolite way of describing someone who is from a low social class

35. a The correct expression is as proud as a peacock which refers to someone who is excessively proud.

36. b Derision, mockery and ridicule are synonyms. Hence, tout which means to solicit business, employment, votes, or the like, importunately is the right choice.

37. c The correct choice is "pantaloons" which has "pants."

38. d In sentence (8) before is a preposition. Here it means in front of; ahead of; in advance of. In sentence (7) before is an adverb and means in time preceding; previously. In (6) before is a conjunction combining two independent statements. In (5) before is an adjective. Hence, (d)

39. b From the given options only stark which means harsh, grim, or desolate and formidable which means causing fear, apprehension fits in the first blank. Among these two "reminder" would be the appropriate choice for the second blank.

40. c The key to solve this question is the second blank. We cab easily eliminate options (a) and (d) as "opportunities that quietly present themselves" indicates that the opportunities are hidden and thus can't be available or prevalent. Hence, we are left with options (b) and (c). Uncanny refers to something which is mysterious and unforeseeable means something that you can not see beforehand. Among them unforeseeable would fit well in the second blank. Refer to the line "opportunities that quietly..... our journey." Hence (c)

Oxymoron means a rhetorical figure in which incongruous or contradictory terms are combined, as in a deafening silence and a mournful optimist.

Test 7 - IIFT

1. A The author mentions statement A in the first line of the sixth paragraph. In the second and third last paragraphs, Bevitt provides his own point of view and says that Salvagers are known to scavenge buildings without legal permission. So, statements B, C and D are incorrect according to the passage.

2. D Statement A is mentioned by the author in the sixth paragraph. So, it is a correct statement. B is a correct statement because the author mentions in the ninth paragraph

that demand for these pieces is higher in urban areas because people dwell in apartments where structural alterations are usually impossible. C mentions Catlin's views which are discussed in the seventh paragraph. Catlin stresses that urbanites are on the look out for individuality and character in architectural pieces. So, C is correct as they cannot be thus satisfied with mass products. It follows from the passage that Blum believes `people want to preserve architectural history.' Hence, (D) is incorrect.

3. A In the fourth last paragraph Wong mentions the importance of research. This makes A correct. Statement B is distorted.
C is incorrect because it is not mentioned in the passage. In the eighteenth paragraph Bevitt refutes if designers are aware of the history, tradition, effort and context implicit in the item. It does not mention timelines. So, statement D is also incorrect.

4. C The correct option is (C).

5. D According to the passage, Dworkin "begins by wondering whether people are not "entitled to the most accurate trials possible, hang the cost." At first, he complains that those who would respond by calling for "striking the right balance" between the interests of the accused on the one hand and those of the community in limiting expensive trials on the other at best merely restate the problem." However, he goes on to claim that balancing is acceptable as long as it is guided by a deeper monist vision establishing principles of fair play. So option (A) and option (B) are rejected. Dworkin accepts "balancing" as long as there is "fair play."

6. D The statement in option (D) is incorrect. The author weighs Dworkin's views and also claims that there exists a conception of practical reason that can do away with "the monist architectonics." There are several instances in the passage where the author strongly differs with Dworkin-"Surely, this is a distinction which only an academic could love. For the knowledge that the injustice one is suffering is not due to any unfairness in the system cannot really be expected to provide much comfort. That Dworkin appears to believe otherwise is ironic..."

7. D The statement in (A) is negated by "Dworkin denies that there can be any general theory of the existence and content of law; he denies that local theories of particular legal systems can identify law without recourse to its merits." The statement in (B) is not justified by the passage. The author talks about various ideologies. The author clearly states, "assuming that the conversation has broken down and we have all had to turn to our respective political ideologies for guidance, we should be negotiating with each other in good faith." So he allows for the possibility that political ideologies have a place in justice. The correct answer option is (D).

8. B Option (B) follows from the passage-"Yet there exists a conception of practical reason, one which... is able to take the needs of the victim into account, hence all of the incommensurable particulars of his or her sufferings and situation." (A) is incorrect since the author states that a process "that affirms conversation rather than proportion" is possible. Option (C) and option (D) cannot be inferred from the passage.

9. B Option (B) follows directly from the passage-"A theory of law is for Dworkin a theory of how cases ought to be decided and it begins...with an abstract ideal regulating the conditions under which governments may use coercive force over their subjects." The rest of the options are directly contradicted by the passage.

10. A Statement B is mentioned in the first line of fifth paragraph "The truly..... sales." Statement D is mentioned in the first line of four paragraph. "To many, Grass's..... he's now offering." Statement C mentioned is the third line of the opening paragraph. And statement A is not mentioned as a criticism of Gunter Grass in the passage. Hence, option A is correct.

11. B The first line of the opening paragraph says "for more than 40 years..... of the Nazi year." This explains that Gunter Grass advocates atonement in the sentence.

12. B Statements II and III follow from the passage. Statement I cannot be concluded. The book has been described as an indictment of Germany's record in the Hitler era. This does not necessarily imply that it describes in detail the atrocities committed. Statement IV is incorrect. The passage states that by 1944, the Waffen SS did not limit itself to recruiting

only from ideological diehards. It cannot be concluded that no wartime atrocities were being committed by it then.

13. D (D) is best in line with the meaning of the first paragraph. The research can show that even the confirmed status of Balkan as a periphery can be ambiguous.

14. A Choice (A) is the only inference which is true from the passage - "the pathos of the cultural boundary". The other choices are not true. We cannot say that the criticism is inadequate. The passage nowhere says that cultural identities can be determined accurately. Also `envy' is not explicit.

15. A Refer to the passage where the author has said that the `axiological dimension.....is all but naive and innocent' which means that it is not naive and innocent. Statements B, C and D are true according to the passage. Hence, option A is correct.

16. D *Incontrovertible* means not open to question or dispute; indisputable. *Patois* means the special jargon of a group. *Irreducible* means something that can't be reduced. It is unrelated to *incontrovertible*. *Fillip* means something that adds stimulation or enjoyment. It is unrelated to *patois*.

17. C *Aleatory* means depending on the throw of a die or on chance; random. *Cusp* means a pointed end.

18. B *Hermetic* and *airtight* are synonyms. From the given options, only *opprobrium* and *infamy* are synonymous. *Proscribe* means to prohibit or denounce. *Proselytize* means to convert (a person) from one belief, doctrine, cause, or faith to another. *Stolid* and *expressive* are antonyms. *Inchoate* means to be in an early stage of development; imperfectly formed or developed. *Nettle* means to irritate or vex.

19. C *Nonplus* means a state of perplexity, confusion, or bewilderment while *to fathom* means to comprehend. So these are antonyms. Similarly *privation* and *opulence* are antonyms. A *litote* is a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite. *Feint* is a deceptive action calculated to divert attention from one's real purpose. *Bravura* is a display of daring or a brilliant performance. *Enterprise* and *initiative* are synonymous.

20. D *Palliative* and *extenuating* are synonyms. They both mean *partially excusing or justifying.Ligneous* means having the texture or appearance of wood. So, *ligneous* and *wooden* are synonyms.

21. B *Ersatz* means an imitation or a substitute usually an inferior one. So *ersatz* and *substitute* are synonyms. *Sedulous* means being persevering and constant in effort or application; assiduous. So *persistent* and *sedulous* are synonymous. *Billow* means to swell while *adjure* means to appeal to or entreat earnestly. *Callow* means immature while *macerate* means to make soft by soaking or steeping in a liquid. *Disparage* means to belittle while *downside* means a disadvantageous aspect of a situation.

