



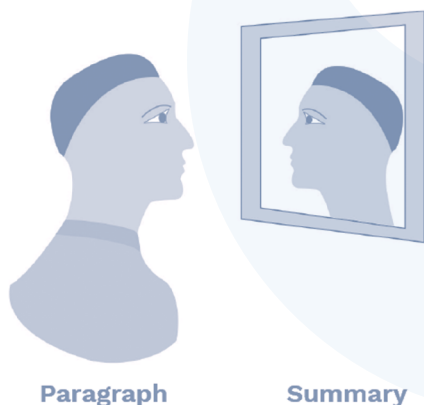
### Introduction

A summary is the shorter version of a text which has already been discussed and elaborated on in great detail. These detailed discussions and elaborations may have many words but their ideas can be presented in short using fewer words. Let us consider an example:

China's Tianwen-1 Mars mission will be inactivated for about 50 days from mid-September due to an expected disruption of its communication with Earth caused by the solar electromagnetic radiation, the mission's chief designer has said.

### Summary

China's Tianwen-1 Mars mission will be deactivated due to communication disruption.



A para-summary question generally consists of one or two paragraphs on a particular subject, followed by four statements, each claiming to be a summary of the given paragraph. A candidate is supposed to identify the most suitable one from those four options.

If the paragraph expresses multiple ideas, try to combine them into one main point. It's like analysing and then summarizing an article that you read in a magazine.

The para-summary questions ask us to choose an option that best captures the

essence of the passage. The essence lies in the main idea of the paragraph that can be obtained through keywords, tone, inference, and conclusion.

### CAT Mantra



Summarise the paragraph in your own words before looking at the options.

### Keywords

Keywords play a crucial role in framing the summary. If one lists the key points/facts/arguments in the right sequence stated in the paragraph, it would be easy to find the right answer in the first reading. Identifying the key points is the most effective technique as far as para-summary is concerned.

### Trivia



- A: I visited **Agra** last weekend and it ...  
 B: Oh, you must have visited the **Taj Mahal there.**  
 A: You know everything.

### Tone

The tone of the paragraph represents the attitude or emotion that the author has towards the undertaken subject. The reactions or responses that we come up with in a particular situation may vary from person to person. Identifying the tone helps differentiate the different responses or reactions that we see. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the author's tone to get an idea of what he intends to say.



In para-summary questions, we need to understand two things when we talk about tones:

1. Positive and negative
2. For and against

While discussing a topic, if the author presents his thoughts or opinions, it would be positive or negative; or the author would be speaking for or against the undertaken topic. The summary of such paragraphs would carry the same tone.

One should keep in mind that fact-based paragraphs would bear a neutral tone.

### Inference

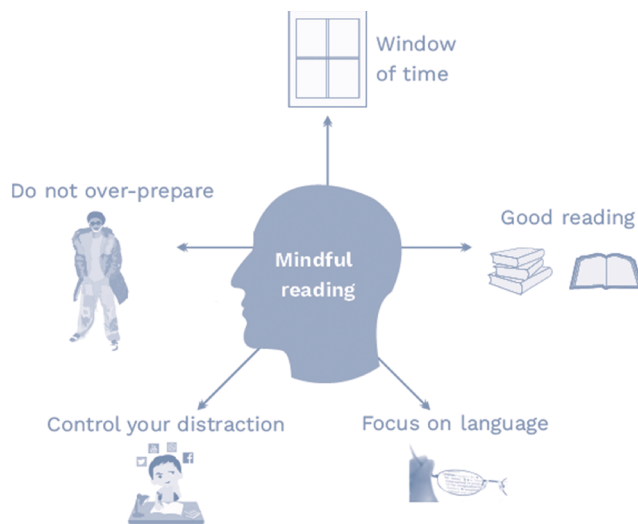
Inference helps us reach a conclusion based on the reasoning or evidence given in the paragraph. Inference depends on our comprehension skills, and it is an important process to arrive at the right conclusion.

### Conclusion

#### Comprehension ⇒ Conclusion

A thorough understanding of a text is required to know how the text can be concluded. The conclusion does not always come at the end of the paragraph. It may come anywhere, even at the beginning. The arguments given in the text provide some clues that we should be careful of to find the conclusion. For example, the government has decided to split existing provident fund (PF) accounts into two separate accounts to operationalise the new tax on PF income arising from employee contributions exceeding ₹2.5 lakh a year.

**Conclusion:** The government has decided to split the existing provident fund accounts to operationalise new tax on PF income exceeding ₹2.5 lakh p.a.



### A Few Things to Keep in Mind

**Mindful reading:** Understanding the paragraph is the key to answering these questions. Without understanding the paragraph, you would be confused between any two of the given options. Avid reading of news dailies, magazines, and articles would help gain proficiency in understanding English texts of all genres.

**Comprehension of the subject of the paragraph:** After understanding the passage, one should look for the main idea and nouns and try to connect them logically.

**Identification of the logical connections:** With this logical link between the nouns, you must start comparing the options. Option comparison is a very important step. The right option must not have anything apart from what is given in the passage; the right option must not distort information, and lastly, the right option must not leave out any critical information. Usually, the options distort information or add something not given in the paragraph.

### Example

Ram was asked to paint the fence by his mother. Ram started painting the fence and could not complete it till the evening. He was painting even in the rain. The next morning he had an exam. He fell sick because of the



work and also caught the flu. He went to school and took his exam but could not get even passing marks.

In this paragraph, one can understand that Ram failed not because he was lazy but because of other factors. Comprehension helps us understand why he failed the exam or why he took ill.

**Understand the nuances:** Between two close options, we should choose the one that maintains focus. The correct option should contain the essence of the paragraph.

**Option elimination:** One should first eliminate the options that are completely out of context or cover only a part of what has been said.

An incorrect option can be any one of the following oddities:

- (A) Option that seems true but does not encapsulate the passage's central idea or main point.
- (B) Option that repeats the statements given in the passage.
- (C) Option that overstates or understates facts related to the topic discussed in the passage.
- (D) Option that encapsulates only a few points given in the passage. Such answers are narrow in scope.
- (E) Option that merely rephrases the last sentence of the passage. It is generally perceived that the conclusion of a paragraph always comes in the end. But that's not necessary, and moreover, a conclusion stated in a paragraph alone cannot state the summary of the entire paragraph.

### Example

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Certain features of empathy make it a poor guide to social policy. Empathy is biased; we are more prone to feel empathy for attractive

people and for those who look like us or share our ethnic or national background. And empathy is narrow; it connects us to particular individuals, real or imagined, but is insensitive to numerical differences and statistical data. As Mother Teresa put it, "If I look at the mass I will never act. If I look at the one, I will". Laboratory studies find that we really do care more about the one than about the mass, so long as we have personal information about the one.

- (A) Public policies can be made more just and efficient if the stakeholders do away with empathy.
- (B) Acknowledgement of the inherent biases of empathy will improve policies.
- (C) Overpowering the empathetic responses that support individuals will empower social policies.
- (D) Owing to its inability to connect generally with people, empathy cannot be the guiding principle while devising social welfare initiatives.

### Solution: (D)

The key points stated in the paragraph are:

- Certain features of empathy make it a poor guide to social policy.
- We are prone to feel empathy for attractive people and those who look like us or share our ethnic or national background.
- If I look at the mass, I will never act.

Option A misses the second and third key points.

Option B has not been stated anywhere in the given paragraph.

Option C claims that overriding empathy is required for social welfare. But the paragraph does not call for any such action. It simply highlights the downside of relying on empathy while framing social policies. Option D incorporates all three key points.



### Example

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Many identities can appear to be unstable. Houses can fall apart; eggs can break; plants can die, etc. However, these identities are not unstable; these objects are simply being affected by causality and are changing based on their identities. Therefore, identity needs to be explained based on the entity's building blocks and how those interact with one another. In other words, the identity of an entity is the sum of its parts.

- (A) Identities of the things present around us can appear to be unstable when those things break, but those identities are merely changing owing to causality; therefore, the identity of a thing should be explained as the whole sum output of its parts, interacting in a specific way to form that identity.
- (B) Identities of the things present around us, despite seeming unstable, are usually not so. This is nothing but a delusion created by causality. They are best described as the whole sum output of its parts, interacting in a specific way to form that identity to avoid this anomaly.
- (C) Identity of many things present around us can appear unstable and transformed because of causal flow. To avoid this illusion, it is preferable to describe it as the whole sum output of its parts interacting in a certain manner.
- (D) Many identities, though appearing to be unstable, are not usually so. They actually are being changed under the influence of the effects of some cause. Hence, it's better if we describe an object's identity as the whole sum output of its parts interacting in a certain manner among themselves.

### Solution: (A)

The key points mentioned in the given passage are:

- Many identities can appear to be unstable.
- However, these identities are not unstable.
- Being affected by causality.
- Changing based on their identities.
- Identity needs to be explained based on the entity's building blocks and how those interact with one another.

Only option A incorporates each of these key points precisely.

Option B misses out on the fourth key point.

Option C incorrectly deems the changes brought about by some sort of a delusion.

Option D distorts the last key point.

### Example

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Peace or harmony between the sexes and individuals does not necessarily depend on a superficial equalisation of human beings; nor does it call for the elimination of individual traits and peculiarities. The problem that confronts us today, and which the nearest future is to solve, is how to be one's self and yet in oneness with others, to feel deeply with all human beings and still retain one's own characteristic qualities. This seems to me to be the basis upon which the mass and the individual, the true democrat and the true individuality, man and woman, can meet without antagonism and opposition. The motto should not be: Forgive one another; rather, understand one another.

- (A) Staying in alliance with the society and comprehending others, without losing one's identity should be preferred to gender equality while obtaining peace.
- (B) Gender equality can be achieved only when people understand and accept each other well enough.
- (C) People need to excuse others to achieve peace; gender equality is not a primary requirement.
- (D) Retaining one's self in all circumstances is of prime importance when it comes to achieving peace.



### Solution: (C)

The key points mentioned in the paragraph are:

- Peace or harmony between the sexes and individuals does not necessarily depend on the equalisation of human beings and the elimination of individual traits and peculiarities.
- To feel deeply with all human beings and still retain one's own characteristic qualities.
- The motto should not be: Forgive one another; rather, understand one another.

The author has claimed that to achieve peace and harmony between sexes and individuals; people need to start accepting others the way they are.

Option A distorts the author's argument, as the paragraph does not suggest understanding other people. It calls for excusing them instead.

Option B diverges from the main point of the paragraph. The paragraph talks about achieving peace and harmony between individuals and sexes, not gender equality.

Option D misses the main point, i.e., the motto should be accepting others the way they are.

### Example

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

No matter who you are or what business you are in, you're vulnerable to a cyberattack. That's the unfortunate reality of the times we live in. Think you're immune? There are millions of cyberattacks in the U.S. every year, with big companies like Home Depot, Adobe Systems, Sony, Citigroup, Target, Facebook, Evernote, and The New York Times taking the biggest hits and falling victim. And like Fortune 500 companies that seemingly have the resources to battle data breaches, small businesses are just as exposed, if not more so.

- (A) In the upcoming years, the implementation of cybersecurity exercises would be a foremost concern for all technology companies.
- (B) The companies with large market capitalisation worth are often victims of cyberattacks which result in huge losses.
- (C) Since data is vulnerable to falling prey to cyber intrusions, businesses, irrespective of their size, are vulnerable too.
- (D) Since the database of every company is vulnerable to a cyberattack, business owners need to reduce their dependency on data.

### Solution: (C)

The key points mentioned in the paragraph:

- No matter who you are or what business you are in, you're vulnerable to a cyberattack.
- There are millions of cyberattacks on big companies.
- Small businesses are just as exposed.

Option A is irrelevant as the passage does not discuss the implementation of cybersecurity measures.

Option B is incorrect as nothing has been stated about the effects of cyberattacks on companies with large market capitalisation. Moreover, it misses the main point of the paragraph.

Option D states something out of the scope. Nowhere in the paragraph has it been stated that owners need to reduce their association with data.

Option C incorporates all the key points precisely.

*The correct option would bear the following characteristics:*

- The meaning of the chosen answer option should remain the same. Do not fall prey to the options presented in a protracted manner.



- One may presume that the summary lies in the last lines of the paragraph. However, this is not the case. The selected answer option should reflect the beginning, middle, and ending of the paragraph concisely.
- The selected answer option should be concise and grammatically correct. Make sure that your answer is 'to the point' and not beating around the bush.
- The chosen answer option should bear the same *tone* as the one implied in the concerning paragraph.
- The selected answer option should reflect the facts mentioned in the concerning paragraph and encapsulate the *main idea* of the paragraph.







## Questions on Para-Summary

**1. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Loggerheads are the most common turtle in the Mediterranean, nesting on beaches from Greece and Turkey to Israel and Libya. Many of their nesting beaches are under threat from tourism development. Sea turtles are the living representatives of a group of reptiles that have existed on Earth and travelled our seas for the last 100 million years. They are a fundamental link in marine ecosystems and help maintain the health of coral reefs and seagrass beds.

- (A) Loggerheads are very important for the marine ecosystem and should be saved at any cost.
- (B) Loggerheads have existed for more than 100 million years, and they are a fundamental link in the marine ecosystem.
- (C) Sea turtles are the living representative of a group of reptiles that have existed for the last 100 million years, and Loggerheads are the most common sea turtle in the Mediterranean.
- (D) Many of the nesting beaches of Loggerheads are under threat from tourism since they are the most common sea turtles in the Mediterranean.

**2. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The Shveta-chattrā or the 'White Umbrella' was a symbol of sovereign political authority placed over the monarch's head at the time of the coronation. The ruler so inaugurated was regarded not as a temporal autocrat but as the instrument of the protective and sheltering firmament of supreme law. The white umbrella symbol is of great antiquity and its varied use illustrates the ultimate common basis of the non-theocratic nature of states in the Indian tradition. As

such, the umbrella is found, although not necessarily a white one, over the head of Lord Ram, the Mohammedan sultans, and Chhatrapati Shivaji. Which one of the following best summarises the above passage?

- (A) The placing of an umbrella over the ruler's head was a common practice in the Indian subcontinent.
- (B) The white umbrella represented the instrument of the firmament of the supreme law and the non-theocratic nature of Indian states.
- (C) The umbrella, not necessarily a white one, was a symbol of sovereign political authority.
- (D) The varied use of the umbrella symbolised the common basis of the non-theocratic nature of states in the Indian tradition.

**3. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

It is not as if life can ever be risk-free, but it should not be fear-laden. The fear of not getting enough to get by tomorrow is made worse by the fear of living an alienated life without family, made worse by the greatest fear of all, no medical care. Then there are certain givens that do not need reiterating for their colour fades if left for long in the sun. It does not move anybody, any longer, to say that the poverty line is here, no here, no here, or that the minimum calorie intake should be 2,100 or 2,300 or 1,800. These numbers are just numbers on a continual scale, but there are other indicators, more compelling than those on a sliding one. These are powered by the senses—visual, smell and the touch of a human crush. Now that we know that India is poor, let us move on; numbers cannot make this fact either respectable or condonable.



- (A) Poverty is a fact of life and should not cause discomfort for anyone, let alone those finding it a stressor.
- (B) Poverty is not just full of risk but also full of fear, so better one should move on from looking at the data.
- (C) Poverty can be studied by numbers and yet the other senses make sense of poverty more poignant, so it is better to just concentrate on other things.
- (D) Poverty is made worse by focusing on numbers and data. So it is better to focus on sensory experiences.

**4. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Quite expectedly, this has generated a number of spurious small-scale units, many of which are actually hived off from larger enterprises. The intention here, as should be abundantly clear, is to masquerade as small to take advantage of the above-mentioned provisions. This is what prompts many entrepreneurs in India to game the system. In other words, they make themselves look 'small' to get cheaper inputs, and access to state-piloted markets, over and above, winning an indulgent wink and nod from inspectors. While all that may seem innocuous enough in the short run, Ramaswamy has convincingly demonstrated that smallness is strongly correlated with inefficiency and low productivity.

- (A) The advantage that some pretend-ers gain by showing themselves to be small-scale units is lost in the inefficiency that is inherent in a small unit.
- (B) The advantage that is gained by small-scale units is magnified when they are efficient and highly productive.
- (C) Many units, pretending to be small-scale units, try to take advantage of the provisions. Therefore, small units are neither efficient nor productive.

- (D) It is important that a unit be a small-scale unit to take advantage of the available provisions.

**5. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

In preindustrial societies, cooperation represented a naked necessity for survival. Yet the realisation that a healthy whole is larger than its parts never stopped informing cultures. It embodies the pillars of Christianity as much as the Islamic Golden Age, the Enlightenment, or the New Deal. Amid a global depression, U.S. president Franklin D Roosevelt evoked an 'industrial covenant'—a commitment to living wages and a right to work for all. During the 1960s, Martin Luther King, Jr gave voice to the broader idea when he said that no one is free until we are all free. On Earth Day 1970, U.S. senator Edmund Muskie proclaimed that the only society to survive is one that 'will not tolerate slums for some and decent houses for others, ... clean air for some and filth for others'. We should call these ideas what they are – central civilisational insights.

- (A) The author talks about the scenarios owing to which a drastic change has been brought about in the society in which we reside.
- (B) The author talks about a shift from the collective approach to a private approach, irrespective of the outlook adopted in the earlier years.
- (C) The author talks about the perspective of the earlier generation, wherein cooperation was promoted and appreciated.
- (D) The author talks about legendary leaders and their ideologies, with the perspective of keeping humanity and society growing.