22. B The correct spellings are *disinter* and *manoeuvre*.

23. B The correct spellings are *arrogate* and *peremptory*.

24. C In option (A) `*says*' is incorrect. It should be replaced by `*said*.' In option (B), the correct expression should be `*in the wake of*.' In option (D), *engages* need to be replaced by *engaged*.

25. B In option (B), `no two ways about' is idiomatic and correct. The correct expression in (A) should be came out/up smelling like a rose (to end something positively or as a winner). The correct expression in option (C) is `setting the stage.' Option (D) is incorrect; `how he works together as a group' needs to be changed to `how they work together as a group.'

26. C *Elusive* fits in with *slippery* in the context of the sentence. *Wield* means to use (a instrument, etc.) The sentence talks about people who manipulate figures and use statistics to make poverty an elusive concept.

27. C Only negative global sentiment fits into the sentence. Moreover, the knee-jerk reaction to a negative global sentiment/impact is likely to be negative as well. This is

further borne out by `the markets will soon bounce back.'

28. B The sentence states that a *commitment* should not be made right away. This means that the *studies* were, in some way, inconclusive. Therefore there is a need for further *investigation*.

29. D The sentence makes it clear that rigid policies have caused inflation in the past and are likely to cause a recession now. *Brink* and *obduracy* (stubbornness/rigidity) fit into the blanks.

30. C The sentence makes it clear that the backlash against green subsidies is no surprise. So it cannot be *confounding*. The second blank needs a word that brings out the fact that the backlash against green subsidies is as much of an overreaction as the movement that created them in the first place. `Instated' is the obvious choice.

31. A If investors are bound to under-invest in alternative energy, the economic rate of return must be considerably *less* than the social rate of return. *Accrue* is the only word that fits the first blank.

32. C III serves as a general introduction to the industry situation. I follows by describing the specifics of the situation. Business and consumer confidence slumping globally is a consequence of the situation described in III and I. IV concludes the paragraph. IV continues to talk about the global slump in business and consumer confidence mentioned in II.

33. C II-I makes a general statement. Companies cannot engage their audience as competitors. So II can only be followed by I. IV-III builds on this. Most newspaper companies have started viewing digital offerings not as competitors, but as opportunities.

34. C IV is the opener which talks about a fact which is happening; II follows it making a statement on what could be the reason for buying less music. I discusses `mass-niche change' and III is a specific example of that.

35. D IV is the obvious opener; a general statement talking about the roots of the modern political systems. I talks about the "city-states", III & II take it further. Note that IV, I and III are linked by `city states'.

36. B III is the opener which talks broadly of `the mechanistic vision of mathematics', IV takes the mechanistic vision further with I & II. The mandatory pair is IV, I-IV talking of falsehood and I talking of truth.

37. D IV is the opener which opens the topic of `Breeders'. IV forms a mandatory pair with III, II-I is also a pair as II talks about genetic engineering becoming accessible and I is the result of that happening.

38. B "Work" agrees with the verb plural subject - other three theories; was determined agrees with its subject the methodology. "determined by" is the correct phrasal usage.

39. C The Past Perfect Tense for "expected" should be used and "business would improve" is the correct phrasal usage.

40. D The adjective double cannot modify the verb produces; only an adverb twice can modify a verb and `as many as' is used for a countable quantity.

Test 8 - IIFT

1. D Option (A) is incorrect as the contribution of Taylor's ideas to the manufacturing economy is only a part of the passage. Option (B) can also be eliminated as the author is not concerned with telling us how our time logic developed over time. Rather she/he just describes the reason why it came into existence. Additionally, the author's primary concern is not to examine industrial development. Option (C) is incorrect. The author believes that efficiency can no longer be the ultimate temporal value, but this is not his primary concern. She/he talks about the need for a change in our time-logic. Option (D) is correct.

2. C Option (A) can be found in the fourth paragraph. Refer to *"over the last century our modern time-logic has led to the over consumption of finite planetary resources"* Option (B) can be inferred from the third paragraph. *Refer to"* While the possibility of efficiency gains seemingly never end, production exists in a real world with real limits." Option (D) is supported by the last paragraph." ... *acceleration of life under modern time has stressed our personal ecosystems of family, friends and community"*. Option (C) is incorrect.

3. C Statements I and II do not follow from the passage. According to the author our present time-logic does not take into account the limits of resources in the real world. Also, the author clearly states that in spite of all their promise, digital technologies have only amplified the relentless logic of Taylorism.

4. D The author traces the shift from a prewar racialised concept of humanness to a postwar cultural view of humanness and finally the contemporary naturalistic theories of humanness (the Darwinian Man). She/he says that it is helpful to conceptualize these "paradigm shifts" through a nature-nurture prism. Options (A) and (B) talk in isolation of prewar and postwar concepts of humanness while (C) rephrases the UNESCO man concept.

5. A Option (A) follows directly from the passage. The UNESCO man was a cultural being and countered the prewar racialised concept of humanness.

6. B The author stresses the ability of humans to transcend both nature and nurture. So only option (B) is correct.

7. A The author identifies a shortcoming in the naturenurture concept-that it has not come to terms with the fact that humans can transcend both nature and nurture. She/he identifies this common conceptual problem with all the approaches mentioned. According to her/him, these approaches have not accounted for humans as subject rather than objects subjected to nature and/or nurture. Hence, option (A) can be inferred from the passage

8. C The entire passage, starting from the Satyam scam and moving on the GTB fiasco revolves around one point - the
extent to which the auditor should be held accountable. The passage also discusses the point of fixing responsibility on the individual auditor versus the audit firm. The author also presents his opinions on the extent of accountability that is due to an audit firm and its individual partners. Option (C) is the answer. Option (A) can be ruled out because the passage does not discuss whether the auditors were in connivance over the scams mentioned. Option (B) also can be ruled out because the passage is not only concerned about audit fiascos - it is about accountability in auditing. Option (D) and does not communicate the central idea of the passage.

9. B The first line of the second paragraph establishes the author's opinion that audit firms cannot escape criticism. Statement II is thus established. Statement I cannot be inferred as the author gives only one example (of Lovelock and Lewis being barred for three years). Statement III is against the opinion of the author. Statement IV has not been explicitly stated by the author - even though he mentions that there should not be a distinction between the partner and the firm. The information in the rest of the passage indicates that both the auditor and the firm should be held responsible and not only one.

10. C Statement III is incorrect according to the given passage. It is clearly stated, "auditors, like independent directors, undertake a huge risk because they are dependent on good faith disclosure."

11. C The correct sequence is given in option (C).

12. C Only statement II identifies a flaw in the author's argument. It clearly shows that the responsibility of a worker in the production process is entirely proscribed by the instructions provided by the management. In the auditing firm on the other hand, individual auditors carry a lot of responsibility when auditing a firm and are not entirely controlled by the firm. So the analogy the author uses is faulty.

13.A Statement (I) follows directly from "By making service affordable to the masses, Bharti can lure millions more subscribers, gaining economies of scale, and entice them to rely on cell phones instead of PCs for Internet access...If high-tech and credit-card companies aren't following these trends, they will get hit." Statement (II) cannot be inferred from the passage though Prahalad recommends learning from business models that have worked well in the developing countries. Statement (III) directly opposes this and is hence incorrect. Statement (IV) does not follow from the passage.

14. B From Mundie's statements it can be inferred that he is skeptical about the effectiveness of bottom of the pyramid efforts in helping the bottom line-"... even if you can execute a plan to sell to the poor, it's not clear you can make money," Mundie says. "Many companies in many industries have struggled to make a go of it..."

15. C The passage talks about how the managers "returned several hours later with ideas for radical restructuring involving up to 50,000 layoffs" during the brainstorming session conducted by Prahalad. The passage goes on to state, "Then-CEO Jan Timmer soon launched a restructuring program with Prahalad supervising a series of meetings with 100 managers from each business unit." The number of actual layoffs is not mentioned in the passage.

16. C The word *unfortunately* at the beginning of the sentence makes it clear that growth in manufacturing has not been up to expectations. Therefore only *slowdown* fits into the first blank. Only *repercussions* can fit into the second blank. (a *repercussion* is an often indirect effect, influence, or result that is produced by an event or action.) *impacts* could have been a possible choice for the second blank, but *soft-pedaling* (which means to play something down) does not fit into the first blank.

17. D The skeptics of renewable energy are unlikely to see it as an *innovation* at least from a commercial angle. From the sentence it is also clear that they don't consider renewable energy to be a mainstream solution that brings commercial success. Only *agenda* and *viable* fit into the blanks.

18. C The sentence makes it clear that there are high stakes involved in oil and gas exploration. Also, the mention of *attacks* makes it clear that what is being talked about here is the *extent* to which some countries and companies are willing to go. This doesn't make sense in a situation where the oil and gas exploration is not difficult, not competitive.

19. C The correct expression is *to cash in on* which means to capitalize on an opportunity. It's clear from the sentence that *withno work* available, the loans on the trucks have remained *unpaid*.

20. A *ring-fence* means to assign (money, a grant, fund, etc.) to one particular purpose, so as to restrict its use. The idiom *cap in hand* means *with an attitude of respect, hoping to get something one wants.*

21. D The sentence states that demand for business jets fell in 2009 and that companies' spending had a role to play in this. So companies must have *clamped* down on spending. The reason for this can only be purchases made more *difficult* by the *tighter credit*. .

22. C The main theme here is free movement for EU citizens. This would mean the abolishing of internal border controls within the EU. The *gradual move towards*

abolishing can only refer to the *internal border controls* in III. But this *gradual move* is explained in II which precedes I. IV concludes the sentence.

23. D IV can only follow II. *afford* is linked with *to import* in III. I is the conclusion.

24. B IV cannot be the leading phrase because the comma after *world* makes it clear that IV-II must follow III-I.

25. D The clue here is *through*. The SMEs will have access to the things through a *common grid*. So (D) follows.

26. D III is the leading phrase. IV cannot follow III. Only I can follow III. *performance of* is linked with *these executives* in IV. II follows I by providing an example of *matters* mentioned in I.

27. B The only possible starting phrase is IV followed by II which presents a situation. I and III follow II by talking about what the results of such a situation would be.

28. D *Implicate* means to show to be also involved, usually in an incriminating manner. *(e.g. evidence that implicates others in the plot)* It is unrelated to *aggravate*. *Paternoster* can mean a prayer, or a fixed recital of words used as a prayer or magical charm. It is unrelated to *aloof*.

29. C *Arrogate* means to take or claim for oneself without right; appropriate. R*emonstrance* on the other hand means a protest or reproof, especially a petition presented in protest against something. So it is unrelated to *arrogate*.

Endemic means natural to or characteristic of a specific people or place; native , while *mendacious* means lying or untruthful.

30. B The correct spellings are *querulous* and *prepossessing*.

31. C The correct spellings are *omission* and *occasionally*.

32. C Just as *nostrum* is a purported remedy that lacks *proof*, a *farce* is marked by a lack of *gravitas* or seriousness.

33. D Just as formal *recapitulation* is a feature of *peroration*, so also an *abstract* involves a summarization of the essential points of a text.

34. A The correct idiomatic expression is *shied away* which means to avoid someone or something.

35. C The phrase *it is time* when combined with I/he/she/it cannot be followed by *were*. The correct sentence should read "It is time I was going."

Test 9 - XAT

1. D The argument compares the tautness in a finishing line to the stress of city life; it then concludes that the mind can snap just as the finishing line can. So we are looking for an answer-choice that compares two things and draws a conclusion based on their similarity. Notice that we are looking for an argument that used similar reasoning, but not necessarily similar concepts. In fact, an answer choice that mentions either tautness or stress will probably be a same-language trap. (D) offers a strong analogy and a conclusion with the same scope found in the original: "the engine blows, the person dies", "the line snaps, the mind snaps." This is the best answer. (A) uses the same-language trap - notice "too taught". But the analogy between a taut bow and self-gratification is weak, if existent. (B) offers a good analogy but no conclusion. (C) offers both a good analogy and conclusion; however, the conclusion, "leads to lethargy" Understates the scope of what the analogy implies. (E) offers both a good analogy and conclusion; however, the conclusion, "his performance starts slacking" Understates the scope of what the analogy implies.

2. E The passage discusses the philosophy of skepticism in great detail. The passage gives one a clear understanding of
what skepticism is all about. The essence of the passage is not the manifestations of skepticism or any debate on skepticism.

3. D From the lines, "Where skepticism does not have this epistemological focus, then it tends to be of an ontological form in that it is directed at beliefs about the existence of some supposedly problematic entity, such as the self or God." it can be inferred that ghosts and demons can be best studied under the purview of ontological variety of skepticism. Out of (C) and (D), (D) is better suited as ontological varieties of skepticism tend to be concerned with the existence of particular sorts of entities, they are usually (though not always) of this local form.

4. B (A) is incorrect as it is a generalization which is beyond the scope of the statement. (C) is incorrect as the statement nowhere suggests that one must never trust a man who has a multifaceted personality. (D) is incorrect as it can't be inferred that all the descriptions given by historians and men of parts are inaccurate. (E) is incorrect as it suggests that sophisticated and cultured men `only' partly report the truth. (B) is correct as it says that inaccurate reporting is limited not just to historians but even men of parts are guilty of it.

5. A (I) is incorrect as the argument does not assume that Kant was an authority on logic. His views on Aristotle's work are no doubt noteworthy but that does not make Kant an authority on Logic. (III) is incorrect as the argument does not assume anything as regards the time that is taken to develop something from the start. (II) is an assumption behind the argument that Aristotle's work is great as it was able to command immense respect for many centuries.

6. A (B) falls outside the purview of discussion, as the argument nowhere suggests that scientists are bothered more about global warming than coral reefs. The word `too' makes it a suspect. `Gain on the global warming front' is unsubstantiated. Moreover, `loss of coral reefs' is only a possibility. Therefore, (C) is not correct. In (D) it appears, the loss of coral reefs is due to global warming. But, actually, the potential loss is due to mixing of carbon dioxide in the seawater, which has nothing to do with global warming. (E) is incorrect as global warming is not the reason for the loss of coral reef. (A) is the correct answer for the following reason: soaking up of about 48% of man made carbon dioxide emissions delays global warming; which means less than 48% of total carbon dioxide emissions in the atmosphere can delay global warming. So, obviously man made carbon dioxide is a key factor of global warning.