**6. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**





Through spoofs, the Yes Men understood the power of the Internet as a new networked terrain where battles over truth could be fought. They played with the ambiguity of authenticity at a time when most Internet users were already sceptical of online content. The ‘culture jamming’ tactic used by the Yes Men took its cue from Guy Debord and the so-called situationists of the 1960s, who advanced social and political critique. In the 1980s and 1990s, culture jamming unified activists around a common cause and set of tactics, such as making minor edits to an advertisement to drastically change its meaning. This form of ‘activism’ was championed by Adbusters, a Canadian magazine that ran numerous anti-corporate campaigns, most notably initiating the call to Occupy Wall Street in 2011.

- (A) The author discusses the introduction of the concept of revolting and protesting by using forms of activism and culture jamming.
- (B) The author discusses the role of the internet in giving air to the practice of revolting and protesting by using the internet as the mode and medium.
- (C) The author discusses the growth of the concept of revolting and protesting by distortion of the real content and turning it into parodies and spoofs.
- (D) The author discusses how the method of revolting and protesting was more effective a few years back due to the usage of the internet by a few populations to further their message.

**7. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The hippie ‘scene’ on Haight Street in San Francisco was so very visual that photographers came from everywhere to shoot it, reporters came from everywhere to write it up with speed, and opportunists came from everywhere to exploit its drug addiction, its sexual possibility, and

its political or social ferment. Prospective hippies came from everywhere for one ‘summer of love’ or maybe longer, some older folk to indulge their latent hippie tendencies, and the police to contain survey or arrest. ‘Haight’—an old Quaker name—rhymed with ‘hate’, but hippies held that the theme of the street was love, and the best of hippies like the best of visitors and the best of the police, hoped to reclaim and distil the best promise of a movement which might yet invigorate American movement everywhere.

- (A) The author talks about the introduction of the Hippie culture in America and people’s reactions to the same.
- (B) The author talks about the Hippie culture in America and how it was introduced to and accepted by the people.
- (C) The author describes a scene from Haight Street in San Francisco wherein people came from many places to indulge in the culture.
- (D) The author discusses the positive effects of the Hippie movement in America and signifies that it ought to be celebrated by Americans and people worldwide.

**8. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Fundamental shifts in American views of the race were already underway before the COVID-19 disparities became clear and before the latest examples of police violence surfaced, but it is easy for one to see these shifts as the direct result of the horrifying events that have unfolded in 2020: a pandemic that has had a disproportionate effect on people of colour; the video of George Floyd dying beneath the knee of an impassive Minneapolis police officer; the ghastly killing of Breonna Taylor, shot to death in her own home. What we are witnessing right now is the culmination of a longer



process—a process that tracks closely with the political career of Donald Trump. The percentage of Americans who told Monmouth pollsters that racial and ethnic discrimination is a big problem made a greater leap from January 2015 (51 percent) to July 2016 (68 percent) than from July 2016 to June 2020 (76 percent).

- (A) Racial inequalities stemming from the current circumstances have led to fundamental changes in America.
- (B) A comparison of the old numbers with the new numbers of the poll leads to a conclusion that is not commonly accepted by the residents of America.
- (C) Racial disparities in America are the consequence of a long, deep-seated process that can be seen evident in the country's administration.
- (D) A slight glimpse of the current scenarios in America is enough to provide a deep insight into the racial inequalities brewing within the country.

**9. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Whereas Aristotle saw all of existence, including human beings, as things we could classify and analyse to increase our understanding of the world, in *Being and Time* (1927) Heidegger argued that, before we start classifying Being, we should first ask the question: 'Who or what is doing all this questioning'? Heidegger pointed out that we who are asking questions about Being are qualitatively different to the rest of existence: the rocks, oceans, trees, birds, and insects that we are asking about. He invented a special word for this Being that asks, looks, and cares. He called it *Dasein*, which loosely translates as 'being there'. He coined the term *Dasein* because he believed that we had become immune to words such as 'person', 'human', and 'human being', losing our sense of wonder about our own consciousness.

- (A) The author tries to pen down the conflict that persisted between Aristotle and Heidegger's ideologies with respect to the concept of Being.
- (B) The author tries to pen down his opinion on the concept of Being, favouring the ideologies forwarded by Aristotle of analysing existence and things to develop an understanding of the world.
- (C) The author tries to pen down the development of Aristotle's Being as made by Heidegger, with respect to the awareness which forms an inane part of the human beings and separates Aristotle's Being from Heidegger's *Dasein*.
- (D) The author tries to pen down the overlap between the concepts of Being and *Dasein*, wherein both forward the idea of the inevitability of awareness as a trait in human beings.

**10. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

From the previous discussion, one can see the emergence of two contradicting narratives. On 2 October 2019, all the villages in the 36 states and union territories of India were declared ODF. The India map on the SBM (Grameen) website, which recorded progress towards the 100% ODF goal, turned entirely green, indicating that the policy's ambitious goal had been achieved. However, a survey released by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in November 2019 claimed that about 28.7% of rural households across India still lacked access to any form of latrines. Moreover, it stated that 3.5% of those who have access to latrines do not use it. The SBM data and the NSO data contradict each other; this may be because the SBM data does not account for behavioural changes, which are extremely hard to achieve. This raises the following questions: Has the scheme also set in motion behavioural changes regarding



sanitation practices and beliefs and myths around toilet usage in proportion to the provision of individual household latrines? Is this even remotely possible?

- (A) All of India became ODF in 2019, and yet some detractors say that this is false and also not possible in a country as large as India.
- (B) SBM and NSO have opposing narratives about the achievement of the Making India ODF goal, and this difference may be due to behavioural issues.
- (C) India has become open defecation free and there are two nearly similar narratives going on that mention the behavioural changes that need to be inculcated in the people.
- (D) Making India ODF is a necessity and the government has made many plans to make India ODF. These plans have been partially successful.

**11. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

In one early story, written before Chekhov imagined he could ever be a serious author, a cabman, Iona, tries time and time again to tell each of his fares about the death of his son, but everyone is in a hurry and no one pays any attention. He longs to share his grief, but he returns his horse to the stable as lonely as before. As the story ends, he at last addresses someone who appears to listen: his horse. “That’s how it is old girl”, he explains. “He went and died for no reason...

Now suppose, you had a little colt, and you were the mother to that little colt... And all at once that same little colt went and died... You’d be sorry, wouldn’t you”? The story ends: “The little mare munches, listens, and breathes on her master’s hands. Iona is carried away and tells her all about it”.

- (A) According to Chekov, pets to people are equivalent to their own kids and

this emotion is, once conveyed to the pet, reciprocated.

- (B) According to Chekov, people long for understanding and try to confide in others, but more often than not, others are too self-absorbed to care.
- (C) According to Chekov, Iona’s grief of losing his son surpassed others’ will to converse with him and share his pain.
- (D) According to Chekov, one can best confide in his family members.

**12. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Clearly to some degree the eternal impulse among adolescents to ‘push it’ must be controlled on Zoom as anywhere else, but a humane reprimand is something quite distinct from an official disciplinary measure or, worse still, a criminal complaint. When we turn from the school to the workplace, we find many companies now passing down explicit rules for at-home work, both during and outside of official video meetings. Law firms have cracked down on employees tending to infants and school-age children who are stuck at home with them. Some companies have been emboldened to extend the no-smoking policies that govern their official premises into the homes of their workers during at-home work hours.

- (A) The employers have taken this opportunity to turn the office-space rules into an overt instrument for controlling workers’ personal choices while they are working from home.
- (B) Continuing enforcement of policies like no smoking outside the official premises of the workspace has become a necessary measurement.
- (C) Reprimanding employees for catering to their household needs during work hours, irrespective of the emergency of the task, has led to the



opposite of the preferred safe and friendly work environment.

- (D) Employees of law firms and other companies implementing rules for the regulation of the work-from-home environment need to be checked and corrected.

**13. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The proper study of mankind is the man. There is something more in man than is apparent in his ordinary consciousness and behaviour under a given environment system—something which frames the ideals and values of life. There is in him a finer spiritual presence that makes him dissatisfied with merely earthly pursuits. The ordinary condition of man is not his ultimate being. He has in him a deeper self, call it soul or spirit. In each being dwells a light and inspiration that no power can extinguish, which is benign and tolerant, and which is the real man. It is our business to discover him, protect him, and see that he is utilised for his own and humanity's welfare. It is the nature of this man to search for the truth, the good, and the beautiful in life, to esteem them properly and to strive for them continuously.

- (A) The true beauty of life is revealed when a man decides to relinquish his worldly possessions and desires.
- (B) The idiosyncrasies of living a spiritual life are too detailed and complex for an ordinary mind to comprehend.
- (C) Earthly pursuits are insignificant, and they are the primary reason for the disenchantment of society with spirituality.
- (D) The deeper pursuit for any person is the spiritual side of life, and this side presents the true worth of human life.

**14. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

At the recent summit, the PM took credit for the expansion of forests, which, according to the national pledge under the Paris Agreement, will serve as a carbon sink of 2.5 bn to 3 bn tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent by 2030. This is a key goal, given that it has multiple benefits, protecting biodiversity, influencing the climate system, and providing resources for communities. But it is fraught with uncertainty. The Centre has questioned the veracity of State afforestation data and said only a fourth of the claims they made were deemed credible. Clearly, without a cohesive policy on verifiable afforestation, the carbon sink approach may yield poor dividends, with questions hanging over the spending. Transport-related emissions, which are a major component of the whole, have risen sharply in the unlock phase of the pandemic as people prefer personal vehicles, but the issue received little support from States which failed to reorder cities for cycling and pedestrianisation. Large-scale agriculture insurance against climate disasters also needs attention. In the year that remains before countries meet at the UN Climate Change conference in Glasgow in 2021, India needs to focus on future emissions and plan green investments that qualify for global climate funding.

- (A) Indian cities have become centres of carbon emission, making the climate situation worse for India as a whole.
- (B) India needs to work on verifiable afforestation implementation and address some policy challenges to lower emissions before going back to the UN Climate Change Conference.
- (C) There is a grave crisis in the form of a lack of co-operation between States and the Centre when it comes to planning for a greener future.
- (D) India is performing remarkably better than its peers in achieving its





emission targets, not by cutting down emissions but by planting more trees.

**15. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Before the invention of writing, communication was almost always person-to-person: people met with one another to transfer ideas, designs and technologies. It is one of archaeology's great tasks to understand how this happened. By excavating artefacts, archaeologists can examine the spread of a new pottery design, say, or the flourishing of a particular type of stone tool. Here, archaeologists might refer to 'diffusion' among the groups, a vague 19th-century term suggesting that the movement of cultural practices between peoples was an uncomplicated process, like ink moving across blotter paper. But this is far too simplistic.

- (A) The passage talks about cultural transmission in the age when languages and the concept of writing were unknown.
- (B) The author observes that archaeology lacks a well-developed body of theory for understanding how ideas spread from one group to another.
- (C) The author points out how, even before the introduction of a common way of communication, the movement of culture was not unheard of.
- (D) The passage elaborates on the works of archaeologists and their importance in creating an understanding of the development of mankind.

**16. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Hediger found that the space around an animal could be partitioned into zones, nested within one another, and measurable down to a matter of centimetres. The outermost circle is what is known as *flight distance*: if a lion is far enough

away, a zebra will continue to graze warily, but any closer than that, the zebra will try to escape. Closer still is the *defence distance*: pass that line and the zebra attacks rather than flee. Finally, there is the *critical distance*: if the predator is too close, there is nothing to do but freeze, play dead, and hope for the best. While different species of wild animals have different limits, Hediger discovered that they are remarkably consistent within a species. He also offered a new definition of a tame animal, as one that no longer treats humans as a significant threat, and so reduces its flight distance for humans to zero.

- (A) The author tries to explain how a tame animal is different and allows humans to get close enough to touch.
- (B) The author analyses that humans also protect themselves from potential threats by keeping them at a distance like all animals.
- (C) The author is investigating the systematic flight response as it exists in all species.
- (D) The author observes that an animal's flight reaction is directly proportional to the distance of the potential threat.

**17. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

During the first half of the 20th century, the critical perception of Dickens kept changing, as exemplified by a pair of magnificent essays that appeared in 1940: one by George Orwell and one by Edmund Wilson. (Lionel Trilling on "Little Dorrit" would follow.) Orwell, although naturally more concerned with Dickens's political and social stances—Dickens, after all, was famous for his savage attacks on institutions like Parliament—was also responsive to the genius of the writing, while Wilson focused more on the emotional, or psychic, the duality of Dickens's





vision of life. Both critics, however, writing 70 years after his death, were not merely proclaiming but *assuming* his greatness. “It is the purpose of this essay”, Wilson wrote, “to show that we may find in Dickens’s work today a complexity and a depth ... an intellectual and artistic interest which makes Dickens loom very large in the whole perspective of the literature of the West”. Here is a judgment that would have bewildered the grantees of the not-so-distant Bloomsbury generation, authorities like E. M. Forster and Virginia Woolf, both of whom found Dickens’ characters of no psychological interest — although Woolf did confess to a weakness for ‘David Copperfield’. Indeed, she reluctantly acknowledged that “we remodel our psychological geography when we read Dickens”.

- (A) Dickens’ greatness was accepted and acknowledged by both Orwell and Wilson, most importantly by his contemporaries such as Virginia Woolf and Forster.
- (B) Essays by Orwell and Wilson showed that they both assumed Dickens’ greatness, but the Bloomsbury writers appear confused by his greatness.
- (C) Virginia Woolf was impressed greatly by Dickens and yet would be confused by the appreciation garnered by him from writers such as Orwell and Wilson.
- (D) Forster and others of his generation have played the works of Dickens and others of his generation.

**18. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

That the earth is a representative of the whole universe and is set in dynamic motion is realised both in the Eastern and Western thinking, and is not a matter for deep deliberation. Both the occident and the orient have influenced each other in arriving at the idea. But advancement in modern earth science has something

more to contribute in giving us details of the earth which made its frame amenable for life to enter. The primary geochemical differentiation of the earth dividing it into an external shell of crust, the middle shell of the mantle, and the inner shell of the core is something salutary. This has not happened in any other member of the solar family or if it had happened it is not complete in all respect to have produced a geomagnetic field as has been done by the earth. As a result of the generation of a geomagnetic field by the virtue of which the surface of the earth is having solar light filtered of all harmful types of rays like x-rays, a protective field for life to manifest on the earth was created. In this sense, the importance of the generation of the electromagnetic field of the earth is something superb.

- (A) Modern Earth Science has been able to elucidate the fact of how the electromagnetic field of the earth has allowed filtration of harmful rays, thereby leading to life.
- (B) Eastern and Western thinking have helped us understand how the growth of life has occurred due to the geomagnetic field.
- (C) The movement of the Earth has led to the geomagnetic field being produced and subsequently the production of life on Earth.
- (D) Geomagnetic field has allowed the growth of humans on earth and this is due to modern earth sciences.

**19. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

What happens to us naturally contrasts with what we *do*. But, in his paper ‘Moral Luck’ (1981), the British philosopher Bernard Williams conjures the example of a lorry driver who hits and kills a child. The driver didn’t kill the child due to being drunk or driving carelessly. He was just unlucky. In such a case, as Williams later put it in his book *Shame*



*and Necessity* (1993): ‘The terrible thing that happened to him, through no fault of his own, was that he did those things’. He hit and killed the child. Luck can do more than just happen to us; it can affect what we do. Or, to put it another way: what we do is not fully in our control. Williams gave a name to an emotion that can accompany doing bad things through bad luck: agent-regret, which is different from remorse.

- (A) The author talks about the role that doing bad things play in our lives, in contrast to the role of bad luck, which makes things happen to us.
- (B) The author talks about the analysis made by the philosopher Williams about the emotions experienced by humans when a bad thing happens.
- (C) The author talks about the analysis made by the philosopher Williams basis the role of bad luck and how it influences the actions and emotions of humans.
- (D) The author is trying to reflect on the common perception about the bad luck agent, which makes humans regret their actions.

**20. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Imagine being raised among atheists and firmly believing that God doesn’t exist. You realise that, had you grown up in a religious community, you would almost certainly have believed in God. Furthermore, we can imagine that, had you grown up a believer, you would have been exposed to all the considerations that you take to be relevant to the question of whether God exists: you would have learned science and history, and would have heard all the same arguments for and against the existence of God. The difference is that you would interpret this evidence differently. Divergences in belief result from the fact that people weigh the evidence for and against theism in varying

ways. It’s not as if pooling resources and having a conversation would result in one side convincing the other—we wouldn’t have had centuries of religious conflict if things were so simple. Rather, each side will insist that the balance of considerations supports its position.

- (A) The author talks about the importance of the beliefs maintained in the community in which we are born and their effects on our outlooks.
- (B) The author is trying to point out a simple solution to the problems and splits the divergent ideas created within society.
- (C) The author targets the two different ideologies followed by people concerning belief in God and lays down the reasoning for the same.
- (D) The author points out the importance of perceiving things in a manner that reduces the divergence between ideologies of different people.

**21. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Another established pattern is that, while chemobrain is frequently reported during and after chemotherapy or radiation therapy, it is rare following surgery alone. The reasons for this are unclear. One possibility is the higher stress levels caused by chemotherapy and radiation therapy (as opposed to surgery alone) might add to any pre-treatment stress-related mental difficulties. The absence of chemobrain in about half of those who receive treatment for cancer might be because their cognition was not already affected by stress. This would also explain why women who have pre-existing depression and anxiety are more likely to experience chemobrain symptoms.