7. C The reasoning in the passage is: We have a report that says that there is a 20% increase in cultivable land in the past 5 years. Falguni thinks that the report cannot be true. So, the figures in the report cannot be accurate. Why Falguni thinks that the report is not true? No logical reason has been provided to substantiate that. In (C), Satish, a specialist, also does not specify why Amol's claim cannot be true. It suffers from the same erroneous logic. Only (E) comes close, however Dr. Animesh gives a logical reason that human beings can't run in such trying conditions for even half that long because they are physiologically incapable of doing so.

8. E Both (B) and (C) are correct as `Elections' and `Constitution' are central to `Democracy' and `law' respectively.

9. B The recognition of Victor's achievement has swelled his haul of Guinness records. But this has an inherent problem. Now anyone who wishes to equal or surpass the feat of Victor will have to make twelve or more records. This takes away the level playing field for other record holders. (A) is incorrect as a feat can also be a record. (C) is incorrect as the Guinness Record Committee has recognized this very fact that Victor holds eleven record and the twelfth record is the recognition of this fact. (D) is not related to the main argument of the question.

10. D The news reporter has rejected the assessment of the political analyst. But he/she has not offered any reasoning other than the results of the opinion poll. The results of the opinion polls cannot be a valid check of the veracity of any claim. Hence, (D) is the correct answer. (A) and (B) are incorrect as they are beyond the scope of information offered in the question statement. (C) is incorrect as `far more informed' does not mean that the assessment is correct as well. (E) offers an incorrect justification.

11. D Ms. Amrita is of the opinion that reality shows negatively affect the moral values of the society. However, Ms. Bhanu believes, "the decline in our moral values is due to many other forces acting on society's moral fabric." Hence, (D) is the point on which both of

them disagree. (A), (B), (C) and (E) are incorrect as Ms. Amrita does not refer to any of these points. So, we cannot deduce whether Ms. Amrita disagrees or agrees on these points.

12. E As regards the treatment of Alzheimer's disease scientists assume that starting early can give better results. This is the assumption based on which scientists are focusing their attention on intervening at earlier stages in Alzheimer's course. (B) is incorrect as the argument only states that the trial of the vaccine was a failure; it does not assume that treatment is better than vaccine. (A) and (C) are incorrect as the importance and severity of consequences of Alzheimer's disease is not the core of the argument. (D) is incorrect as the argument does not assume that scientists are focusing on the initial stages to detect and understand the causes of the disease.

13. B Empiricists claim that sense experience is the ultimate source of all our concepts and knowledge. Hence any knowledge/
information/awareness derived is unacceptable to them. This makes (A) and (D) incorrect. (C) is incorrect as empiricists do not approve of existence of any prior knowledge or inherent awareness. (B) is correct as an empiricist believes that only sense experience is the source of all knowledge. He/she holds that no knowledge can be derived from reason, logic and deduction.

14. A Except (A) all other options are have been discussed or can be inferred from the passage. The lines in the last paragraph `There is no limit to the number of possible archetypes: they are as varied as human experience itself.' only strike a comparison between the variety of archetypes and the variety of human experience. The passage is silent on the source of the diversity in archetypes.

15. C (C) can be inferred from the lines, `he formulated the concept of the collective unconscious, whose contents become conscious when called forth by appropriate experiences in one's life.' (A) has not been discussed or suggested anywhere in the passage. (B) is incorrect as the passage suggests that archetypes manifest themselves because of the interaction between the collective unconscious and experiences in one's life. (D) is incorrect as the associations corresponding to an archetype differ from person to person. (E) is a generalization which falls beyond the scope of the passage.

16. B (B) is the correct answer as the passage explains the theory of Archetypes based on Carl Jung's work and ideas. The passage also throws some light on the importance and application of the theory. (A) is incorrect as it only deals with the importance of the theory of archetypes. (C) and (D) do not reflect the primary concern of the passage. (E) only deals with the association between archetypes and the unconscious.

17. D Palate is the roof of the mouth in vertebrate animals, separating the mouth from the passages of the nose. Palette is a flat piece of wood, plastic, etc., used by artists as a surface on which to mix their paints. Pallet is a narrow hard bed or straw-filled mattress. Pallette is one of the rounded armor plates at the armpits of a suit of armor

18. A A Parson means a priest. Altar is an elevated place in a church from where a priest preaches. Indict is to hold someone blameworthy and indite is to write. Obviously the last two blanks will be filled by indicted and indited in the same order. The second blank must be filled by altar (not alter). Therefore, the correct sequence of words is "parson, altar, indicted, indited".

19. E The correct word is `Skillful'. `Prestidigitation' and `sleight of hand' mean the skill in feats requiring quick and clever movements of the hands, esp. for entertainment or deception, as jugglery, coin magic, etc.

20. B `Inopportune' means inappropriate, inconvenient, untimely or unseasonable. `Inauspicious', which means ill-boding, ominous, does not suit the context. `Unpropitious', which means inauspicious and unfavourable, is also unsuitable. `Insolent', which means rude and disrespectful, cannot be used in the given context.

21. C Enthrall means to enslave. The relation is that of synonyms. Sanctum means a sacred place, which is not synonymous with space. Affluent means wealthy which are synonymous to each other. Success : seeker and Verse : poet are also not synonymous to each other.

22. D In the above passage, Tagore argues that reality or truth is dependent on our consciousness, and Einstein takes up the opposite stand that reality or truth exists independent of humanity. This opinion of his comes to the foreground when he says "I cannot prove, but I believe in the Pythagorean argument ...." He also seems to make a distinction between truth and beauty. (C) is not the answer as it corresponds with Einstein's views on beauty. (B) is closer to Tagore's argument than to Einstein's.

23. B (A) is not the answer as each side clearly understands the other's opinion and the points put forward by both sides are relevant to each other. (B) is the best answer as at one point Einstein agrees to Tagore's conception of a human-dependent beauty though he remains steadfast on the opinion that reality or truth exists independent of humanity. Read the lines "so what you mean to say .... I agree with this conception of beauty ...." (C) cannot be the answer as Einstein is not completely convinced with Tagore's ideas (Read the last paragraph). (D) is wrong because Einstein accepts a part of, if not the whole of, Tagore's argument. Moreover, there are no indications of Einstein's appreciation of Tagore's style or nature of argument. (E) can also be eliminated because of the word "antagonistic", which is too strong a term to be used here.

24. B This can be arrived at from the line, "I cannot prove my conception is right, but that is my religion." This statement implies that Einstein believes in his views, despite not being able to corroborate it. He uses the word "religion" to describe this nature of his belief.

25. B Cupidity is `greed'. Serendipity - `by chance', `moiety' - half, `fainéant' - idle and `celerity' - swiftness cannot fit in logically. `Ecumenical', used in the statement, means `universal'.

26. D (A) is wrong because it is not social existence of men but the social production of their existence. (B) is wrong on the same grounds because it is not the urge to produce but social existence of their production. (C) is neither stated nor inferred. On the contrary, it says that such a conflict should explain the `consciousness". (E) is wrong because of `free will'.

27. D (A) is wrong because it is outside the context of the passage. (B) is wrong because the passage talks about the era of social revolution and not organized revolution. (C) is wrong because there is no reference to `unite' to fight is out. (D) is correct because this change acts as fetters to the development of productive forces. (E) is against what is given in the passage

28. D In order weaken the argument one needs to prove that the huge outflow of skilled labour will not increase the cost of skilled labour. (D) states that changes in the economies of Uttam and Sarvottam have eliminated the need of skilled labour. So, even if there is less supply it will not translate into more demand. (A) is incorrect as even if many will return to their parent state but this may or may not fill the gap. (B) and (E) are out of scope of information given in the argument. (C) does not address the issue at hand as the government is still planning. However, we cannot infer that this plan is implemented or not.

29. C The argument considers only two options (Either the nobles of this country appear wealthy...or they appear poor) without allowing for the possibility of any third case. Hence, (C) is the correct option.

30. B Argument mentions - " when any one unit of A is compared to that of B." This means that each unit of A produces less that any unit of B. Hence, (B) is the correct option.

31. D The situation stated is paradoxical as the usage of insecticides has increased and crop loss from insects has also increased. So, one of the reasons for this is that insects are now more immune to insecticides. This is clearly highlighted in (D). It states that insects are getting more immune to the insecticide and food is available to these insects through out the year. (C) is incorrect as it focuses on disease and not the insects. (A) and (B) answer only one part of the paradox. They do not deal with both the parts of the paradox simultaneously (i.e. increase in the consumption of pesticides and loss of crop due to insects).

32. A The author is mentioning a trend in the future that will create problems for Cisco which is a company with high-priced products whereas the most attractive segment in the future wants low prices. This makes choice (A) correct. Choice (B) is wrong in reading the potential of the segment keeping in mind the present context and choice (C) is wrong because it does not assume any change in Cisco's pricing.

33. C Paragraphs three and four help arrive at an answer to this question. The main problem is the inability to access famine-struck areas. The passage also states funding gaps as another reason. However, logically, the main blow to a humanitarian response would not be funding gaps but the inability to access affected areas and the inability to provide assistance. Option (C) is the answer. Option (D) would be a reason but not the main reason. Option (a) is not a reason but a result/symptom. Option (B) has been hinted at but there is not enough evidence to lead to it being considered as the main reason for the inadequacy of the humanitarian response. Option (E) is not supported by anything mentioned in the passage.

34. C The last line of the passage suggests that Somalis can work together on peace and help alleviate the plight of those suffering from famine. Augustine's statement in the question can be taken as an optimistic one but also one that is pragmatic and realistic. Option (C) is the answer. Option (A) is incorrect as there is enough information in the passage to suggest that good can come out of the famine. Option (B) is also incorrect as it states idealism in a negative manner suggesting that Augustine is impractical in his assessment of the situation. Option (D) suggests the author is being objective, however, the use of phrases like "rare opportunity" and "better future for all" suggest optimism and hence this option can be eliminated. Option (E) is too extreme.

35. C The best action would be one that tackles the main problem in addressing the famine. This is (2). The next best action would be the one that continues to lay emphasis/strengthen the response to the famine. (1) comes in next. (4) is the next best option as it looks at a possible long-term measure that can be taken to avoid famine. (3) is the last course as it is a long-term measure that supports one of the main measures that can be taken to avoid famine. Option (C) is the answer.

36. D A reading of the entire passage helps reach the answer. (1) is essential in deciding adequacy of aid because it is necessary to know the current requirement. However, only (1) would be short-sighted as the future projections of the number that will suffer from famine will help better plan out the aid response. (2) is thus also essential. (3) is also essential in the plan for an adequate response as the projected duration of the famine will help place things in better perspective. (4) would not be a consideration under adequate aid response. The answer is option (D).

37. A The passage contains information on why the certain sections of the BPO industry view Nevatia's experiment with interest. The last paragraph also discusses why the idea of rural BPOs seems farfetched. Option (D) is a counterargument to the argument in the passage stating that rural BPOs are considered uneconomical, however this alone cannot be a guarantee that the business will do well. Option (A) is correct as some of the problems listed are beyond the industry's control and the possible solution to these is unlikely to come in near future. Option (B) is incorrect because it mentions finding people who will take on responsibilities; however this alone cannot be a guarantee that the business will do well. Option (C) is incorrect as a decision to discontinue with a business can't be made only because challenges are foreseen. Option (E) goes beyond the scope of the passage - there is no mention of idealistic thinking in the passage.

38. C The third paragraph of the passage discusses the fact that companies in the BPO industry are caught in a pincer. There are lower profit margins and higher costs. The next paragraph discusses why BPOs in the rural sector may not work. (1) and (2) are considered as an answer as they will bring down costs and hence directly impact the profit margin. (3) is ruled out as it does not help alleviate the main problem (shrinking profit margins). (4) is also ruled out though it may impact costs because these are benefits that cannot be inferred as being offered by Lason to its employees. Option (c) is the answer.

39. B Three years hence the main concern would be the profit margin - with customers demanding that the price charged to them be reduced by 50 per cent and salaries doubling. Hence an effort to reduce cost or increase profit would be the correct course.

Option (B) is the answer. Option (A) would be defeatist. There is also no guarantee that the next industry will not pose similar or greater challenges. Option (C) is also incorrect as there is not enough information to suggest that most companies are making losses and do not have hope of recovering from the challenges they face. Option (D) is almost like taking no action at all - tackling a business challenge cannot be done on hope alone. Option (E) is incorrect as it is an unethical work practice where the organization burdens its own employees.

40. A The last line of the passage presents the important criterion for clients/customers of BPO companies. Logically (2) should be the most important as satisfaction of a query would be the primary concern of the client - quality of service. (4) should come in next as availability/reliability of the BPO would come in as the next consideration. The infrastructure facilities at the company would be the next important consideration for clients. The least important consideration would be (1) as staying ahead of its competitors would be one of the least important issues for a client. Option (A) is the answer.

41. B The subject is India's leading financial services company and from the second last paragraph it can be assumed that this company catered to different sectors of the country. It is also stated that Ramanujan wanted to help the company respond to market changes. Option (C) is the best rationale to justify Ramanujan's decision. Option (A) is incorrect as it goes against the rationale for starting specialist groups. Option (B) is incorrect as it talks only about lending practices. Option (D) can also be overruled because it mentions sharing the workload within the organisation. This could not be a factor to segregate the company into divisions. Option (E) is ruled out as there is no mention of the company looking at international lending practices.

42. D (1) is one of the most important courses of action when introducing any change within an organisation. (2) is also important as it will help the employee understand the need for the changes and also give them hope for a better future. This would have also helped remove the feeling of alienation among employees. (3) would have further served to alienate the employees and is hence incorrect. (4) is also an important measure as it would have included employees in the change process and also helped them cope with it. The answer is option (D).

43. C The issue is that the client finds it inconvenient and time consuming to go to different departments. This immediately rules out option (E). Option (A) is a potential problem waiting to explode - by outsourcing the functions, the company may lose its USP. Also, there may not be a need for more customer service executives and especially not so if they are again divided into different departments. Option (D) plays favourites with clients - major clients being given an advantage over the others. This won't work for client relations. Option (D) is like packaging a problem to make it look better - it does not look at solving the problem.

44. E The main issue is that a group feels alienated because it perceives that another set of employees has access to better opportunities within the organisation - their understanding of "better" also has to do with more compensation and bonuses. Taking the assumption in the question forward, option (E) is the best solution as it is fair to the employees. Option (D) is incorrect as the alienated group's main concern is not only the role but also the monetary benefits of it. Option (C) is incorrect as it avoids the problem by trying to distract the disgruntled employee. Option (B) again ignores the problem and searches for a solution from the disgruntled group of employees. Option (A) seems like a possible answer however, it is incorrect because it concentrates only on the monetary aspect and not on the scope of work/volume of business also.