- (A) The author talks about the after-effects of chemotherapy or radiation therapy which can lead to cognitive impairment.



- (B) The author discusses the cognitive impairment caused by chemotherapy and observes that the surgery itself cannot be held responsible for the same.
- (C) The author discusses the effects of high-stress levels on people surviving cancer by going through radiation therapy.
- (D) The author concludes that women have a higher chance of getting the 'chemobrain' after undergoing chemotherapy.

**22. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Only one woman gets a chapter in Giorgio Vasari's *The Lives of the Artists*, the 16th-century text that established a canon of Renaissance art, that is Properzia de' Rossi, a sculptor from Bologna, into whose section Vasari also crammed the handful of other women he judged worthy of note, including the Florentine nun Plautilla Nelli, whose Last Supper has recently been restored, and Sofonisba Anguissola, who had a successful career as a portraitist at the court of Philip II of Spain. Whereas, in literature, numerous Italian women wrote prose and poetry in the 15th and 16th centuries. The best known is Vittoria Colonna, whose prominence is in part due to her friendship with a famous man, Michelangelo.

- (A) Women's contribution in the Renaissance depended upon regulating their sexuality, economic and political roles, education, and expectations of their culture.
- (B) Most aspects of the Renaissance were overwhelmingly male, and women barely carved out space for themselves in its wider cultural sphere.
- (C) The structural, institutional, and ideological developments during the Renaissance made things worse for women.
- (D) The Renaissance was a rebirth of interest in classical Greek and Roman culture, submerged in the patriarchy of medieval Christianity.

**23. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

In 1945, in an extraordinary essay entitled "Organised Guilt and Universal Responsibility", German-Jewish political theorist Hannah Arendt warned that it would not be easy to tell the good from the bad German. The Nazis themselves had made it infernally difficult to distinguish heroes from villains, with dissidents forced by their police state into fleeting gestures and words of resistance they could not prove. More important, virtually all Germans—even dissident ones—were implicated in an enormous administrative horror. No one could be an open anti-fascist in Germany and survive, while those who stayed colluded in ways small and large—even when they were not directly involved. Yet Arendt made her most arresting case in favour of an even wider circle of responsibility at a moment when easy vengeance beckoned.

- (A) Differentiating a good German from a bad one may be extremely difficult, says Arendt in her path breaking essay.
- (B) In her superb essay, Arendt reflects that it may be difficult to distinguish among different kinds of Germans mainly due to the difficulty of pinpointing the bad ones.
- (C) Arendt, in her essay on guilt and responsibility, warns the reader of the difficulty in distinguishing the good ones from the bad ones, keeping in mind the fact that there was a big circle of responsibility.
- (D) Arendt has been able to pinpoint exactly the Germans who are to be blamed for the Nazi atrocities.



**24. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Hundreds of thousands of bowel cancer patients stand to benefit from new research which found the recommended duration of chemotherapy treatment could be halved, sparing them possible nerve damage without harming their long-term survival. A global clinical trial involving nearly 13,000 patients in hospitals across the US, Europe, and Asia has, in part, overturned existing standards which have recommended patients have six months of chemotherapy. In patients with stage three colon cancer, where the disease had spread from the initial tumour to the lymph nodes, a three-month regimen appeared to be just as effective for many patients.

- (A) According to research, a change in the duration of cancer chemotherapy could save hundreds of thousands from nerve damage.
- (B) According to research, changes in the standard cancer chemotherapy would save many without harm.
- (C) According to research, shortening the duration of colon cancer chemotherapy could save several people from nerve damage.
- (D) According to research, the duration of cancer chemotherapy could be reduced and prevent nerve damage in several patients.

**25. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Carrying to term a pregnancy against one's will is punishment enough- in fact, it can amount to torture, according to the United Nations Human Rights Council. But the Ohio bill would not only cut off access to the procedure, it would also open the door to criminal charges against both abortion providers and women seeking the procedure. One of the Republican co-sponsors of

the legislation, State Representative Ron Hood, said it would be up to prosecutors to decide whether to charge a woman or a doctor and what those charges would be. But they could be severe. Under the bill, an 'unborn human' would be considered a person under state criminal homicide statutes. Thus, a prosecutor could decide to charge a woman who ended a pregnancy with murder. In Ohio, murder is punishable by life in prison or the death penalty.

- (A) Considering the death of an unborn child as murder, a law in Ohio bans the procedure of abortion by criminalising it.
- (B) Considering the death of an unborn child as homicide, a law in Ohio has banned the procedure of abortion, advocating severe punishment for the doctor and the woman.
- (C) Considering the death of an unborn child as murder, the Ohio bill will ban the procedure of abortion, with severe punishment for the doctor and the woman.
- (D) Considering the death of an unborn child as murder, the bill in Ohio will criminalise the act of abortion.

**26. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

In history, those members of the aristocracy and the church-owned the means of production, and the peasants worked for the aristocracy. With the onset of the Industrial Revolution, Marx thought that he would see more of the working poor rise financially and socially. However, this did not materialise. In the industrial society, the aristocracy was replaced by the capitalists (also known as the bourgeoisie). These were the people who owned businesses with the goal of earning a profit, and the working class was replaced by the proletariat, the people who laboured for wages. Marx believed that this system was inherently unfair.





Under capitalism, Marx believed that the workers would become poorer and poorer and experience alienation.

- (A) Marx believed in the concept of aristocracy and vehemently opposed its transformation into capitalism.
- (B) Marx hoped that the gap between the ruling class and the working class would be bridged with the advent of capitalism.
- (C) Marx's assumption that the industrial society would be beneficial for the working class proved false because of capitalist ideology.
- (D) Marx failed to acknowledge the strength of the bourgeoisie in the industrial society.

**27. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The magic of the Hollywood style at its best (and of all the cinema which fell within its sphere of influence) arose, not exclusively, but in one important aspect, from its skilled and satisfying manipulation of visual pleasure. Unchallenged, mainstream films coded the erotic into the language of the dominant patriarchal order. In the highly developed Hollywood cinema, it was only through these codes that the alienated subject, torn in his imaginary memory by a sense of loss, by the terror of potential lack in phantasy, came near to finding a glimpse of satisfaction: through its formal beauty and its play on his own formative obsessions.

- (A) Manipulation of visual pleasure has ushered in the best era in Hollywood.
- (B) The magic of the Hollywood style is best reflected by the visual representation of the erotic language of the dominant patriarchal order.
- (C) Like everything else in Hollywood, even the concept of fantasy is defined by the dominant patriarchal obsession.

- (D) The Hollywood style became effective by intelligently manipulating visual pleasure for the audience.

**28. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

In revolutionary situations, a single event can sometimes trigger the final leap from hesitation to irrevocable action. Such a moment came in January 1776 when a recent British immigrant, Thomas Paine, published an incendiary pamphlet, 'Common Sense', eloquently calling for independence. "Everything that is right or reasonable pleads for separation", Paine declared. "The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'tis time to part". Appealing to the American sense of destiny, he proclaimed: "The cause of America is in great measure the cause of all mankind..."

- (A) Thomas Paine paved the way for the independence of America through his incendiary speeches.
- (B) America was built by the revolutionary writing of Thomas Paine, a recent British immigrant.
- (C) The American struggle for independence found a boost in the shape of Thomas Paine's writing.
- (D) Thomas Paine proves the point that in every revolution, a small step taken by a person proves catastrophically significant.

**29. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The economic upheaval wrought by Covid and geopolitical tensions with China threaten to disrupt capital flows to the start-up ecosystem. A recent report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance suggests that investments in unlisted securities be exempted from LTCG tax for a minimum of two years and that a Securities Transaction Tax be levied to ensure parity with listed shares. It further flags the





disparity in tax treatment between foreign and domestic investors in PE/VC funds, where foreign investors get away with minimal tax incidence by routing their money through low-tax regimes. Next, echoing a long-standing demand of the PE/VC industry, it calls for domestic pension funds, banks, and insurers to raise their allocations to AIFs. There's a good case for the Centre to consider a no-LTCG regime, given the risks involved, but, whether a two-year period would suffice is debatable. Encouraging more PE/VC players to manage their funds out of India by ushering in parity on income tax and GST treatment is welcome too. But the Centre must think twice before acceding to calls for domestic pension funds, insurers and banks to increase their allocations to start-ups, given that many of these institutions are still taking baby steps in listed equities and bonds.

- (A) The author discusses that the status of capital flow into the start-up economy looks positive and considers the inputs made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance to further strengthen it.
- (B) The author brings into light the possible reduction in investments in the start-up sector by foreign investors and seeks to inform the reader about the initiatives being taken by the Government at the central level.
- (C) The author doubts the future of unlisted companies, specifically the start-ups, and suggests that the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance regarding the levy of Securities Transaction Tax can be fruitful.
- (D) The author discusses the possible future of the start-up sector and analyses the report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, partially agreeing with

the efficiency of the suggestions made therein.

**30. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Among the earliest strategic policy analysts to draw attention to the diplomatic benefits of Indian cinema's overseas popularity was none other than the guru of strategic affairs, K. Subrahmanyam. It was in 1990 that American political scientist Joseph Nye coined the phrase 'soft power' exploring the US's global cultural influence that added to its economic, technological and military power. "When one country gets other countries to want what it wants" summed up Nye that would be its 'co-optive or soft power', as opposed to its 'hard or command power of ordering others to do what it wants'. If cinema or music can make a country popular in another, that would be its soft power. Readers from my generation would be familiar with Gina Lollobrigida's *Buona Sera*, Mrs. Campbell, and Stanley Kramer's film version of Robert Crichton's *The Secret of Santa Vittoria*, films that aimed to project American popularity in Italy. While some in Washington DC understood the many external diplomatic uses of Hollywood's soft power, there have been others who have sought to malign the film industry in pursuit of their own domestic political agenda. The most infamous of them all was Senator Joseph McCarthy who took it upon himself to purge Hollywood of alleged communist influence.

- (A) The use of the soft powers by a country to coerce others into providing it with what it needs is where the music and cinema industries come into the picture.
- (B) The Indian Government, not unlike the U.S. government, uses one of its richest industries to manipulate the citizens, the industry, and the other countries for its own benefits.



- (C) The influential music and cinema industries of a country can work as a unique persuasion tool used by political parties and governments to further their cause.
- (D) The use of soft powers goes back to the nineties but is still in its nascent stage and has not been picked up by many countries outside of the U.S. and India.

**31. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

This paper breaks new ground by building an annual income series based on British workers employed and paid by the year rather than by the day. Our revised labour incomes differ considerably from the previous series. The divergences suggest that existing estimates of workers' annual labour incomes based on daily wage rates and guesstimates of annual labour supplies overestimate medieval incomes but underestimate incomes during the Industrial Revolution. Our new estimates not only downscale the medieval 'Golden Age of Labour' that followed in the wake of the Black Death when almost half of Britain's population perished, but they also push the take-off into modern economic growth back more than 200 years, from the nineteenth century to the late sixteenth century. Indeed, our income estimates continue to increase during the seventeenth century's advances in intellectual understanding of the natural world and further through the technological progress of the classical years of the Industrial Revolution. This contrasts with the early modern Malthusian plateau of stagnant incomes exhibited by the previous series based on daily wage rates. However, the revised chronology of economic growth coincides with the recently revised evolution of Britain's GDP per capita.

- (A) The new series rectifies an error in wages in the medieval income, the

industrial revolution, and the economic growth in the eras.

- (B) The new series focuses on wages by creating an annual income series rather than by taking day by day into account.
- (C) The revised chronology of the economic growth of two eras is accompanied by way of calculation of the wages in the two eras.
- (D) Contrast the income estimates of the 17th century and that of the medieval era and juxtapose them with the recently revised GDP of Britain.

**32. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

In accounting for the persistent impact of the civil exam we first test the hypothesis that the exam had bred a culture of valuing education which was internalised by at least the educated elite families (and accordingly transmitted across generations). To do so we take advantage of a nationally representative social survey, the 2010 Chinese Family Panel Survey (CFPS), and construct variables to measure the effect of the respondents' ancestral achievements in the jinshi exam on their attitudes toward the importance of learning and education as a determinant of social status. After controlling for both genetic and cultural transmission of family human capital (as measured by various IQ test scores, years of education, and income), we find that ancestral jinshi density (measured separately along the patrilineal and matrilineal lines) has a significantly positive effect on the offspring's attitude toward the importance of education in determining social status. Moreover, these respondents also want the government to spend more on education. Those respondents who were parents expected their children to receive more education in general and devoted more time to supervising their children's homework (by watching



less TV themselves). Perhaps because of this stronger parental ethic, their children performed better in class, had lower rates of absenteeism, and spent more time studying. All these augur well with the hypothesis regarding the transmission of a culture of valuing education within families.

- (A) Children, in China, whose parents are educated and hail from elite backgrounds, perform better and have a high success ratio in exams.
- (B) The jinshi exam requires not only the students but also parents to perform the best in education and this starts from the early stages of development.
- (C) Families with stronger parental ethics take better care of the studies of their children from early stages and push their children to study and perform better.
- (D) The jinshi exam requires families to be very disciplined towards the studies of their children and this forces children to perform better.

**33. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Asking whether a governing agent is legitimate is to ask whether that agent has the right to make and impose certain decisions on others and whether the agent has the standing to make those decisions in a way that results in changing the normative situation (the rights and duties) of those subject to them. In this respect, legitimacy is relevantly different from other values, including justice and efficiency, which concern either the substantive content of certain norms—for example, whether they are fair—or their expected benefits and costs. This is not to say that legitimacy is the only value that matters. In cases in which privatizing certain responsibilities would lead to massive gains in terms of, say, distributive justice that could not be achieved

otherwise, these gains may well override considerations of legitimacy and thus also the case for constitutional limits. But legitimacy should enjoy a certain priority. In many cases, we may have sufficient reasons to limit outsourcing even in the presence of some other gains.

- (A) Does a government agent have the right to decide on behalf of the government?
- (B) Should we limit outsourcing to certain fields, or can it be used everywhere.
- (C) The ways and means of obtaining distributive justice can be achieved through outsourcing.
- (D) The government agent is the best representative of the government and should be allowed to take decisions on behalf of the government.

**34. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

But the battles over health care, education, and other goods underway today express a very different view of public goods, one grounded not in economic terms of efficiency and production but rather in moral and political concepts. In this framework, ‘public goods’ are those essential to enabling human success and well-being. Let’s call this the *democratic conception* of public goods. It is a democratic conception in the substantive and aspirational sense of ‘democracy’: these are goods that we owe to one another in a shared democratic society. In turn, this suggests that ensuring equal access to these goods is a matter of public concern and public obligation.

- (A) A public good must be only defined in terms of economic terms.
- (B) A public good is not grounded in economic terms.
- (C) A government must democratise all public goods.
- (D) A public good is accessible to all and not grounded in economic terms.



**35. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The National Retail Federation (NRF) new survey predicts that American consumers will spend \$8.4 billion this fall on Halloween items. That figure is a record high in the organisation's 11-year history of studying Halloween spending. The survey, which is conducted by Prosper Insights & Analytics, found that 171 million Americans plan to participate in Halloween activities this year, and the typical adult will spend an average of \$82.93, which is an increase from \$74.34 last year. Halloween is second only to Christmas as America's biggest commercial holiday, according to the NRF. As soon as the kids are back to school and, in some cases, even before they were—stores clear their shelves of notebooks and pencils to make room for costumes, candy, and decorations. Vacant mall and strip mall shops become temporary Halloween retailers, such as Spirit Halloween and Halloween Headquarters: Restaurants include special Halloween-themed food and beverage items. Theme parks host special 'fright nights' for guests complete with decorated rides and costumed workers.

- (A) Millennials are embracing Halloween in America.
- (B) Halloween is one of the major festivals for Americans.
- (C) Halloween is a big business in America.
- (D) Halloween is celebrated by people of all ages in America.

**36. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

2021 offers a hint of hope after a year of gloom. Vaccines are rolling out, and we might permit ourselves visions of normality as the battle against the COVID-19 pandemic at last swings in our favour. While we may soon prevail against

COVID-19, we can't ignore an increasing problem that the fight against the virus has worsened. Plastics have been deployed in great quantities as a shield against COVID. But little attention has been paid to where the increased plastic waste will end up. The sad irony is we were on the cusp of real victories against plastic pollution just as the coronavirus pandemic began.

- (A) While we might have won over plastic pollution, the fear of the pandemic still looms large.
- (B) Plastic pollution is at the heart of all the environmental policies governments are framing worldwide.
- (C) Single-use plastic is the new challenge we face after defeating the pandemic crisis.
- (D) Increased plastic waste will soon destroy us.

**37. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

In trying to understand that puzzle, I've used the work of the many scientists whose research has revealed the distorting effects of entrenched assumptions about sex differences. Some of this research is informed by a feminist awareness of how science has embedded cultural biases and stereotypes into its theories, hypotheses, methods, and interpretations. But this kind of work also comes with an occupational hazard: accusations of being a politically motivated 'sex-difference denier'. According to psychologists and neuroscientists whose positions I've criticised, I put politics before science, confuse equality with similarity, and wish to abolish femininity entirely. This ungrounded ad feminam commentary has even extended to suggestions that my use of the acronym 'T' for 'testosterone', when discussing its effects on the brain, indicates that I am 'conflicted about how to incorporate this experimental evidence into [my] world





view', and that my work is a misguided reaction to experiences at dinner parties listening to chauvinists invoke the 'cave-man' defence of bad male behaviour.