45. E The caselet states that BGS has to recruit more people to expand its workforce. Orienting the new recruits would require a well-planned training programme. However, since customers are very demanding, it will also be necessary to continue training the current employees and to include people skills in the training programmes. Option (E) is the answer. Option (A) and (C) are incomplete. Option (B) is ambigious (do trainees also include new recruits?)and incomplete (it
does not include the training on people skills). Option (D) is also ruled out as it is incomplete.

46. B Whenever there is manpower requirement, a forecast should be made as to how many people are needed to be hired. It is only after this that the organisation should get down to actual recruitment. Option (B) is the answer. Option (A) is incorrect as it suggests starting the recruitment process without a forecast. The same argument applies against option (D). Option (C) discusses training which should only come in after recruitment is carried out. Option (E) is incorrect as it pays attention to competitors when there is no mention of their importance in the caselet. The question is also concerned with BGS and its workforce requirements.

47. E Given the information in the caselet and the assumption that the recruitment process is inadequate, it can be inferred that there are problems immediately after the employee is hired and starts work. (1) is a possible explanation as it highlights inadequacy as soon as the employee starts work - in this case the employees never develop a sense of loyalty towards the company. (2) is another answer as disillusionment can lead to dissatisfaction amongst new hires and thus to a high turnover. (3) can be ruled out as the economic scenario would affect all companies and competitors, whereas the caselet informs us that this a dilemma unique to the company. (4) is incorrect as poaching can take place for old employees as well and this should not be a problem unique only to this specific company. (5) is also correct as it indicates there is no handholding during the initial days of employment and the new hire may not be able to fit in or understand processes leading to frustration and disillusionment. Option (E) is thus the answer.

48. C Since the aim is to retain new hires, solutions that look at orientation, organisation fit and motivation are required. (1) is a solution as it will address orientation and organisation fit. (2) is incorrect as there is no indication that employees are leaving because of better salaries - if this were the case, the older employee turnover should also be high. (3) will help in better mentoring for and organizational process understanding amongst the new hires - this will lead to better orientation and motivation. (4) is also a solution as it will help new hires discuss their issues and reach solutions even before management intervention may be required. This will help iron out any secondary problems or unseen gaps in the new mentoring program too. Option (C) is thus the answer.

49. C It is clear that punishment - by cutting salary - produces disgruntled employees and is detrimental to the organisation. Therefore, options (A) and (B) are incorrect as they continue with punishment by cutting the salary of the employees. Option (D) is incorrect as it only rewards good performers but does not have a solution for bad performers. Option (E) is incorrect as this is not a solution - it is weak and will not address the tendency to report late. Option (C) is the answer as it rewards good performance and checks bad performance. It also does not interfere with the employees' salary and so will not be viewed as a highly negative check on performance.

50. A Since Denton is an expatriate in a foreign country and there are primarily foreign workers, he must learn to adapt to the different culture and adapt his managerial style accordingly. Option (E) thus is incorrect as in this solution the effort is to change the employees' culture. Option (D) may not work well as the caselet originally informs us that the Chinese are used to a hierarchical structure - they may not be comfortable in a casual interaction with an authoritative figure. Option (C) is a defeatist attitude and will not produce positive results. Option (B) will be detrimental because the caselet informs us that Chinese workers look for authority and are used to following instructions. Option (A) is the best as it will solve the problem the workers face with their public reputation and also build professional dynamics between Denton and his team. With time this will also reflect in team meetings.

51. D Since the law requires that companies inform employees they were underperforming it is important for them to be first told what is expected of them and the performance standards that are expected. Then performance records must be maintained and notices given accordingly to employees. (1) and (4) comply with this. (2) is incorrect as it would be tedious and unnecessary for all employees to sign meeting minutes. (3) is an unethical way of dealing with a legal requirement. Option (D) is the answer.

52. B The first course of action should be to salvage the current situation and not find a new situation to send Mr. X to. Option (B) fits this. Option (A) is incorrect as it relies on the subordinates to guide their manager in his role. Option (C) is incorrect as it maybe a hasty solution instead of allowing Mr. X some more time to better his managerial

capabilities. Option (D) is incorrect as sending the team for a training will not help solve Mr. X's lack of managerial skills. Option (E) is subtle coercion and therefore an unethical way to approach the problem.

For questions 53 to 57:

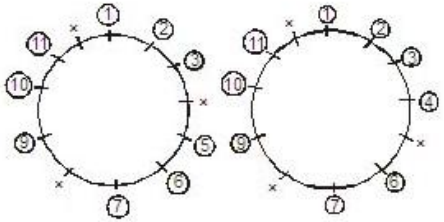
Let Ansh, Bimal, Caran, Dev, Ehsan, Farooq, Gitansh, Hari and Irfan be represented by A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I respectively.

The number of boys in the three groups can be either 3, 3 and 3 or 4, 3 and 2.

As A occupies seat 1 and either E or F definitely occupies seat 3, we can conclude that the number of boys in A's group must be either 3 or 4.

Subsequently only two cases (of removing the three chairs) are possible:

Case 1 Case 2



x → seat removed.

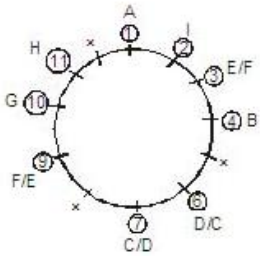
Note: No other case is possible as seat 7 and seat 9 must be occupied (statements 1 and 3).

53. D If I occupies seat 2, then B must occupy seat 4 as he has to be in the same group (Statement v).

So, we will follow Case 2.

G and H have to be in the same group so they must occupy seat 10 and seat 11 (as it is given that B and H are not sitting opposite to each other)

The following distributions are possible:

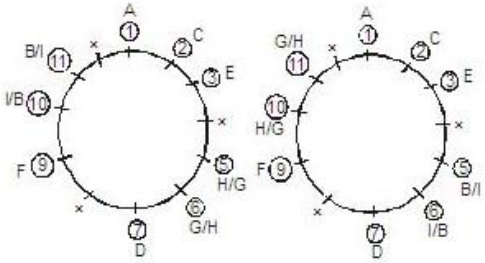


Statement `D' cannot be true as seat opposite to H (seat 5) was definitely removed.

54. C If C and E were in the same group then D must occupy seat 7. Now if we take case 2 then C must be at seat 2 or 4 or 10 but it is not possible as we won't be able to set positions for B, I and G, H.

So only Case 1 will follow.

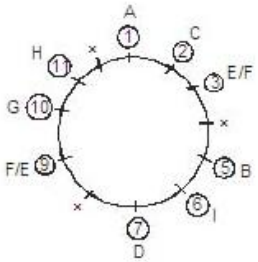
In that case C must occupy seat 2, E occupies seat 3 and F occupies seat 9.



So, statement `C' cannot be true as E and A must be in the same group.

55. D If C is in the same group as A then only Case 1 can follow (to understand this see the solution for previous question)

The following distributions are possible:



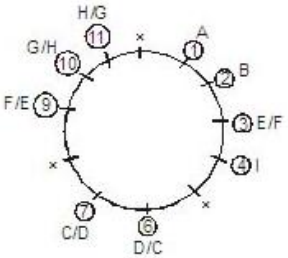
Note: H and B are sitting opposite each other. This is only possible for seat 11 and seat 5.

Only Statement 3 cannot be true.