- (A) The author dismisses the idea of feminist awareness by denying the similarities in both the sex, based on the hypothesis and interpretations of the psychologists and neuroscientists.
- (B) The author discusses the political ideology behind sex differences and comments on the support science and psychology provide to it.
- (C) The author comments upon the common views formulated by the people during informal gatherings and the ad feminam commentary that persists.
- (D) The author is discussing his work on gender difference while mentioning the criticism they have faced from some quarters.

**38. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Whether our memories stretch back 80 years or just a decade or two, the episodes that resurface serve as a sort of Rorschach test, revealing what we value and the kinds of experiences we cherish. If you like to recall Chuck E Cheese birthday parties, you likely prize the security of a big, gregarious community, while memories of making chalk drawings with your best friend hint at a desire for deeper, more sustained bonds. 'Experiences are not just what happens to us', writes Batcho. 'They are the raw material we use in shaping our identity, our self', Nostalgia, then, is a means of reclaiming that raw material, making intimate contact with it as though sinking our hands into clay.

- (A) Looking back at memories helps an individual to relive past events and overwhelms them with a sense of nostalgia.

- (B) A lot can be learnt from the memories of a human being to the extent of defining what a person likes and his or her personality.
- (C) Nostalgia is like sinking our hands into clay and experiencing the connection with every particle therein.
- (D) The childhood life of an individual helps define the kind of person he becomes.

**39. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

As the state was a vast and complex organisation involving thousands of conscious and unconscious acts of daily cooperation by millions of citizens, they did not usually notice that they in fact sustained it and were morally responsible for its actions. And if they did, they excused themselves on the grounds that each of them was only an insignificant cog in a mighty wheel. Shastri considered this a dangerous fallacy. A mighty river was made up of individual drops, each of which contributed to its creation; the state was no different. Further, as a moral being, every citizen had a duty to ask how he personally contributed to the maintenance of the state and whether he was happy about it. Citizens were responsible for their actions and their responsibility was in no way diminished by what others did or failed to do.

- (A) Citizens do not understand their responsibility and act irrationally. This was decried by Shastri, who felt that the acts of citizens govern the state and hence they are significant.
- (B) Citizens do not usually regard their actions as significant in the context of the running of the state. Shastri disagreed and instead felt that the individual acts did contribute to the running of the state, that citizens should be aware of this, and that they should be responsible for their actions.





- (C) People of the state regard their actions as insignificant, considering the vastness and complexity of the state. Shastri was vehemently opposed to this idea and held that though individual actions are insignificant, the citizens must understand that they contributed something to the maintenance of the state.
- (D) Citizens are very well aware that even though what they contribute towards the maintenance of the state is not significant, the state cannot be run without their participation. Shastri says that citizens benefit from the state's existence and hence should assume responsibility for its proper functioning.

**40. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Détente cannot be taken forward by waving conditionalities and ultimatums in the face of the other. The productive and progressive approach is to take all contentious issues on board, tackle the less difficult problems and get them out of the way, engage the ex-antagonist on the more complicated issues and meanwhile let relations develop all around. This must be done in the areas of trade, investment, economic cooperation, cultural relations, and sport, but above all, in people-to-people relations. The closing of the gap on the issue of the gas pipeline seems propitious. The unprecedented grant of Pakistani visas to eighteen Israeli journalists, to visit important centres in the state of Punjab, is a fine gesture that should help to improve the atmosphere between Israel and Pakistan.

- (A) Détente cannot be carried forward by striking antagonistic postures but by adopting conciliatory measures to solve outstanding issues. Improvements should be made on various fronts and the more tractable issues should be tackled to develop

confidence—certain steps taken in the recent past augur well for Israel-Pakistan ties.

- (B) Easing tensions do not come about by proposing conditions and ultimatums but rather by adopting a give-and-take policy. Though the more complicated issues must be solved immediately, the less complicated issues must also be taken up to find a lasting solution. That Israel and Pakistan agree on the gas pipeline issue is a sign of détente.
- (C) Détente does not come by introducing conditionalities but by solving the issues at hand. The less contentious issues can be solved easily and improvement in other fields such as trade etc contribute to détente significantly. However, this should not be at the cost of people-to-people relations, which is the cornerstone of lasting peace.
- (D) Détente between warring nations improves by solving contentious issues and improving bilateral ties in the field of trade, etc. Solving the gas pipeline issue and the issue of visas for Israeli journalists are steps in the right direction.

**41. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The traditional teaching of the medical profession requires a doctor to do everything legitimate in his power to try to help his patient. This is the Hippocratic Oath of medicine and the best possible treatment must be given irrespective of whether or not the doctor likes the patient or considers him or her feckless or ill because of self-inflicted disease or injury, or a confirmed and even vicious criminal. In our contemporary market economy, with new and very expensive 'high-tech' medicine and surgery, doctors are repeatedly being reminded by those responsible for managing healthcare that the funds



available are limited and the best treatment cannot be available to all.

- (A) According to medical ethics, a doctor must extend the best treatment to a patient whether he likes or dislikes him, even if he is a vicious criminal whose illness is because of self-inflicted injury. But due to expensive medicine and surgery, the best treatment is not available to all.
- (B) According to medical ethos, a doctor must give the best treatment to his patient even if he is a notorious criminal or whether his illness is due to self-inflicted injury or disease.
- (C) Medical ethics demand that a doctor extend the best treatment to a patient irrespective of whether he likes the patient or not. But unfortunately, the best treatment is extended to only those who are wealthy.
- (D) According to medical ethics, a doctor should extend the best treatment to a patient, whether he likes him or not. But expensive medicine does not permit a doctor to extend the same type of treatment to all due to a paucity of funds.

**42. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Scientists from the Pune-based Centre for Genetic and Molecular Biology (CGMB) and the Asian Institute of Gastroenterology, Hyderabad, analysed various genes linked to pancreatitis. While one of the mutated genes (PUSA1) was earlier linked to the disease, the second mutated gene PUSRA1 (catalytic trypsinogen), which plays a key role in the digestion of proteins, was for the first time shown to be playing a role in disease pathogenesis in Indians. It was also found that the onset of the disease was earlier in individuals having only the PUSA1 gene as compared to those having only PUSRA1.

- (A) PUSRA1 gene mutation is the major cause of pancreatitis disease in Indians.
- (B) Pancreatitis disease sets in when mutated genes PUSA1 and PUSRA1 are present in a person.
- (C) PUSA1 gene mutation is the predominant cause of pancreatitis disease in Indians.
- (D) PUSA1 gene mutation affects the digestion of proteins, thereby causing pancreatitis disease in Indians.

**43. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Even though the economy is on a roll and major businesses are expected to go on a hiring spree, there are definitely hushed murmurs in the corporate corridors regarding a phenomenon that is troubling the Indian business scenario. A majority of business leaders are concerned about the unavailability of a skilled workforce. Most industry experts would agree that the education sector needs major reforms to ensure the creation of a workforce that has the expertise and can innovate. While academic debate revolves around the number of years for the ideal engineering curriculum, industry experts insist on the necessity for it to be fast and fit to purpose. To this end, leading players from the industry have started to collaborate with industry associations to offer solutions through initiatives and ventures like skill-based training programmes, finishing school sessions, and joint workshops held by experts in the industry and academia.

- (A) Without collaborating with the industry, engineering colleges cannot improve their curriculum.
- (B) Major businesses in India are disillusioned with the available workforce.
- (C) The root of the problem the Indian industry faces today is the unavailability of an ideal workforce suited for



its needs due to our outdated engineering curriculum.

- (D) The education sector in India needs revamping.

**44. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Sending out a dual message to Pakistan, the Indian government said that it would continue to engage with Pakistan to ensure it makes progress on the Pathankot investigation, but it also made it clear that the Sharif government would have to show sincerity, as it is from their territory that the maximum attacks come.

- (A) The Indian government is ready to engage with Pakistan to make progress on the Pathankot issue, but it is also cautious of the attacks that come from Pakistan.
- (B) The Indian government is back to being engaged with Pakistan to make progress on the Pathankot investigation and is making it clear to the Sharif government that they have to be sincere as the maximum attacks come from Pakistan.
- (C) The Indian government is continuing to engage with Pakistan on the Pathankot investigation, but it also emphasises the Sharif government's sincerity in tackling the issue as it is from their territory that the maximum attacks happen.
- (D) The government continues to engage with Pakistan on the Pathankot investigation, but it is also emphasizing that the Sharif government has to show sincerity as it is from their territory that the maximum attacks come.

**45. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

All pathbreakers are seen, first and foremost, in terms of their predecessors. Julius Caesar wept comparing his own deeds in his early thirties with those of Alexander the Great. Jesus, in

the Gospels, was explicitly compared with Elijah from the Old Testament. And Newton, in lessening his own role as a discoverer of nature's laws, claimed to stand on the shoulders of giants.

- (A) All pathbreakers are seen in relation to their predecessors, such as Julius Caesar, Jesus, and Newton.
- (B) Pathbreakers such as Julius Caesar, Jesus, and Newton are repeatedly compared to their predecessors.
- (C) All pathbreakers, such as Julius Caesar, Jesus, and Newton, are seen in relation to their predecessors.
- (D) Pathbreakers such as Julius Caesar, Jesus, and Newton had to accept being compared to their predecessors.

**46. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Estuaries are areas of water and shoreline where rivers meet the ocean or another large body of water, such as one of the Great Lakes. Organisms that live in estuaries must be adapted to these dynamic environments, where there are variations in water chemistry including salinity, as well as physical changes like the rise and fall of tides. Despite these challenges, estuaries are also very productive ecosystems. They receive nutrients from both bodies of water and can support a variety of life. Because of their access to food, water, and shipping routes, people often live near estuaries which can impact the health of the ecosystem.

- (A) Estuaries, the areas where rivers meet the ocean, are very productive and diverse ecosystems because they receive nutrients from rivers as well as oceans.
- (B) Organisms that live near estuaries need to be very adaptive because of their changing nature.
- (C) Estuaries are very dynamic, as chemical and physical changes are very frequent in them.



- (D) Estuaries are very diverse ecosystems, and they can support a variety of life; people often live near estuaries which can impact the health of the ecosystem.

**47. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Let's start with adults. Unlike children, adults can appreciate the valuable projects and relationships in their lives even when positive emotions are lacking. This is because adults are the sorts of creatures who can endorse many aspects of their lives merely due to how well they fit within their overall conception of what a worthwhile life looks like. A neurotic author who writes brilliant novels despite finding the process painful can still endorse the project of writing under stress and anxiety because she knows that these negative emotions will render the work deeper than it would otherwise be. A brain surgeon operating on the worst types of cancers knows that the stakes in her job are too high for her to approach life in a carefree manner. She is willing to trade carefreeness for a life of achievement in medicine.

- (A) The author discusses the life of an adult and describes the emotional tactics that an adult employ to live a valuable life.
- (B) The author distinguishes between a child and an adult to portray that adults are better equipped to deal with emotional upheavals.
- (C) The author talks about adults and how their ability to work, in spite of the absence of negative emotions, makes their lives worthwhile.
- (D) The author draws a comparison between an adult's life and a child's life in the way both handle their emotions.

**48. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Human beings are self-conscious creatures: we can conceptualise ourselves as psychological beings, forming beliefs about who and what we are. We also have identities: self-beliefs that are sources of meaning, purpose, and value, and that help to constrain our choices and actions. In addition to being able to think about ourselves, self-conscious beings can recognise that we are the objects of other people's thoughts. This opens up the possibility of a conflict between our own identities and how we are perceived by others. This potential for conflict gives us unique power over each other and also makes us uniquely vulnerable: only self-conscious beings can *kill with a glance* or *die of embarrassment*. Our vulnerability to how others regard us might create obligations to try to regard others in some of the ways they desire—ways that are consonant with their own identities.

- (A) The author states that self-consciousness drives humans closer to one another to the extent that we become dependent on each other to maintain our identities.
- (B) The author comments on the psychological behaviours of human beings, as is driven by their self-conscious nature.
- (C) The author tries to explain that human beings are social creatures which can clearly be identified from our characteristic of being self-conscious.
- (D) The author infers that there is a constant conflict between the identities of human beings, which stems from their self-conscious nature.

**49. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

A society that is divided, particularly on caste and communal lines, is less likely to produce a countrywide unified response to the social and gender question. The articulation of a response, in such a





society, may remain fragmentary, despite the fact that these questions do have a human and universal content. The protest response to defend the normative content in the face of the growing injustice and oppression, however, has remained confined to the social groups such as women, Dalits, minorities, and Adivasis. These groups may have demographically but thinly spread across India, but their fundamental questions, such as injustice and inequality, have found articulation mostly within these groups. Thus, the Bharat bandh call of August 2018, or the countrywide protest against the dilution of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 primarily remained restricted to the socially oppressed castes.

- (A) A divided society is unable to bear the burden of toiling for the oppressed and so is relatively uneasy about protests of agricultural nature.
- (B) To get a universal response to social or gender issues, we need a society that is undivided. These must be followed by bandhs etc., to protest the gross exploitation of the poor.
- (C) An undivided society is the one that can respond to social issues, and yet such protests are limited to some groups only.
- (D) An undivided society is the only one that can respond to gender issues for which bandhs are called frequently.

**50. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

For thousands of years, living people breathed, dead people didn't, and no one knew why. The explanations that passed for medicine during that time sound absurd now. The early Greeks, most notably Homer, believed that humans had two souls—one immortal, in the head, and one mortal, in the chest—and that a baby's first breath drew in that mortal soul. The last exhale released it. Later Greeks

offered more logical, but still inaccurate, theories, grounded in the belief that breathing regulated a literal fire inside the body. Breathing cooled that fire, like a computer's fan. Aristotle wrote that we inhale because the heart's heat expands the lungs, and air from breathing would then reduce 'the excess of the fire'. This focus on body heat isn't so surprising. In those days, and for nearly 2,000 years after, few sources of warmth existed: sunlight, humans, animals, and fire.

- (A) The growth of medicine as a field of study and how it progressed over the centuries has much to do with fire and its existence.
- (B) The evolution in the field of health-care and medicine, as accomplished by the Greeks and others, had fire as the key factor.
- (C) The different streams of thought that were considered to be the practice of medicine over the centuries and how they were reduced to one element of fire.
- (D) The reasons for breathing and manifold and breathing is one of the important sources of heat for the body due to the paucity of sources of warmth available to humans.

**51. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Along with transport infrastructure, communications infrastructure also plays a vital role in attracting tourists. Communications play an essential role in the development and sustainability of tourism. This helps travellers obtain destination information, make informed decisions about where to go, and helps countries and travel agencies promote and recommend their destinations. Pearce and Wu (2015) indicate that transportation, tourism facilities, and communications are the main components of hard infrastructure. Raina (2005) thinks that traffic and communications





are elements in the physical components of tourism infrastructure, along with hotels, motels, and restaurants. Many recent empirical studies have demonstrated the role of transport infrastructure and communications in attracting tourists, resulting in transport infrastructure and communications infrastructure proving to be important factors affecting the number of tourists visiting (Khadaroo and Seetanah 2007b); transport infrastructure is a significant determinant of tourism inflows into a destination (Khadaroo and Seetanah 2008), transport capital having contributed positively to the number of tourist arrivals in both the short-run and the long-run (Seetanah and Khadaroo 2009), the construction of transportation infrastructure promoting the tourism industry (Yu 2016); thus, infrastructure and transportation are important components of the tourism supply chain (Ghaderi et al. 2018); developing transport infrastructures such as highways, airports, and railway stations, has a positive impact on overnight stays in all types of accommodation (Ouariti and Jebrane 2020).

- (A) A common deterrent for tourists is the lack of proper facilities available at a spot; this lack of facilities hampers the earnings through tourism.
- (B) Most of the authors of the world believe that tourism can be boosted with the assistance of better communication and various studies have also supported the claim.
- (C) Physical components have traditionally overshadowed the importance of intangible assistance such as communication and transportation.
- (D) The tourism of a place depends upon several factors such as transport, infrastructure, and communication, without which the growth and sustenance of tourism are not possible.

**52. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The galaxy of gene circuits isn't the only mind-bogglingly immense terrain that evolution has to navigate to innovate. The same issues apply, for example, to metabolic networks. Organisms have had to find ways of getting their energy from whatever fuel happens to be on hand—typically the metabolisms of microorganisms run on compounds such as glucose, ethanol, or citrate. Ideally, their metabolic machinery of enzymes would run on more than just one of these, so that they'd have more options for survival. But how easy is it to adapt to other fuels? Even for a relatively small list of common metabolic fuels, the number of possible metabolisms of this sort is again astronomical.

- (A) Microorganisms can find their energy by consuming almost anything that is present in nature.
- (B) The concept of gene circuits is as complex as, if not more than, metabolic networks.
- (C) The survival of microorganisms is highly dependent on the fuel which should be rich in glucose, ethanol, or citrate.
- (D) Adaptability to other fuels, as per their availability, is one of the key features of the survival of microorganisms.

**53. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Working with plant biologist Yuval Eshed of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel, Lippman has studied domestication genes in tomato plants; they and other researchers have found that domestication produced beneficial effects by altering the same genes across different plant lineages. The set of genes associated with the domestication of many crops directs the production of two key hormones, florigen and antiflorigen. These



hormones control the timing of flowering and how many flowers are made on each plant, as well as the growth and branching of plant stems. The recent discoveries suggest that focusing on this handful of genes could accelerate the improvement of orphan crops, or even enable the de novo domestication of wild plants with crop potential. Eshed and Lippman are enthusiastic about orphan legumes, such as the drought-resistant chickpea, that have great potential for wider cultivation. Teff, a hardy, protein-rich cereal grown in Africa, is another orphan crop whose production could be vastly expanded.

- (A) Two key hormones—florigen and antiflorigen—are responsible for the flowering and growth of the plants.
- (B) Accelerated growth and improvement of orphan crops could be achieved by focussing on a few genes such as florigen and antiflorigen.
- (C) Research centres in Israel have shown results that demystify the improvement of genes of orphan crops.
- (D) Florigen and antiflorigen are a few of the genes that have always been used by scientists to accelerate the growth of the plants such as tomatoes.

**54. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Food webs describe who eats whom in an ecological community. Made of interconnected food chains, food webs help us understand how changes to ecosystems—say, removing a top predator or adding nutrients—affect many different species, both directly and indirectly. Phytoplankton and algae form the bases of aquatic food webs. They are eaten by primary consumers like zooplankton, small fish, and crustaceans. Primary consumers are in turn eaten by fish, small sharks, corals, and baleen whales. Top ocean predators include large sharks, billfish, dolphins, toothed whales, and

large seals. Humans consume aquatic life from every section of this food web.

- (A) Food webs help us understand how changes to ecosystems affect many different species, both directly and indirectly.
- (B) Phytoplankton and algae form the bases of aquatic food webs, while humans are on top of this food web.
- (C) Predators of one ecosystem become prey of another ecosystem, and humans are the predators of the predators.
- (D) Food webs define the food chain of the ecosystem, phytoplankton and algae form the bases of aquatic food webs and humans are on top.

**55. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

There is, however, a dark side to the film. Its makers have refused to include in the film the fact that it is inspired by a true incident of a deaf-mute Indian girl who lost her way into Pakistan 13 years ago. She has since been looked after by Karachi's famous philanthropist Abdul Sattar Edhi, whose wife named her Geeta. The girl has not been able to give her address, and Pakistani activists such as Aziz Burney have failed to track her family. Had the filmmakers made this little inclusion, and given her picture and contact details, that girl may well have been home by now.

- (A) The film is a biography of a girl who was lost in Pakistan.
- (B) Had the makers put in details of Geeta in the film, she could have returned home.
- (C) Geeta, who lost her way and went to Pakistan, is the main character of the movie.
- (D) The movie modelled on Geeta's story could have been a vehicle for her return but failed in doing so.

**56. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**



In a land where pantheism and idol worship have thrived for long, the anthropomorphic roots of divinity-creation, in all its finery, have always been manifest. Its personification in the forms of living men and women, embellished with preferences of the day, has an equally hoary tradition. Sipping water, in which the *dharmaguru* has dipped his big toe, has been deemed the iconic moment of experiencing divinity incarnate. But unlike the monkish garb donned by the fleet of god-men that traverse this land (and even god-women have to subscribe to this dominant imagery to garner followers), Radhe Maa proffers an option that divinity need not always be cloaked in other-worldliness. By appearing in slick costumes, she aims to satisfy the desires of her happy-go-lucky follower. In a way, it helps bypass the embarrassment of being caught surreptitiously indulging in pleasures sexual that most god-men want to do.

- (A) Radhe Maa is the embodiment of the modern-day bourgeois God-man or woman who claims her materialism with elan.
- (B) Radhe Maa is one of the few Godmen/women who embody anthropomorphism in its entirety.
- (C) Radhe Maa is a modern-day incarnation of the pantheistic Gods/Goddesses of India.
- (D) Radhe Maa, with all her finery, embodies the virtues and vices of the multitudes of Gods/Goddesses that we Indians have.

**57. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

African elephant populations have fallen from an estimated 12 million a century ago to some 400,000. In recent years, at least 20,000 elephants have been killed in Africa each year for their tusks. African forest elephants have been the worst hit. Their populations declined by 62%

between 2002 and 2011 and they have lost 30% of their geographical range, with African savanna elephants declining by 30% between 2007 and 2014. This dramatic decline has continued and even accelerated with cumulative losses of up to 90% in some landscapes between 2011 and 2015. Today, the greatest threat to African elephants is wildlife crime, primarily poaching for the illegal ivory trade, while the greatest threat to Asian elephants is habitat loss, which results in human-elephant conflict.

- (A) African elephants are facing more danger than Asian elephants.
- (B) Both in Africa and Asia, the number of elephants is declining rapidly.
- (C) The number and the geographical range of African elephants are declining very rapidly.
- (D) Poaching and habitat loss are the biggest threat to African elephants.

**58. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The notion that the Second World War led demand growth has helped maritime nations such as the U.K., Norway, and Greece is not unfounded. But what sets Greek shipping apart is not only the fact that the increase in demands is met promptly but also the fact that the Greek shipping industry shifted from liquid tankers to bulk tankers effectively. By 1974 the Greek-owned tanker fleet had become the largest in the world, representing 17% of the global fleet. The establishment of the OPEC nations with Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela has drastically decreased the demand for oil. This has resulted in an oversupply of liquid tankers, while conversely, the demand for dry bulk cargo carriers has increased. The Greeks had adapted to the sudden decrease in oil demands. They underwent massive restructuring and weathered the storm. Whereas the British and Norwegians could not cope,



the Greeks practice of ‘flagging out’ their ship registry, therefore having a lower cost of doing business has helped them in keeping their businesses afloat.

- (A) The British lag behind substantially in reforming their shipping industry to cope with new challenges.
- (B) The Greeks adopted unique ways while tackling problems to stay ahead of others in the shipping industry, thus maintaining their dominance.
- (C) The adaptability of the Greek shipping industry worked well in their favour before the creation of the OPEC.
- (D) The reason for the dominance of Greece in global shipping stems from the fact that they have the largest tanker fleet in the world.

**59. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

“Class distinctions do not die; they merely learn new ways of expressing themselves”, the British sociologist Richard Hoggart once wrote. “Each decade we shiftily declare we have a buried class; each decade the coffin stays empty”. A quick perusal of the foreign media would certainly paint a picture of a rigid class system, especially compared to places like the USA where ambition, talent and elbow grease are thought to be the only limits. The New Yorker notes: “The British class system has its protections at every level, but also—at least to American eyes—built-in inertia. The predictability of most of the individual fates—working-class kids rising slightly, rich kids staying rich—makes one impatient”.

- (A) The American media is disproportionately focused on maligning British society based on its archaic class distinctions.
- (B) A comparative analysis of the British and American societies brings out the worst that Britain has to offer.

- (C) The British class structure is still observable and even more so when viewed from a foreign perspective.
- (D) The overall situation of the various British social classes has substantially improved in comparison to the rich class.

**60. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilisation forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg or launched a seaworthy boat, calculated the length of the year, or manured a field; but we know all about the killers and destroyers. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors. It is just possible they are, but they are not the most civilised. Animals fight; so do savages; hence to be good at fighting is to be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good, but it is not to be civilised.

- (A) While victorious countries are thought great and statues of the victors erected, they are not the most civilised. They are as savage as animals because animals and savages also fight. The real hero is the man who set a broken leg or launched the first boat.
- (B) History books glorify conquerors, generals and soldiers because they have beaten others in battle and ruled over a great territory. They are good fighters like animals and





savages, but they do not know what civilisation is and have done nothing to make life comfortable for others.

- (C) Though conquerors, generals and soldiers are glorified in history, we know little about the people who made civilisation possible through small contributions that brought progress in life. While there are statues of the former they are not the most civilised.
- (D) We know a great deal about conquerors, generals, and soldiers who are made much of in history. Statues are raised in their memory as they conquer territories and rule over people. But who thinks of the man who made agriculture possible? They are the unsung heroes of the world.

**61. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

How amazing is this spirit of man! In spite of innumerable failings, man, throughout the ages, has sacrificed his life and all he held dear for an ideal, for truth, for faith, for the country, and for the honour. That ideal may change but that capacity for self-sacrifice continues and because of that, much may be forgiven to man, and it is impossible to lose hope for him. In the midst of disaster, he has not lost his dignity or his faith in the values he cherished. Plaything of Nature's mighty forces, less than a speck of dust in this vast universe, he has hurled defiance at the elemental powers, and with his mind, the cradle of revolution sought to master them. Whatever gods there be, there is something godlike in man, as there is also something of the devil in him.

- (A) The self-sacrificing spirit of man to fight for the ideals he held dear is amazing. Disasters have not disabled him to stand by his ideals. He has challenged Nature and her forces and tried to master them. The

god-like qualities in man neutralise the devil in him.

- (B) Man's spirit of sacrifice to uphold the ideals which are dear to him is amazing. This undying spirit makes up for all his failings and keeps hopes alive. Despite disasters and his physical limitations, he has challenged Nature with his mind. He has the divine and the devil in him.
- (C) Man's spirit of sacrifice is amazing and undying. With this spirit, he has fought for all the ideals he holds dear and retained his dignity. All his failings and limitations can be forgiven and there is no losing hope for him. With his mental power, he has challenged Nature and tried to control her.
- (D) Man's spirit of sacrifice for truth, country, and honour is amazing. Although his ideals keep changing, his spirit of sacrifice is undying. He has faced disasters and yet retained his dignity. Despite being a toy in Nature's hand, he has challenged her. God has blessed him with his qualities and so has the devil.

**62. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Fashion is a term commonly used to describe a style of clothing worn by a large number of people in a country. However, popular styles of furniture, homes, and many other products are also fashions. The kind of art, music, literature, and sports that many people prefer can also be fashion. Thus, fashion is or reflects a form of behaviour accepted by most people in a society. A fashion remains popular for a few months or years and then another fashion takes its place. A product or activity is in fashion or is fashionable during the period of time many people in society accept it. After a time, however, the same product or activity becomes old-fashioned when the





majority of people no longer accept it. A fashion that quickly comes and goes is a fad. A majority of people do not accept fads. Some people may become involved in faddish behaviour because fads get a lot of publicity.

- (A) Fashion is not limited to clothes; it extends even to things like furniture, art, music and literature. A product or activity discontinued by society becomes old-fashioned. The majority does not accept a fad that undergoes a quick change.
- (B) Fashion is not limited to clothes; it extends to other things, including behaviour. Fashion keeps changing and getting outdated. Fashion changing too quickly is a fad and is not accepted by the majority.
- (C) Fashion reflects a form of behaviour in a society. It is not limited to clothes but includes several things. When a fashion becomes outdated, it is a fad. Only people craving publicity opt for fads. Others prefer fashion.
- (D) Fashion is not limited to clothes; it extends to behaviour and other things. It keeps changing depending on the way people respond to it. Fashion becomes outdated and gets replaced by fads. These change quickly.

**63. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The character of the 'little tramp' which Charlie Chaplin played in hundreds of films, is one everyone can understand. The poor fellow makes all kinds of mistakes. He is always in trouble. Yet, he dreams of greatness. He makes us laugh with his mad, and sometimes, ridiculous attempts to escape his cruel fate. He finds surprising ways out of every difficulty. Even people who don't understand English can enjoy Chaplin's films because they are mostly silent. It is not what he says that makes us laugh. His

comedy does not depend upon words or language. It depends upon little actions which mean the same thing to people all over the world. He is a master of the art of mime.

- (A) The role of the tramp, which Charlie Chaplin has played in his films, has a universal appeal. The tramp's ridiculous yet successful attempts in tackling his problems evoke laughter. Language is no barrier in Chaplin's films as the thrust lies on his master skill of miming.
- (B) Charlie Chaplin is a master in the art of miming. His films are a success and are popular all over the world. The character of the tramp, which he has played in many films, can be understood by all. One need not know English to appreciate the character. His actions speak louder than words.
- (C) Charlie Chaplin's portrayal of the 'tramp' in his films has a universal appeal. The tramp's ridiculous yet successful manner of tackling problems evokes laughter. Language is no barrier as Chaplin's comedy rests on his miming skill.
- (D) Charlie Chaplin is a master in the art of miming. His films have a universal appeal and can be appreciated even by those who do not know English. Chaplin's funny actions and his innocent behaviour win our admiration.

**64. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The drink of Asia for hundreds of years, tea, is believed to have been brought to Europe by the Dutch. Today, from the remotest corners of Ladakh to Buckingham Palace, tea is synonymous with cheer. It is rightly said that there will be no agreement on a perfect cup of tea. For most tea drinkers the brew is addictive and the preferred method of preparation and taste differs from person to person and region to region. Many varieties of



tea and tea brands are available in the market. A major innovation is the tea bag which makes preparation easy, quick, and less messy than the traditional way of brewing tea. Some research findings claim that drinking tea reduces the risk of heart disease and cancer and lowers cholesterol levels in the blood. A welcome thought for inveterate tea drinkers.

- (A) Tea has been a popular drink in Asia for years and made its way to Europe, courtesy of the Dutch. Though most tea-drinkers are addicted to the drink, preparation and taste vary between individuals and regions. A new and convenient way of making tea is by using the teabag. Some researchers claim that tea reduces the risk of heart disease.
- (B) Drinking of tea originated in Asia years ago and was introduced in Europe by the Dutch. The preparation of tea varies according to individual and regional tastes. Tea is easier to make using tea bags and has several health benefits.
- (C) Drinking tea has prevailed in Asia for years and was introduced in Europe by the Dutch. Most tea-drinkers are addicted to the drink and preparation and taste varies between persons and regions. The tea bag is an innovation, which has made preparation easy and neat. Some researchers claim that tea offers health benefits.
- (D) Tea has been a popular drink in Asia and was introduced by the Dutch. Most tea-drinkers are addicted to it. Preparation and taste vary from person to person. Using a tea bag is an innovative way of making tea and is better. Tea offers health benefits and reduces the risk of cancer.

**65. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

India is one of the few countries where the sale of mobile phones has been

galloping ahead with states such as Delhi and Kerala having more mobile phones than population. In other words, many now have more than one phone. However, there has not been a corresponding increase in awareness about telephone use. From shouting into the phone in public places to texting, making and receiving calls while driving to using phones and thereby wasting office hours are menaces that need to be tackled. There is a need for a massive awareness campaign to prevent the misuse of phones.

- (A) Indians do not know how to use mobile phones without causing inconvenience to the public.
- (B) India is the only country in the world where people are grossly ignorant about the judicious use of mobile phones.
- (C) With the phenomenal increase in the sale of mobile phones in India, people are to be educated about their use in public.
- (D) People in India will continue to misuse mobile phones in the absence of a massive awareness campaign about their use.

**66. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

To see George W. Bush on stage in Charleston, telling corny jokes and wisecracking about his supposed lack of intelligence, was to recall the presidential stand-up act that disappeared so suddenly, almost as if his eight years in the White House had never happened.

- (A) George W. Bush's corny jokes and wisecracking of his supposed lack of intelligence were a remembrance of the eight years that went unnoticed while he was at the White House.
- (B) Seeing George W. Bush crack jokes and be witty about his lack of intelligence was a reminiscence of the



presidential stand-up act that disappeared so suddenly as if he were never at the White House for all his eight years of presidency.

- (C) George W. Bush's corny jokes and wisecracking of his supposed lack of intelligence were an insight into his absence for all those eight years for which he was supposedly the President.
- (D) A stark reminder about George W. Bush's inefficiency as a President for the eight years at the White House came from his stand-up act on stage.

**67. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Top bankers recently met at a luxury hotel in Bengaluru to discuss how to innovate start-ups, from sourcing ideas to influencing direction of new product development. The theme of the event revolved around how to combine the spirit of traditional business powerhouses with start-ups.

- (A) With the idea to combine the spirit of traditional business powerhouses with start-ups, a meeting was held in Bengaluru.
- (B) With the intention of innovating start-ups, a meeting was held in Bengaluru in which ideas on combining the spirit of traditional business powerhouses with start-ups were discussed. The meeting also found new ways to influence product development.
- (C) Innovative ways to develop products with the help of traditional companies and start-ups were discussed in Bengaluru.
- (D) With the intention of innovating start-ups, a meeting was held in Bengaluru in which ideas on influencing the direction of new product development were discussed and the meeting also revolved around combining the spirit of traditional business powerhouses with start-ups.

**68. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The founders of modern liberalism like Thomas Hobbes and John Locke sought to lower the aspirations of politics, not to promote a good life as defined by religion, but rather to preserve life itself, since diverse populations could not agree on what the good life was. This was the distant origin of the phrase "*life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*" in the Declaration of Independence. The most fundamental principle enshrined in liberalism is one of tolerance: You do not have to agree with your fellow citizens about the most important things, but only that each individual should get to decide what those things are without interference from you or from the state. The limits of tolerance are reached only when the principle of tolerance itself is challenged, or when citizens resort to violence to get their way.

- (A) The author portrays the process of introduction of liberation in society.
- (B) The author elaborates on the need for tolerance to allow peaceful coexistence in a society.
- (C) The author is trying to point out that liberalism came into being simply as a pragmatic tool for resolving conflicts in diverse societies.
- (D) As per the author, liberalism finds its idea in the limits of tolerance and it ceases to exist when these limits are breached.

**69. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Preparing a will to protect your assets and your heir is always an excellent job, but many people try to do this themselves and end up leaving out some critical information. If the will doesn't have all the required documents, it could be declared invalid after your death, putting your assets at risk, and initiating



unpleasant strife between your potential beneficiaries.

- (A) Preparing a will is very vital and should not be done by yourself.
- (B) Preparing a will would help protect your assets and heir, but it is very risky to do it yourself.
- (C) Preparation of a will is an excellent idea, as it would protect your assets and heir, but prepare a will only after consulting a lawyer.
- (D) If the will doesn't have all the required documents, it could be declared invalid after your death, putting your assets at risk and initiating unpleasant strife between your potential beneficiaries.