56. E According to both Case 1 and Case 2 the seat which must have been removed was seat 8.

57. A If C and D are sitting next to each other, Case 1 will not follow as we have no place left for (B, I) or (G, H). So case 2 will follow.

Since, B is sitting next to A so he must occupy seat 2. So, I must occupy seat 4.



So, statement `A' cannot be true as there is nobody sitting opposite B.

Test 10 - XAT

1. A (C) and (D) are irrelevant. (B) goes against the passage which talks about a `second home'. (A) undermines the validity of the argument by stating that the figures of possible clients are not representative.

2. A (C) and (D) are irrelevant as we are not talking about car sales. (B) supports the DOT argument. (A) results in the failure of DOT's plan. If (A) is true, DOT's purpose of reducing traffic fatalities would be defeated.

3. D (A), (B) and (C) would project a healthy profitable line for the company's plans. (D) presents a hurdle that can jeopardize the plans to replace the buses.

4. D (A) does not discuss the primary role played by the virus. But (D) categorically highlights the singular role of the virus.

5. D (A) contradicts the sociologists' observation. (B) merely supports it. (C) strays from the passage. (D) challenges the sample study on grounds of inappropriate representation and thus challenges the conclusion.

6. B (A) lacks juice as we do not know whether the drought is actual or hypothetical. (C) and (D) put Himachal Pradesh into insignificance. (B) weakens the argument as it states that Himachal Pradesh is not the sole supplier of oranges, so a drought is not going to seriously hamper production plans of orange juices.

7. B The conclusion of the argument is that a scientist from the research cell must become the purchasing manager; Moreover, the argument attributes the poor planning in purchase of metal to the manager's lack of knowledge of properties of metals.

8. D If choice (D) is true, the consumers won't be complaining of the particular brand. Therefore, Puresilk, manufacturers claim that there is no complaint.

9. C Refer to the line `cheerfully ignore the work of its greatest masters'. Hence the author wants to bring attention to other authors of 18th century who were the actual masters of their time.

10. c `Secret agents' in C seems close to spies. `Logger heads' in D seems excessive. A talks only about one government. B talks of only corruption. E is irrelevant.

11. a B, though very close, cannot be the answer because spies are not concerned with whether anyone would benefit from them or not, their job is only to collect secret information, it doesn't really matter if that information changes at a later stage. C is absurd because the very task of spies is to reach secret information. D again does not make much of a sense because once the security is breached, which is the main issue here, even if that breach is detected at a later stage, the spies have succeed in their mission by that time. E is not a good choice as others may be able to decipher the information. A is the best choice, because the main issue is that of leakage of secret information. If that secret information becomes transparent by virtue of RTI, the speakers' belief that the spies would attempt to gain access to major matters, would be weakened. Hence, choice A is the correct answer.

12. b The context is of businessmen & difference in dressing style. Hence (b).

13. d Since the chinese moved from polite / unnoticed to vociferous, `taken aback' would be a natural reaction of the Indians.

14. d (d) is the best choice as ab is a mandatory pair. `All of them' in Statement b refers to `rest of the passages' in a. Also `theme' is a link word.

15. c cd is a mandatory pair as `the programmes' in d refers to c. Also, a has to follow b as it is commenting on b.

16. c e is a good starter. ed and ba are mandatory pairs. Both conditions are fulfilled in choice (C).

17. b A, C and D are inferences from the passage. Though `filing proper' takes time we cannot conclusively infer that inventors are not bothered about the time wasted.

18. e Only 1 can be a statement which the author would agree to. But the other statements cannot be conclusively inferred. Hence choice e.

19. d 4 is most relevant to the passage followed by 2 which includes both patents and inventors. 3 is better in tone than 1. Hence (d) is the best choice.

20. b A person in dream sleep moves his eyes is an established fact. The author is conducting research on this topic hence (a) is the best choice.

21. d Dream research is still in its nascent stage and has not established any linkages. Hence, (d) is the correct answer.

22. b The Freudian concept appears verbatim in the passage in paragraph 3 thus option (b) is correct.

23. b The phrase `abhorred thralldom' refers to the detestful state of being in bondage

24. b Here a, c & d & e are synonyms of meticulous but unscrupulous means dishonest. Hence it is farthest from meticulous.

25. b `Carrying on about' means carrying on with something so as to cause annoyance to others. Hence `choler' or `anger' is close.

26. c Strength is closest to the meaning of potent as used in the sentence.

27. D Choice (D) reinforces the need for stewing; and it weakens the argument of the use of raw vegetables.

28. D The argument advocates that knowledge of composition and architecture would help build a replica.

29. B The conclusion can be drawn from these two statements only.

30. B The argument claims that the best way to get more people is to reduce the price.

31. D Identify the major assumption behind the statement and that would be your answer.

Choice (D) is the answer because of the term `only'.

32. C The meaning of the underlined idiom is given in (C).

33. A The meaning of the underlined idiom is given in (A).

34. B The author presents a scenario where people interact and marry (gene pool) with those they meet because of shared interests and not necessarily due to location and language. This makes choice (B) correct.

For questions 35 to 38: Let an apple, an orange and a mango be denoted by A, O and M respectively.

From the information (ii), (iii) and (iv), the following three cases are possible:

35. A In all the three cases, child numbered 8 will always eat an apple.

	Child Number							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Case 1	A	O	O	O	M	A	M	A
Case 2	A	M	O	O	O	A	M	A
Case 3	A	M	A	O	O	O	M	A

36. D Given that the time slots in which child numbered 3, 1 and 7 ate the fruit is IV, V and III respectively.

So, Case 3 is not possible as in Case 3, children numbered 3 and 1 eat an apple and this violates the information (i).

Option (A): It is possible in the following example:

Time Slot	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Child Number	8	2	7	3	1	4	5	6
Fruit	A	O	M	O	A	O	M	A

Option (B): It is possible as shown in the above example.

Option (C): It is possible in the following example:

Time Slot	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Child Number	8	4	7	3	1	2	6	5
Fruit	A	O	M	O	A	O	A	M

Option (D): It is not possible because in Case 1 as well as Case 2; child numbered 6 and 8 ate an apple each and this violates the information (i).

37. C Given that the time slots in which child numbered 5 and 3 ate the fruits is I and II respectively.

This means that Case 2 is not possible.

Option (A): It is possible in the following example:

Time Slot	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Child Number	5	3	4	2	1	7	8	6
Fruit	O	A	O	M	A	M	A	O

Option (B): It is possible in the following example:

Time Slot	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Child Number	5	3	6	8	2	4	7	1
Fruit	O	A	O	A	M	O	M	A

Option (C): Is not possible because in Case 1 as well as Case 3, children numbered 1 and 8 ate an apple each and henceforth the two children cannot eat the fruit in time slots V and VI respectively as it violates the information (i).

38. E Referring the first table that lists down all the three possible cases:

Option (A): It is possible as in Case 1.

Option (B): It is not possible.

Option (C): It is not possible.

For questions 39 to 43: By observation it can be analyzed that the person having all the attributes starting with the first alphabet of his name is Barun.

The attribute that Govinda will have that starts with the first alphabets of his name will be Green because of color attribute, no other color matches with the first alphabet of anybody's name.

Aabhas is the one who has no attribute starting with the first alphabet of his name because Aabhas cannot be an actor as the actor stays in Delhi.

Farooq has only two attributes starting with the first alphabet of his name, i.e. Faridabad and Footballer, but since, Aabhas stays in Faridabad, Farooq is a Footballer.