**70. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Honesty is saying what we know, or suspect to be real, irrespective of the consequences that would spur up because of revealing that truth. There is more to it than meets the eye. Because most deception is self-deception, an ideal kind of honesty requires that we recognise our human penchant for fooling ourselves. In particular, honesty requires that we guard against self-serving biases, our tendency to seek confirmations for what we already believe while ignoring the contrasting evidence; our tendency to think what is good for us is good for the entire world, and even to make the God themselves in our own image; our tendency to put the blame on others, and take credit for ourselves.

- (A) Honesty is to accept the things that are contradictory to our opinion.
- (B) Honesty is to take the blame for failures and share the credit for success.
- (C) True honesty is when you overcome your biases and accept the evidence that contradicts your opinion.
- (D) Honesty is a very complex thing, and it is not very easy to understand.

**71. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

There have always been people who claim to have the power of looking into the future. However, no one can say what the next 1,000 years would be like. Fate plays a major role in our lives. There is certain suspense in everyone's life and that is what God intended. Imagine—an end to world wars, no more homelessness, no dysfunctional families, no famine, and everybody being everybody's best friend. A world so perfect, that nothing else could make it seem brighter. It is so easy to imagine and hope that this is how the world is going to be in the year 3,000. However, if we think logically, it is easy to see that it is impossible for the world to be this way. Nothing is ever perfect.

- (A) With fate playing a major role in our lives and God deciding that suspense remains a permanent feature, nobody can predict the future with certainty. A perfect world devoid of problems can only be imagined and can never become a reality.
- (B) Although some people claim that they can predict the future, it is impossible for them to do so. Fate plays a major role in our lives and God never intended to make the world a perfect place. To think that the world will get rid of all its problems in the next 1,000 years is illogical.
- (C) Predicting the future is impossible in a world where fate plays a major role in our lives. We can hope and imagine that in a thousand years, the world will be a perfect place. But God never intended to make it so and has filled it with imperfections.
- (D) When we imagine a world with no war, no famine it seems so perfect. It cannot become a reality. Anyone who predicts that the future will take this shape is being illogical. Fate and God have a role to play in our lives.





**72. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

There have been delays galore for all senior appointments over the past year, whether for regulatory bodies, apex institutions, or banks. In this respect, there is no difference between this government and the previous one. The modus operandi is the same—the new appointment is made at the 11th hour, just when the incumbent has to demit office. If the incumbent gets an extension, it will be at the last minute. If they are not that lucky to get an extension, they seldom get the chance to hand over charge to the successor in an orderly way. The successor doesn't get the benefit of being an understudy for a few weeks to understand the challenges and difficulties that await him or her.

- (A) Delaying important government appointments in the country is a costly mistake.
- (B) Successive governments sport a lackadaisical approach to senior appointments in regulatory bodies and apex institutions in the country.
- (C) Delays in appointments in regulatory bodies and top institutions in the country can create a vacuum at top levels.
- (D) No government is committed to the efficiency of regulatory bodies and apex institutions.

**73. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

For decades, psychologists believed that men experienced depression at only a fraction of the rate of women. But this overly rosy view, doctors now recognise, was due to the fact that men were better at hiding their feelings. Depressed women often weep and talk about feeling bad; depressed men are more likely to get into bar fights, scream at their wives, or

become enraged by small inconveniences like lousy service at a restaurant.

- (A) Men's irritability is usually seen as a character flaw, not as a sign of depression.
- (B) Men's irritability is usually seen as a mood disorder that subsides after a few minutes.
- (C) Men's irritability is usually seen as a characteristic attribute of depression.
- (D) Men's irritability is usually seen as a telling sign of medical problems.

**74. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

There is, indeed, a 'New World Order' taking shape, marked by the diffusion of power in U.S. domains and the collapse of the Russian empire and the tyranny at its heart. These developments leave the U.S. as the overwhelmingly dominant military force and offer three economic power centres the attractive prospect of incorporating the former Soviet system into their Third World domains. These must still be controlled, sometimes by force. This has been the responsibility of the U.S.

- (A) However, with its lagging economic strength, the temptation to resort to force is only heightened.
- (B) However, there is a sharp split over the tactical choice between preparation for war and reliance on sanctions.
- (C) However, with its relative economic decline, the task becomes a harder one to shoulder.
- (D) However, the U.S. must persist in its historic task while turning to others to pay the bills.

**75. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

What's more, the challenges facing the robotics industry are similar to those we tackled in computing three decades ago. Robotics companies have no standard operating software that could allow





popular application programs to run in a variety of devices. The standardisation of robotic processors and other hardware is limited, and very little programming code used in one machine can be applied to another.

- (A) Whenever somebody wants to build a new robot, he already has one set of programming codes ready for use.
- (B) Whenever somebody wants to build a new robot, he usually has to start from square one.
- (C) Whenever somebody wants to build a new robot, he has to envision a future where robotic devices will become nearly ubiquitous.
- (D) Whenever somebody wants to build a new robot, he has to figure out exactly what this new technology is good for.

**76. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Why do we tend to confuse improbability with impossibility? Partly it's because evolution did not favour complex probabilistic thinking. Honed by centuries of hunter-gathering, we are disposed to make snap decisions on the basis of minimal evidence and facile theories—presumably because those who glimpsed a lion and started running, on the crude assumption that all wild animals always eat humans, were more likely to survive than those who preferred to test this hypothesis experimentally.

- (A) But some find this view flawed, as it is said that evolution does not think or plan ahead.
- (B) After all, evolution doesn't care if you are right or wrong—only if you survive.
- (C) After all, in evolutionary terms, friendly lions are not impossible, but they are certainly improbable.

- (D) As they must have thought: there may be such things as friendly lions, but better be safe than sorry.

**77. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Wikipedia remains a lumpy work in progress. The entries can read as though they had been written by a seventh-grader: clarity and concision are lacking; the facts may be sturdy, but the connective tissue is either anaemic or absent; and citation is hit or miss. The vast majority of Wikipedia edits consist of deletions and additions rather than attempts to reorder paragraphs or to shape an entry as a whole. Wikipedia's twenty-five-line editing window deserves some of the blame: it is difficult to craft an article in its entirety when reading it piecemeal, so simple fixes often take priority over more complex edits.

- (A) The overall effect is jittery, the textual equivalent of a film shot with a handheld camera.
- (B) The final effect is surreal: the conflicting edits can create a completely divorced world from reality.
- (C) The effect is rather like a patchwork quilt: well-crafted but ultimately made up of completely disparate elements.
- (D) Ultimately, the effect is patchy despite Wikipedia's rudimentary system of checks and balances and is likely to remain so.

**78. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Fair skin has long been part of India's national psyche. The various settlers, rulers, invaders, and colonisers who entered India starting in the 1400s were relatively light-skinned. This includes the Dutch, French, Portuguese, Mughals, and of course, the British, who were in India from the 17th century until India's independence in 1947. During the British



Empire, skin tone prejudice became formally engrained; the colonisers kept light-skinned Indians as allies, giving them extra advantages over the rest of the 'blacks'. The British East India Company even named their settlement at Fort St. George 'White Town' and their Indian settlement 'Black Town'. The British colonisers were able to build on India's existing caste system, a socio-economic hierarchy with origins in Hinduism but which now permeates across Indian society. The upper castes like the Brahmins and Kshatriyas were traditionally powerful (and also fair-skinned), while lower castes (including the 'untouchable' Dalits) performed manual tasks and had darker complexions.

- (A) The foreign settlers brought a culture of complexion bias to India that was, until then, free from any form of colourism or racial bias.
- (B) With light-skinned settlers coming to India in the past and following certain policies, the then-existing colourism in the caste-based Hindu society became worse.
- (C) The problem of the racial conflict in India can be traced back to the colonial rule of the British.
- (D) The caste-based complexion bias in India made it easy for foreigners to invade and rule over India.

**79. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

India's foreign policy is set in Delhi, and not in a state capital, but the developments in Mizoram have underlined that the Ministry of External Affairs cannot ignore the impact of developments in neighbouring countries on India's border states. India has not yet taken a position on its relations with the junta that has seized power in Myanmar. When the coup took place, India expressed concern that the democratic transition had been interrupted. Later,

as pro-democracy protestors were being gunned down, India endorsed a UN Security Council statement asking the military to show restraint. But as Delhi has put off the inconvenient question, Mizoram chief minister Zoramthanga has indicated that he does not have that luxury. India and Myanmar share a 1,600-km long border and Mizoram alone has a 500-km long exposure to the eastern neighbour along the Chin state. Alleging atrocities by the junta, some 500 people have crossed over into Mizoram seeking refuge.

- (A) While India has been reluctant to take a stand in the wake of the recent political changes in Myanmar, Mizoram faces a dilemma after refugees have begun pouring in.
- (B) Mizoram has extended a warm welcome to the immigrants who have crossed the border citing human rights violations much to the discomfort of the Union Government.
- (C) India needs to take into account the regional aspirations of the states when formulating foreign policy, especially when it comes to the neighbouring countries.
- (D) The most important feature of the problem is that we have not been able to understand the complex cultural, social, economic, and ethnic realities of the north-eastern states and give them due importance in the national narrative.

**80. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Palaeontology is the study of past life in the context of the biosphere. The history of life is documented by a rich fossil record that provides not only a unique and deep-time perspective of living organisms that inhabit our planet today but also a first-hand test of hypotheses generated by biological and earth sciences. Palaeontology is the study not only



of fossils but also of what these indicators of a past life can tell us about evolution, ecologies of the past, our place, and those of other organisms in the world. Thus, over the last two centuries, palaeontology has grown from discovery and observational science into a highly interpretative discipline.

As a highly interdisciplinary science, palaeontology integrates various disciplines, including biology, geology, chemistry, physics—even anthropology and computer science—as we try to decipher the fragments of past life that are available for research. All aspects of paleontological research are welcome from the study of vertebrates to trace fossils, from plants, pollen, and spores to communities and ecosystems, from the study of processes of decay to the formation of fossils.

- (A) Palaeontology is a highly interdisciplinary field of study based on deciphering the fragments of life forms preserved in the form of fossils.
- (B) Palaeontology encompasses the study of the origin of organisms, confirming the theories and involving various disciplines, including evolution, ecology of the past, and the present.
- (C) Palaeontology is the study of fossil fuels that is pertinent to the interdisciplinary study of biological, earth, anthropology, and computer sciences while corroborating the findings of geology, chemistry, and physics.
- (D) Palaeontology refers to the study of biological and earth sciences that seeks to establish the finding of people working in the field of geology, chemistry, physics, anthropology, and computer science.

**81. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Unconditional acceptance is easy for some people to give to those close to them. But unconditional acceptance is even harder to extend to those outside people's immediate sphere of influence. Some parents struggle to accept their children for who they are unconditionally, and many more struggle to accept strangers for who they are (particularly if those strangers hold opposing values to their own). Unconditional acceptance is a beautiful skill to adopt, not just for those close to you, but for everyone. The key to this is to separate who a person is from their behaviours. People are not what they do in life—there is more to them than that.

- (A) Parents end up being partial to one of their children.
- (B) Accept all people, and influence their behaviour only when needed.
- (C) Strangers always hold opposing values to our own.
- (D) People are not defined by their behaviour and actions.

**82. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

We can either panic or become depressed about where we are in life, what we do not know and what we have not accomplished. Or we can ask ourselves what we need to do, learn, and think to get closer to where we want to be in life. Disempowered people wait for the world to change to have a better life and empowered people themselves make the changes needed to better their lives. No one is incapable of anything if they put their minds to it. But unhelpful states such as melancholy, depression, stress, or anxiety do not bring about positive or productive change. Nothing about your life will change unless you make the change.

- (A) A complaining attitude will change the world.



- (B) We need to learn and understand new skills to gain empowerment.
- (C) Having an ambivalent feeling is an unhelpful state.
- (D) There are no incapable people, only unhelpful states.

**83. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

We do not always have the most effective strategies or healthiest beliefs in place for our life to grow the way we want. This means that all those times you failed are not reflective of your capabilities, but rather, what strategies and thought processes you had at the time. You can only manage life with the resources you have available to you, and you add many resources to your metaphorical toolkit as you grow and gain experience in life. Just because you were not ready to set up a business at twenty-five does not mean you cannot try again now when you are in your forties. Your failures do not define your abilities they merely define how well you were equipped at the time.

- (A) The possibilities we have are restricted only by the strategies and beliefs we have at the time.
- (B) We can set up a business in our forties as well.
- (C) Our abilities are defined by our failures.
- (D) We should add more tools to brighten up our metaphorical living room, our own mind.

**84. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Some people would not take the risks they want to today because they define themselves by their past failures. We as a species are weighed upon heavily by our pasts and they stick to us as experiences, the good and bad part of it comes later. When you are failing or succeeding, you are only ever doing so according to other people's standards. These

human-made, authorial standards are artificial. The reality of your 'failures' is abstract—it is merely a constructed perception we have adopted from societal norms around us. There is no such thing as criticism, only well-intended yet unhelpful feedback from authorial figures who construct the concepts of 'failure' and 'success'.

- (A) The definition of failure is very vague as per human standards.
- (B) Failures and successes of a person are always defined as per other people's standards.
- (C) There is no failure, only unhelpful feedback.
- (D) Criticism is well-intended but generally unhelpful feedback.

**85. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

We can always change our attitudes, direction, behaviours, habits, and perspectives about events that happen in life. A lot of western philosophy and Buddha's core teachings support this notion. We are never condemned to live life a certain way. We can do whatever we want with it, and we can think about our life from whatever perspective we want to adopt. There is no such thing as being out of options unless we keep our perspectives closed off. We only have a breakdown moment in life when we truly decide to give up and accept defeat. There is always a possible action available to us.

- (A) There is always an alternative course of action available.
- (B) Philosophy combined with the teaching of Buddha is the path to take in life.
- (C) Directly or indirectly, we are sentenced by society to live life in certain ways and norms.
- (D) Close perspectives lead to closed options.





**86. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Personal responsibility precedes personal empowerment. Every person is solely responsible for their own thoughts, feelings, actions, and behaviour. It is taking responsibility which breeds empowerment. Generally, people do not think to take responsibility for themselves and their life, out of their own volition. We cannot grow and change in an area of our life that we have not owned. Responsibility breeds empowerment. No one will own our problems for us; we must accept that nearly everything we struggle with is within our power to change and no one else's, and if it is not within our power to change, it is within our power to change our attitude.

- (A) People avoid taking responsibilities in life because of the added stress that comes with accepting responsibilities.
- (B) Only we have the power to change our situation, no one else.
- (C) Responsibility and owning up to our life choices and actions is the main key to gaining empowerment in life.
- (D) None of the above.

**87. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Neurological flexibility is a person's willingness to adapt their behaviour and thoughts to new, changing, or unexpected information and events. It is the willingness to see when you're doing something that is not working and then makes the necessary changes to adapt to new situations. Neurological flexibility plays an essential role in problem-solving. It allows you to respond to situations flexibly and efficiently, adjusting your behaviour as the situation demands. In learning, someone who is flexible in their thinking will be open to new ideas and perspectives and will take time to reflect

upon concepts that they don't immediately understand, rather than dismissing them. In relationships, neurological flexibility means taking time to listen and understand others and appreciating that our own perspective will always be limited. It also means allowing others the opportunity to finish speaking before reaching a conclusion or judgement.

- (A) Allow others the opportunity to finish speaking.
- (B) Flexibility in neurological processes and thought is a must.
- (C) Relationships are harmed because people are rigid to accept each other's perspectives.
- (D) We are required to keep an abstract authority in our minds when making decisions.

**88. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

A person with mental flexibility can better tolerate changes and mistakes; they will consider a situation from someone else's perspective and will work to find a compromise with others. Contrastingly, mental rigidity is an unwillingness to change behaviour or beliefs when they are no longer working. In learning, an inflexibly minded person will often be disinterested in hearing anything that contradicts their own perspective, beliefs, or worldviews. Their goal in learning is usually to listen to information for the purpose of having their own beliefs validated. An individual who is rigid in their thinking will reject ideas that they disagree with and would often prefer to prove other people wrong than have their own worldview expanded. Someone inflexible in their thinking will hold firmly to the belief that they must be 'right' all of the time and will at times take offence when someone or something does not meet their expectations.

- (A) A flexible mindset is apt for making crucial decisions.





- (B) People are always looking for approvals.
- (C) The mentally rigid people are very concrete in their beliefs and will not accept any other viewpoint.
- (D) Easily offended people are the ones who mostly don't agree with other person's views and insights.

**89. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The map is not the territory. In life, we do not know what we don't know, but many people think, act, and behave as if they know everything or believe that they should know everything and then beat themselves up for being less than perfect. It's important that we unpack and understand the difference between our opinions, feelings, thoughts, beliefs, and truth. 'The truth will set you free' is a commonly used phrase, but many people don't know what truth is. No two people will have the same map. When people get stuck in their perceptions, relationships fall apart, communication breaks down, and people can end up completely isolated and messing their lives up.

- (A) The map does not cover the entire territory of the terrain.
- (B) Opinions are perceptions of the world and should not be considered truths.
- (C) The truth is the only path to attain freedom.
- (D) Nothing can be made perfect in this life.

**90. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

People often slip into the trap of believing that their opinion is true, that what they feel is the nature of reality, that their thoughts are facts and that their beliefs are the universal truth. However, none of this is true—our opinions, feelings, thoughts, and beliefs are all our mere perceptions (our own map of reality, not reality itself). As the great philosopher, Plato

said, "Opinions are nothing more than the medium between truth and complete ignorance". If we want to live strong, mature and grounded lives, then it's important that we become grounded in the facts, grounded in the truth. Many of the Neuro-linguistic models, techniques, and practices are designed to help people separate their perception from reality and establish what's actually true.