As Deepak, Farooq and Govinda cannot have a Santro, so Charu have a Santro.

Therefore, we can also conclude that Charu stays in Chennai.

As Deepak cannot stay in Delhi and is neither a Doctor so he owns a Dicor.

Since, Farooq is not an actor and neither stay in Delhi, so he owns a Corolla.

The conclusions made above can be shown as:

Name	Profession	Model	City	Colour
Aabhas	MD/ Consultant	Swift	Faridabad	Red / White
Barun	B.M	BMW	Bombay	Blue
Charu	Doctor	Santro	Chennai	White / Red
Deepak	Consultant / MD	Dicor	Kolkata	Yellow
Farooq	Footballer	Corolla	Gurgaon	Black
Govinda	Actor	Mercedes	Delhi	Green

39. B Chennai.

40. E Cannot be determined because he can either be the MD or the Consultant.

41. A Charu owns Santro.

42. E Cannot be determined because the Red car can be owned by person in any of the four options.

43. D If MD owns a White car, then Deepak is the Consultant.

44. E Let say there are `x' devotees.

Then, x = Ak - 1, where A = LCM of 2, 3, . . . and 10 which is 2520 and k = Natural number.

So, the smallest value of x = 2519 = 16z + 7.

So, 7 people will have to sit down initially.

45. D To get a sum of 195, he must pick, (100, 95), (99, 96), (98, 97), i.e. 3 moves.

The next highest sum is 187 when he picks up (93, 94), i.e. only 1 move.

Hence forth, he will be able pick a next highest possible sum only once and the sums will form an A.P. with a common difference of -4.

For example, in the next move he will pick 183 with (91, 92).

So, 35th move is nothing but 32nd move when we consider 187 as the starting sum value.

Hence, in the 32nd move he picks a sum of i.e.

$S = 187 - 31 \times 4 = 187 - 124 = 63$.

For questions 46 to 50:

Let Jatin, Kamal, Lavya, Mahesh, Nipul, Pawan and Qureshi be represented by J, K, L, M, N, P and Q respectively.

46. D **Option (B):** This violates condition (vi).

Option (E): This violates condition (i).

Option (A):

K: Winter semester.

L, M and Q: Fall semester.

P: Spring semester.

This violates condition (iv).

Option (C):

K and P: Winter semester.

L and M: Fall semester

N: Spring semester

If condition (iv) has to be met, then both J and Q have to teach during the winter semester, which will violate condition (vi).

Option (D):

K, L and M: Winter semester.

J: Fall semester.

N: Spring semester.

Q: Fall semester.

P: Winter semester.

All the 6 conditions given in the question are satisfied.

Hence, option (D) is the correct choice.

47. A **Option (A):** This cannot be true.

K: Winter semester.

L and M: Fall semester.

Also, Q does not teach during the winter semester and J and P teach during different semesters.

Therefore, there cannot be 4 professors who teach during the winter semester and this will violate condition (iv).

Option (B): This can be true.

J, L, M and Q: Spring semester.

K and N: Winter semester.

P: Fall semester.

Option (C): This can be true.

K, L, M and P: Winter semester.

J and Q: Fall semester.

N: Spring semester.

Option (D): This can be true.

K, L, M and P: Winter semester.

J and Q: Fall semester.

N: Spring semester .

Option (E): This can be true.

J, L, M and Q: Spring semester.

K and N: Winter semester.

P: Fall semester.

Hence, option (A) is the correct choice.

For questions 48 to 50 using additional information:

Given that there is exactly 1 professor who teaches during the spring semester.

Case I:

J	K	L	M	N	P	Q
Spring	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter	Fall	Fall

Case II:

J	K	L	M	N	P	Q
Fall	Winter	Winter	Winter	Fall	Winter	Spring

Case III:

J	K	L	M	N	P	Q
Fall	Winter	Winter	Winter	Spring	Winter	Fall

Case IV:

J	K	L	M	N	P	Q
Fall	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter	Spring	Fall

Case V:

J	K	L	M	N	P	Q
Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter	Fall	Fall	Spring

Case VI:

J	K	L	M	N	P	Q
Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter	Spring	Fall	Fall

48. C In all the 6 cases, M teaches during the winter semester.

49. A Given that J teaches during the spring semester, which implies that it is **Case I.**

Therefore, N teaches during the winter semester.

50. D From the above 6 cases, option (D) is not possible.

51. A (A) is correct as it directly addresses the issue. It allows for investment and at the same time reduces risk for investors. (C) and (D) are incorrect as they are related to the sale of cauterization device and do not address the problem of new product at all. (B) is not a course of action but a precaution that the firm should take while deciding about the new product.

52. D The main cause of the problem is the approach taken by Madhuri in her new role as CEO. Madhuri needs to understand the existing process before she can change it. (D) is

the best course of action.

53. D (4) states an idea that is of least relevance in the present circumstances. Making leaders accountable for hiring and retaining talent will not have any major impact on employee dissatisfaction. (3) states an idea that can prove beneficial to some extent as an open-door policy can nurture an atmosphere where the employees gradually come up and share their problems with their superiors. Since employees at DH partners have not been forthcoming in exit interviews and feedback sessions, Rohit needs to collect this feedback by personally interacting with different groups within the organisation. An anonymous feedback process can be a very good idea as people might be more open and informal during these feedbacks. The idea of `listening tours' comes second only to the Idea of a `weekly blog'. Hence the correct answer is (D)

54. E The decision is not correct as it might send across a wrong message to other employees. Hence, the answer is (E).

55. B (A) is incorrect, as Jonathan must not waste time or keep sitting on the problem. (B) is correct, as the problem must be discussed immediately with the person concerned i.e. the group manager. (C) is incorrect as the problem should be taken up with the group manager first; his opinion must be sought and only then should any other option be considered. (D) is incorrect as it does not deal with the crux of the problem; the crux of the problem is not `bonus payments'. The crux is distortion in reporting of sales figures, which may have damaging consequences. (E) suffers from the same problem as (A). Jonathan must not waste time or keep sitting on the problem.

56. E The crux of the problem faced by Shalini is that her staff is overly dependent on her. (A) is incorrect because it does not tackle the real problem. (B) comes close but asking for suggestions alone will not solve the problem. (C) is incorrect as a second-in-command will tackle the real problem at hand. (D) is incorrect as curtailing the open door policy will distance her from the employees. (E) is the best course of action because it will make her staff empowered and less dependent on her.

57. C (A) is incorrect because the buzz-marketing technique should not be done away with. (B) is incorrect because it is the responsibility of the agency to ensure that the way it serves its clients and interacts with the customers must be ethical. Only making the client aware and letting him take the final call is not enough. (C) is the correct answer because it does away with the deception that made the use of the technique questionable. (D) is incorrect as it, altogether, ignores the problem. (E) is incorrect as it does not deal with the real issue, which makes the technique unacceptable. The real issue is the unethical nature of hiding critical information from customers. In addition, (E) also assumes that that there will be only negative consequences to such news getting out.

58. B Refer to the lines, `However, the individuals would have to agree not to tell anyone that they had been given the car to drive and in essence had been hired by the company to create favorable word of mouth. Rachel felt uncomfortable about this aspect of the promotion that her account team was recommending', which clearly indicate that (B) is the answer.

59. C No other course of action will be appropriate without ascertaining Diliper's end of the story. Any solution devised without factoring in Diliper's take on the problem will be ineffective. Hence (C) is the correct option.