- (A) The difference in opinions and truth should be understood.
- (B) Opinion is the bridge to the absolute truth.
- (C) With the help of neurology, people can differentiate between opinions and truths.
- (D) Maps and territories are not alike in nature.

**91. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Everyone's paradigm of the world is *right* in their eyes. It doesn't matter how other people are towards us, what they say to us, what they believe or how we feel they are towards us. What matters is we acknowledge that everyone is 'right' in their eyes. It's easy to judge others for what they say. We deem what they say as offensive, immoral, or 'wrong'. However, refraining from judging them and accepting what they say as the 'right' way of thinking can help us challenge their thought processes by unfolding what they believe and coming to understand better why they think that way. The goal of the intellectual is to help people open and expand their mindsets, and they cannot do this by judging people and not asking them questions which will help them expand their thinking.

- (A) Wrong and right are quite subjective in nature.
- (B) Refrain from judging people and accept everything as the right way of thinking.



- (C) Intellectuals are free from the much general and perceived sense of right and wrong.
- (D) The people who don't agree with us are generally wrong.

**92. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The response determines the meaning of a communication. People focus too much on the responses they get rather than the communication they gave out, which provoked such responses. The meaning of our communications is always determined by other people, not by us. Thus, we can only truly gauge the calibre of our communications by analysing the responses that we receive. As we cannot control how other people interpret our communications, it's beneficial for us to ask ourselves how we may have influenced the outcomes of the responses we receive. The more effort we put into clarifying and simplifying our communications, the more chance we have of ensuring that we have communicated ourselves to the best of our ability. If people still misinterpret what we said, who we are, and what we stand for, we can at least know we tried our best.

- (A) We have tried our best and failed miserably to convince people.
- (B) The meaning and purpose of communication is different for everyone.
- (C) Introspection on communication in place of responses received is the key to self-improvement in the field of speaking.
- (D) Clarification and simplification of communications is a much-needed skill in today's day and age.

**93. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The most common and deeply cherished fantasies of our times is the idea that we can get to retire early. Websites all over the world promise to help us with

the dream. Managing our finances, working out where we might live and deciding with us how close we might want to be to a beach or perhaps a mountain. If we play our cards right, we can get to achieve the proverbial dream at the grasp of our hands. But what we often miss in glowing discussions of early retirement is the extraordinary work that is required for this apparently innocuous term retirement. Someone in the prime of life who loses any interest in going to the office, who does not care about promotion, and who is not trying to accumulate ever more money would standardly be described as a loser.

- (A) Websites across the world can guide us to achieve 'Early Retirement'.
- (B) The one who pursues the dream is declared a loser by the masses.
- (C) People have lost interest in the jobs of the modern economy.
- (D) The 'prize' and 'reality' are associated with premature retirement.

**94. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

In one of his most famous concepts 'The end of history' Hegel proposed that the art, religion, philosophy, and culture of a time are always in conflict with one another. This end of history did not really propose how the world or humankind would end. Its main target was to place a divergent view on how history works. Normally, history is proposed as the collection of events that took place in the past. But Hegel proposes a disparate view on the topic. For instance, there are a group of oppressors ruling the land. Soon liberty of thought, rising after the authoritarian acts of the oppressors, would follow. This would gain widespread attention among the people who will soon become hopeless of the oppressors and their actions. The people would rise up in their profound frustration and overthrow the ruling class.



- (A) The history of the world is incorrect.
- (B) 'End of history' can guide people to a promising utopian society.
- (C) Authoritarians are always in conflict with the liberty of thoughts.
- (D) The art, religion, and culture of a society are always in conflict.

**95. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

We have, at a lot of uncountable times, encountered people who are not ready to do the task required of them. They may not be ready to help or provide the support needed from them. This support covers the help needed from them on a personal level and is not limited to an individual's corporate life. Such a person may appear to be cruel and highly undignified. Some may decide to take a rather devious and frustrating look at them and reduce such a person to be a subject of pranks and corporate maligning. But, on a closer and objective look, it can be understood that the person who does not aid is just basically lazy. The degree of laziness is varied from person to person. To 'assist' this person is not to outright and boldly claim that this individual is worthless or 'not good'. That outlook is highly undignified. The proper route to take is to let the person know that he is not defined by his behaviour. They can, too, come on the same page as the person needing the support if they can just understand the important nature of the task in front of them.

- (A) People who require follow-up are just lethargic by nature.
- (B) An objective look at the lazy person can improve our viewpoint.
- (C) People are defined by their behaviour and appear cruel for non-cooperation.
- (D) Everyone can be made to understand the importance of the task at hand through compassion.

**96. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

We are a culture that is highly attuned to what is beautiful and moving about love; we know its high points and celebrate its ecstasies in films and songs. By comparison, work is the thing we must do to pay the bills. Work, despite its lack of glamour, in fact, turns out to be the easier, more enjoyable, and ultimately more humane part of life. Work demands that all who walk through the office door must behave 'professionally'. Behaving professionally essentially means that situations where you are deep inside tempted to explode, insult, curse, and weep require you to handle yourself with Stoic calm and reserve. At work, you cannot really 'be yourself' and nor can others around you—which could sound a little fake and therefore inauthentic and plastic, but this lack of honesty may in fact be an extremely welcome development.

- (A) Being yourself at work is highly encouraged and admired.
- (B) The culture of our time is highly intrigued by love.
- (C) Why work is much easier than love.
- (D) Work is the mundane act we do to pay the bills.

**97. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Shonen Manga in the '80s saw a dramatic paradigm shift. Gone were the days of slap-stick heavy and mech-inspired protagonists. Now in their place, were muscle-bound heroes, the saviours of the poor, who were pure representations of the manly ideals they stood for. The fights were titanic, with testosterone and oozing guts. This was marked by the arrival of the character that was inspired by the cinematic feats of Mad Max and Bruce Lee. That embodiment was Kenshiro, the key player of the manga 'HOKUTO NO KEN' (Fist of the north star, English).



Kenshiro was a massive, muscled warrior, and the 64th successor of the deadly martial arts 'Hokuto Shin Ken'. The stories were pure escapist fantasy, which usually ended with the complete obliteration of evildoers. This sudden change reflected the society at the time. With the rampant crime, people were scared and in misery. The fear of Bad Guys winning was the main cause behind this dread. Kenshiro, sort of, was the fictional saviour that people looked up to.

- (A) Kenshiro caused the paradigm shift in the tone of manga stories.
- (B) The era of the 80s in Japan saw a massive shift in the tone of stories.
- (C) The successful icons of pop culture are, in a lot of ways, the reflection of society's current mindset.
- (D) 'Hokuto No Ken' was influential in setting the trend for the battle manga genre.

**98. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The one ingredient on which any recovery from serious mental illness depends is also one which, curiously and grievously, never makes an appearance in any medical handbook or psychiatric diagnostic, namely love. We might go so far as to say that anyone who has ever suffered from mental illness is because of an experience of love. What then do we mean by love, in its life-giving, mind-healing, sense? The answer is unconditional approval. What frequently assails and derails us when we are sick in our minds is a continuous punishing sense of how terrible we are. We are lacerated by self-hatred. In such agony, a loving companion can make the difference between suicide and survival. Furthermore, we've opted to wash our hands of the issue and handed responsibility wholesale to the scientists, as though they could culture a complete solution to mental illness

through their pills. We ignore that the cure largely lies in the emotional realm.

- (A) The psychiatrists have the cure to replace love through placebos.
- (B) Love plays a key component as the cause and cure of the majority of psychological ailments.
- (C) Self-loathing can guide us in our pursuit to seek a cure for mental illness.
- (D) All of the above.

**99. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

A major obstacle to self-knowledge and, in turn, to a flourishing life, is the tendency of one part of the mind to lie to the other. We lie for what might initially seem like a very understandable reason; because we want to avoid pain. We become experts at pushing disturbing thoughts very far into the unconscious because we are squeamish. It's not really sinister to think this way of others, it's a kindly move that gives us the energy to lend a second, more compassionate look at the behaviour that might initially have appeared simply horribly off-putting. It's vital this exercise happens in a group because the enemy of such an effort is the sense that we're all alone. And the solution is the normalisation of the disavowed parts of ourselves.

- (A) Being honest with ourselves.
- (B) Our feelings and minds cannot be trusted since they tend to lie to us.
- (C) Practicing honesty can make a person compassionate towards fellowmen.
- (D) We deny the truth to avoid pain in life.

**100. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

In a 2015 economic study, researchers found that eight out of ten Americans are in astronomical amounts of debt. Today, statistics show that these numbers have only varied slightly, if at all, as





the average American household is over eight thousand dollars in debt. Financial debt is cancer that is plaguing every part of our country from college students, who are working to pay off tens of thousands of dollars' worth of student loans, to hard-working businessmen, who are working a dreary nine-to-five just to pay off the house mortgage and put gas in the cars. The reason for this ridiculous amount of nationwide debt is simple: we have no idea how to save and are really good at spending.

- (A) Recent economic studies show that a majority of Americans are reeling under debt. Indebtedness has spread like cancer and has affected everyone from college students to businessmen.
- (B) Recent economic studies show that eight out of ten Americans are under

enormous amounts of debt because they spend more than they save. This financial malaise has spread throughout the country and has affected people from all walks of life.

- (C) Recent economic studies show that a majority of Americans are reeling under debt. From students to businessmen, people from all walks of life are struggling equally because they know how to spend but not how to save.
- (D) Recent economic studies show that a majority of Americans are under enormous amounts of debt. This financial malaise, which can be traced back to the fact that we are better at spending than saving, has spread throughout the country and affected people from all walks of life.



## Solutions

### 1. (C)

The main points of the paragraph are:

Loggerheads are the most common turtle in the Mediterranean.

Sea turtles are the living representatives of a group of reptiles that have existed on Earth and travelled our seas for the last 100 million years.

Sea turtles are a fundamental link in marine ecosystems and help maintain the health of coral reefs and seagrass beds.

Option C captures two of them. Other options either capture just one of these ideas or go off the track by adding assumed things.

Hence, C is the most accurate summary of the given paragraph.

### 2. (D)

Option A is very vague in its implication and misses the significance of the Shveta-chattra tradition explained in the given paragraph. Option B is a wordplay that is really hard to spot. It states that the white umbrella represented the instrument, but the paragraph has ascribed the quality of being an instrument of the supreme law to the ruler who was coronated. Option C misses out on the significance of the white umbrella tradition and is merely a reiteration of the first statement of the paragraph. Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

### 3. (C)

A is incorrect as it mentions how poverty should not discomfort anyone, which is the opposite of what is given in the passage. B is incorrect as it comes only from the first line of the passage and does not touch upon the key points of the passage. C is the correct answer as it mentions how poverty can be defined by

numbers and yet it has a stronger sensory experience and there is not much that can be done about it. D is incorrect as it creates a cause-effect relationship that is not mentioned in the passage.

### 4. (A)

A is the correct summary. B is incorrect as it mentions that the advantage is magnified when they are efficient, but the passage has not mentioned this; it can only be an inference. C shows a cause-effect relationship between the pretender units and their efficiency/size. D is also incorrect as it only mentions the size of the units.

### 5. (C)

The paragraph clearly points to the idea that in earlier times, rights and privileges had to be for everyone, or else they were not rights or privileges. A is irrelevant as it talks about scenarios that brought about a drastic change but the paragraph does not mention that. B is the opposite of what the paragraph mentions. D mentions only leaders and their ideologies while the paragraph also mentions various religions. So it is incomplete. Therefore, option C is the right answer.

### 6. (C)

The author is merely laying down the methods used during the 1980s and 1990s to revolt against certain organisations as well as certain commercial brands. Only option C aligns with this intent and tone of the author. Option A is incorrect, as the paragraph is concerned with the growth of the idea of revolting and protesting, not their introduction. Option B is quite narrow, as it focuses solely on the internet. Option D is correct, as the paragraph does not compare the traditionally followed methods of revolt and the ones prevalent in the present time.



**7. (C)**

The passage is merely a description of a scene from a particular street in San Francisco where hippies were celebrating a 'summer of love'. The paragraph doesn't talk about the introduction of the hippie movement. So options A and B can be eliminated. Between C and D, the former is the best summary as it encapsulates the cheer and celebration spirit mentioned in the paragraph.

**8. (C)**

The passage lays down an important observation with respect to the prevailing inequality in the country, qua the race of a person, wherein it is said that the ruling president and his ideologies have played a bigger role than the current circumstances. Option C incorporates all these aspects in a precise manner.

**9. (C)**

The author starts the passage by comparing both ideologies but carries on with Heidegger's ideology and explains it entirely, ending the passage by saying that Heidegger's ideology stemmed from his belief that human beings should always wonder about their consciousness. Only option C encompasses this essence of the paragraph. Options A and B are narrow, missing out on the main idea of the paragraph.

**10. (B)**

The passage talks about the following:

- A. The goal of making India ODF.
- B. SBM and NSO data are contradictory.
- C. Behavioural issues have not been considered.

Option B mentions all three, and so it is the correct answer.

A is incorrect because it mentions 'some detractors' and not specifically NSO.

C is incorrect because it mentions two nearly similar narratives.

D is incorrect because it mentions that ODF's goal is a necessity and that these plans are partially successful.

**11. (B)**

The passage talks about Chekov's writing about a sense of loneliness that Chekov felt at all times. It has been reflected in his earlier stories too. Only option B expresses the intent and central idea of the paragraph. Other options distort the central idea, that too, in a really deceptive manner.

**12. (A)**

The passage observes the actions of the employers pertaining to the present shift towards technology reliance and comments upon the unhindered power in the hands of the employers. Option A encapsulates this line of thought precisely.

**13. (D)**

The passage is primarily focused on explaining the value of spirituality and its role for an individual and society at large. It explores the benefits of exploring a spiritual life in detail by explaining its layered nature throughout the passage. Only option D aligns with this line of thought.

**14. (B)**

The first half of the paragraph talks about the need for verifiable afforestation and greater accountability of States in doing so. The latter half talks about major policy issues which need to be checked before India presents its performance at the 2021 UN Climate Change Conference. Only option B encapsulates these two ideas precisely.

**15. (B)**

A major part of the passage talks about the findings of archaeologists pertaining to the spread of culture in the early lives



of the human species, but the last line of the passage clarifies the implication of the author, who is of the opinion that the archaeologists' approach towards the said study was wrong. Only option B correctly states this structure of the paragraph.

**16. (C)**

The author makes an observation of how systematic the flight reactions of animals are. Only option C states that kind of investigative approach towards the responses of all the species. Option D is narrow. Options A and B do not contain the main idea.

**17. (B)**

A is incorrect because Woolf and Forster are not Dickens' contemporaries. B is the best summary as it mentions those that praise Dickens as well as those who don't. C is incorrect as it specifically mentions only Woolf and leaves out Forster as a detractor of Dickens. D is incorrect as it mentions others of Dickens' generation, which is not there in the passage.

**18. (A)**

A is correct as it sums up the thought mentioned in the passage. B is incorrect as the growth of life is incorrectly ascribed to Eastern/Western thinking. C is incorrect as it mentions that the movement of Earth has led to the creation of geo-magnetic fields. D is incorrect as it mentions only the growth of humans and not of all life.

**19. (C)**

The beginning of the passage points out the premise and the passage proceeds with the observation of the analysis drawn by Bernard Williams, which contradicts the idea put forth in the first sentence.

**20. (A)**

The passage puts forth a hypothetical situation to make the reader analyse the

conclusion that the author is drawing regarding the effects of the belief system followed by the community in which a person is born.

**21. (B)**

The author is laying down a possibility that the loss of cognition, prior to the therapy, due to stress adds to the reason for cognitive impairment caused by the radiation therapy.

**22. (B)**

The passage clearly talks about the contributions made by the women in the Renaissance period in comparison to the male members' contributions. Women artists were hardly recognised, whereas women's standing in literature was relatively better.

**23. (C)**

The correct answer is C. The passage talks of an essay by Arendt, in which she writes about the onus of crimes on all Germans chiefly because there was no way to identify good ones from bad ones. D is incorrect according to the passage. A and B are partially correct.

**24. (C)**

Options A and B are incorrect since they are not specific. They state 'change in the duration', while the passage states 'reduction in the duration'. C and D are close options. D is incorrect because it mentions 'cancer', while the passage specifies the type of cancer. This is properly mentioned in C.

**25. (D)**

Options A and B are incorrect because they use the wrong tense. The bill hasn't been accepted yet. So we can't call it a law. Option C is incorrect because it states that the punishment will be for both the woman and the doctor; however, the case is that it will be for either of





the two. The word 'severe' makes it further incorrect. D is the only option that properly summarises the paragraph.

**26. (C)**

Option C is the correct answer as it summarises the fallacy in Marx's understanding of the working of industrial society under the capitalist ideology. Other options A and B are factually incorrect.

**27. (D)**

The main points of the paragraph are: Hollywood knows how to present a certain kind of visual imagery; this imagery reflects the inner desire of the audience. The author is not too negative. In fact, the tone is quite neutral as it appears to be just a precursor to the main point the author would mention later.

Option A – This is not a summary but an extreme and illogical conclusion.

Option B – This unnecessarily makes the tone positive, whereas the theme mentioned is negative. The author is not praising the dominant patriarchal order in the paragraph.

Option C – 'Like everything else' makes the scope of the paragraph illogical.

Option D – This is the correct answer.

**28. (C)**

We can understand the main idea of the paragraph: the American struggle for independence was bolstered by Paine's writing. The author quotes Paine to show his significance in the movement. So, option C should be the answer.

**29. (D)**

The author discusses the possible future of the start-up sector and analyses the report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, partially agreeing with the efficiency of the suggestions made therein.

The last option lays down the gist of the paragraph most aptly as the author is analysing the report and commenting on the same, only partially agreeing with the committee's recommendations. Therefore, option D is the correct summary.

**30. (C)**

The influential music and cinema industries of a country can work as a unique persuasion tool used by political parties and governments to further their cause.

Option C is the correct answer as it summarises the notion stated in the passages regarding the usage of the entertainment industry as a tool by the political institutions to further their cause.

**31. (A)**

Follow the process of elimination.

Option D is eliminated as it just talks about the contrast being made whereas the author even rectifies some of the earlier problems.

Option C is eliminated. Though this option considers the economic growth of two eras, it fails to acknowledge the correction made.

Option B is ruled out as it just talks about one aspect of the passage and leaves out the second.

Option A takes both the points into account i.e., the rectification of calculation of wages and economic growth of the two eras.

**32. (C)**

Option A is eliminated as hailing from elite backgrounds does not ensure the best for children.

Option B is ruled out as this option shifts the focus towards exams and not towards education and parenting.

Option D is ruled out as this option, too, just focuses on the jinshi test.



Option C is the correct answer as it talks about stronger parental ethics, parents taking care of the education of their children, and children performing better because of this.

**33. (B)**

The passage talks about the legitimacy of the government agent and how there may be certain occasions when it must be restricted. So, B is the correct answer.

**34. (D)**

Option A can be eliminated because of the word 'only'. Option B does not contain the keyword 'democracy'. Option C sounds a bit extreme because of the word 'must'. Hence, D is the answer as it talks about democratizing public goods.

**35. (C)**

Though the paragraph talks about Halloween in detail the main focus is to explain the kind of money involved in Halloween to emphasise how big a business it is in America.

**36. (C)**

According to the passage, plastic pollution is the new crisis we face after the pandemic that we have successfully tackled. This idea has been captured appropriately in Option C. Option A mentions an idea completely opposite to the idea of the passage.

**37. (D)**

The author is discussing his work on gender differences while mentioning the criticism he or she has faced from some quarters.

Sentence D aptly wraps the idea discussed by the author, which revolves around his/her work in similarities in both genders or lack of difference. He/she also discusses the criticism he/she has faced.

**38. (B)**

A lot can be learnt from the memories of a human being to the extent of defining the likes and personality of a human being.

Sentence B aptly lays down the gist of the paragraph, which discusses the role of memories in defining the self of an individual.

**39. (B)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

The citizens of the state did not realise that they were morally responsible for the state.

They excused themselves on the grounds that each of them was only an insignificant cog in a mighty wheel.

Shastri considered this a dangerous fallacy.

Every citizen had a duty to ask how he personally contributed to the maintenance of the state.

Only option B incorporates all the key points. Option A adds unstated information to it, i.e., act irrationally.

Option C claims that Shastri too believed that the contribution of each individual in the running of the state is insignificant, which goes against the central idea of the paragraph.

Option D distorts the argument made in the paragraph.

**40. (A)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

Détente cannot be taken forward by waving conditionalities and ultimatums in the face of the other.

Take all contentious issues on board, tackle the less difficult problems, and get them out of the way,



This must be done in the areas of trade, investment, economic cooperation, people-to-people relations, etc.

The closing of the gap on the issue of the gas pipeline seems propitious.

Only option A incorporates all the key points. Option B distorts the second key point.

Option C adds unstated information regarding the third key point.

Option D does not incorporate the complete essence of the first key point.

**41. (D)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

The traditional teaching of the medical profession requires a doctor to do everything legitimate in his power to try to help his patient.

The best possible treatment must be given irrespective of whether or not the doctor likes the patient.

The funds available are limited and the best treatment cannot be available to all.

Option A and option D are quite close with regard to their implication.

But option A does not include the lack of funds that led to the unavailability of the best treatment. Therefore, option D is the most suitable summary among the four options.

**42. (D)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

Mutated genes (PUSA1) were earlier linked to the disease.

It was discovered that a second mutated gene played a key role too.

PUSRA1 (catalytic trypsinogen) was for the first time shown to be playing a role in disease pathogenesis in Indians.

The onset of the disease was earlier in individuals having only the PUSA1 gene as compared to those having only PUSRA1.

As per the third key point, PUSA1 was proven catalytic in the early onset of pancreatitis in Indians. Only option 4 states this conclusion correctly.

**43. (C)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

A majority of business leaders are concerned about the unavailability of a skilled workforce.

Most industry experts would agree that the education sector needs major reforms

This is required for ensuring the creation of a workforce that has the expertise and can innovate.

Leading players from the industry have started to collaborate with industry associations to offer solutions.

Option A takes an extreme sentiment that has not been stated in the paragraph. Therefore, it is incorrect.

Option B, too, brings in external information; hence, it is incorrect.

Option C incorporates all the key points precisely.

Option D is too broad and misses out on the paragraph's central argument; hence, it is incorrect.

**44. (D)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

The Indian government said that it would continue to engage with Pakistan to ensure that it made progress on the Pathankot investigation.

But it also made it clear that the Sharif government would have to show sincerity,



as it was from their territory that the maximum attacks came.

Option A distorts the second key point.

Option C states 'Sharif government's sincerity', which distorts the implication of the second key point.

Option B misses out on the conditionality of agreeing to continue engagement that has been implied in the given paragraph.

**45. (C)**

The way that A is framed suggests that Julius Caesar, Jesus, and Newton were the predecessors, not the pathbreakers, so A is incorrect. 'Repeatedly compared' is not an idea that comes across in the paragraph, so B is not an accurate summary. Neither is it stated that the pathbreakers 'had to accept being compared to their predecessors', just that they were compared. So 4 can be ruled out as well. Only C is a fully correct summary. Hence, C is the correct answer.

**46. (A)**

Option A covers most of the important ideas discussed in the passage.

Option B only covers the changing nature of estuaries; hence, it is not a proper summary.

Option C only covers the point that estuaries are very dynamic.

Option D covers most of the points but does not define what estuaries are. In the paragraph, the definition of estuaries has been highlighted. Hence, an accurate summary must define estuaries and only then talk of their attributes.

**47. (D)**

The passage's beginning clearly points out that the author is making comparisons between adults and children and the second and third lines, along with the examples, shows that the parameter

is their ability to handle the lack of positive emotions. Only option D bears these key points.

**48. (B)**

Only the second option summarises the discussion made in the passage, whereas the other options focus only on one specific aspect or some parts of the discussion.

**49. (C)**

The correct summary will include two things.

1. That an undivided society will be able to respond to social/gender questions
2. Protests are generally done for a limited set of groups. So option C is the best choice. The nearest choice D is incorrect as it does not mention part 2 of the argument. 1 is irrelevant as it mentions agricultural protests. B is irrelevant as it mentions exploitation of the poor which is not relevant again.

**50. (C)**

The passage mentions different types of beliefs about medicine and also how these beliefs were based on the presence of fire in a person. So option C is the correct answer. A is incorrect as it shows the correlation between fire and medicine. B is incorrect as it mentions that fire was the key factor in the evolution of medicine. D is incorrect as it mentions the reasons for breathing.

**51. (D)**

Option A is ruled out as it is vague and does not pinpoint the availability of specific things and objects.

Option B is ruled out as it does not consider the core of the passage and puts all the focus on communication.

Option C is eliminated as it juxtaposes physical components to communication. This is not the main idea of the passage.





Option D is the correct answer as it includes the main idea and the corollary information given in the passage.

**52. (A)**

Option A summarises the above paragraph as it encapsulates the gist of the above passage. The topic being discussed is the consumption of different fuels to reap energy.

Option B only captures the 1st line of the paragraph. Hence, it is ruled out.

Option C is ruled out as it just restricts itself to the 3 examples of compounds mentioned in the paragraph. The line said, “compounds such as glucose, ethanol, or citrate”. Hence, it is ruled out.

Option D is ruled out as the passage just talks about the release of energy by consuming available fuel, whereas this statement mentions it as ‘one of the key features’. Other features or, in fact, any feature other than this is not discussed. Hence, it is ruled out.

**53. (B)**

Option A is out of context as it does not consider the main idea of the paragraph. This option just lays focus on the two types of genes.

Option B captures the main idea, i.e., ‘accelerated growth and improvement of orphan crops’ and even mentions the types of genes.

Option C talks about Israel research labs that are out of context.

Option D generalises the use of the genes which makes it an incorrect answer.

**54. (D)**

Options B and D are saying almost the same thing, the only difference is that option D also defines ‘food webs’. This makes option D a better choice to be the summary of the given paragraph, as the paragraph has also defined what a food web represents.

Option A covers only a single point from the paragraph.

Option C is going beyond the scope of the paragraph.

**55. (D)**

The passage clearly mentions that the movie is based on Geeta’s story, and yet the movie failed her because had her details been included in the movie, she might have been reunited with her family by now. So D is the best answer as per this line of thought.

**56. (A)**

The passage mentions two things.

1. Indian gods are anthropomorphic.
2. Radhe Maa is unapologetic about her materialism. Option B only mentions anthropomorphism, so it is incomplete. Option C is irrelevant and incorrect as it is not mentioned in the passage. Option D is incorrect as the passage does not mention the vices of gods. So A is the best answer here.

**57. (C)**

Option A is not an appropriate summary because the paragraph has not compared the dangers being faced by the African and Asian elephants.

Option B is not an appropriate summary as it misses out on the point of loss of geographical range. This option only covers the decline in the number of elephants.

Options C and D are strong contenders to be the summary of the given paragraph. In such close options, one should not be driven by emotion, but by fact and data. A big portion of the paragraph is about African elephants declining in number and losing their geographical range. The paragraph has also given statistical data about the same. So, the apt summary is option C because it covers the same points directly.



Also, option D is not very apt, since in the paragraph the problem of habitat loss has been highlighted for the Asian elephants, while option D talks of the problem of habitat loss only for the African elephants.

**58. (B)**

The passage uses specific examples, like shifting from liquid tankers to bulk tankers and the practice of 'flagging out' ship registry adopted by the Greeks, to explain the reason for the dominance of the Greece shipping industry. Only option B incorporates these key ideas of the paragraph.

**59. (C)**

The passage starts with a quote stating in many words that the classism in Britain still lives and breathes. Hoggart makes the argument that the foreign media expresses the British class structure more clearly. This argument is further strengthened by the remarks of The New Yorker at the end of the paragraph. Only option C encapsulates these key ideas of the paragraph.

**60. (C)**

The key points mentioned in the paragraph are:

Generals, soldiers, and conquerors have always been under the spotlight in the historical books and chronicles, unlike those who actually brought a difference to the life of human civilisation and did some good, other than violence, wars, and rule.

What is praised as the greatness of generals and warriors is something that is a product of the savage traits of animals and wild beings. It cannot be termed civilised.

Only Option C states these key points.

**61. (B)**

Only option B encapsulates all the points mentioned in the paragraph.

Option D distorts the argument regarding the presence of the divine and devilish qualities inside a human. So does option A.

Option C misses the last point that has been stated in the paragraph.

**62. (B)**

The key points mentioned in the paragraph are:

Popular styles of furniture, homes, and many other products are also fashions.

The kind of art, music, literature, and sports that many people prefer can also be fashion.

A fashion that quickly comes and goes is a fad.

A majority of people do not accept fads.

Some people may become involved in faddish behaviour because fads get a lot of publicity.

Only option B incorporates the essence of the paragraph.

Rest all the options miss out on one or the other of these key points.

**63. (C)**

The key points mentioned in the paragraph are:

The character of the 'little tramp' which Charlie Chaplin played in hundreds of films, is one everyone can understand.

He makes us laugh with his mad and sometimes ridiculous attempts to escape his cruel fate.

He finds surprising ways out of every difficulty.

His comedy does not depend upon words or language.

Only option C incorporates these key points precisely.



**64. (C)**

The key points mentioned in the paragraph are:

For hundreds of years, the drink of Asia, which is tea, is believed to have been brought to Europe by the Dutch.

For most tea drinkers, the brew is addictive and the preferred method of preparation and taste differs from person to person and region to region.

Innovation is the teabag that makes preparation easy, quick, and less messy than the traditional way of brewing tea.

Some research findings claim that drinking tea reduces the risk of heart disease and cancer and lowers cholesterol levels in the blood.

Only option C encapsulates these key points.

Option A is apparently similar to option 3, but the latter is more descriptive.

Option B brings in an unstated fact that the drinking of tea originated in Asia. Moreover, it misses the argument about varying preferences for the taste of tea among individuals and regions.

**65. (C)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

India is one of the few countries where the sale of mobile phones has been galloping.

Many now have more than one phone.

However, there has not been a corresponding increase in awareness about telephone use.

There is a need for a massive awareness campaign to prevent the misuse of phones.

Only option C captures the essence of the passage. Other options diverge either from the author's tone or from the central idea of the paragraph.

**66. (C)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

George W. Bush telling corny jokes and wisecracking about his supposed lack of intelligence.

Was to recall the presidential stand-up act.

Almost as if his eight years in the White House had never happened.

Only option C bears the essence of the paragraph, as the rest of the statements don't align with the paragraph's central idea.

**67. (D)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

Top bankers recently met at a luxury hotel in Bengaluru to discuss how to innovate start-ups.

Sourcing ideas to influence the direction of new product development.

The theme of the event revolved around how to combine the spirit of traditional business powerhouses with start-ups.

Only option D incorporates these key points. Option C distorts the arguments stated in the paragraph.

Option A misses out on the second key point.

Option B changes the flow of the arguments that have been showcased and stated in the paragraph.

**68. (C)**

The beginning of the passage talks about the founders of modern liberalism and proceeds to delve into how this was merely brought in as a method to resolve conflicts.

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

The founders of modern liberalism like Thomas Hobbes and John Locke sought



to lower the aspirations of politics, not to promote a good life as defined by religion, but rather to preserve life itself, since diverse populations could not agree on what the good life was.

The most fundamental principle enshrined in liberalism is one of tolerance.

You do not have to agree with your fellow citizens about the most important things, but only that each individual should get to decide what those things are without interference from you or from the state.

The limits of tolerance are reached only when the principle of tolerance itself is challenged.

Only option C states a holistic account incorporating these key arguments of the paragraph.

**69. (B)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

Preparing a will to protect your assets and your heir.

Many people try to do this themselves and end up leaving out some critical information.

If the will doesn't have all the required documents, it could be declared invalid after your death.

Only option B captures the essence of the paragraph.

Option A and option B take an extreme stance.

Option D misses out on the first key point.

**70. (C)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

There is more to it than meets the eye.

Because most deception is self-deception, true honesty requires that we recognise our human penchant for fooling ourselves.

In particular, honesty requires that we guard against self-serving biases, our tendency to seek confirmations for what we already believe while ignoring the contrasting evidence;

Option C is the sole option that concerns the account of true honesty stated in the paragraph.

**71. (A)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

There have always been people who claim to have the power of looking into the future.

Fate plays a major role in our lives.

There is certain suspense in everyone's life and that is what God intended.

It is impossible for the world to be this way. Nothing is ever perfect.

Option A bears the essence of these key points in a holistic manner.

Option B and option C incorporate unstated arguments; hence, they are incorrect.

Option D changes the central idea of the paragraph altogether.

**72. (B)**

The key points stated in the given paragraph are:

There have been delays in all senior appointments over the past year, whether for regulatory bodies or apex institutions.

There is no difference between this government and the previous one.

The modus operandi is the same—the new appointment is made at the 11th hour, just when the incumbent has to demit office.

Option D states an extreme argument that has not been implied in the paragraph.





Option A is too narrow and quite vague too. It lacks the continuation of the practice of delaying the appointments for senior positions in regulatory bodies.

Option C also diverges from the central argument.

Only option B states the essence of the paragraph correctly.

**73. (A)**

There is nothing in the passage to indicate that depression or mood disorder as experienced by men subsides automatically after some time. Therefore, B can be negated. The focus of the passage is not on further implications of the signs of depression, so D is a far-fetched conclusion. C is incorrect as psychologists usually have trouble recognizing depression in men. Only A captures this idea correctly. Hence, A.

**74. (C)**

Let's carefully look at the last sentence of the passage. We will notice that the verb is in the present perfect tense, indicating an activity that began in the past and was completed in the immediate past. The next sentence should convey that the U.S. can no longer continue this activity. B is too far-fetched and does not flow from the passage; hence, it can be safely negated. A is self-contradictory because if a country's economy is unsteady, it will obviously not think of using forceful methods to achieve its goals. D can come only after knowing that the U.S. is facing some problems in carrying out the work it was doing to date. Only C describes the present condition of the U.S. and its impact on the world scenario. Hence, C.

**75. (B)**

The main idea of the passage is that there is hardly any standardisation in the robotic industry. If A were true, it would contradict the central idea, so it can be

negated. D shifts the focus from the process of standardisation in the robotic industry to the aim and designing of the robot; hence, it can be negated. D goes beyond the purview of the passage. Only B relates to the central idea of the passage. Hence, B.

**76. (D)**

Option A can be dismissed, as there is no mention of evolution planning ahead in the passage. While B may appear to follow from the last line, it has no connection with the theme of the probability of the whole passage. While at first glance, both C and D may seem suitable, C can be negated as it focuses on the lions rather than the thought processes of the humans making the decision (which leads to their survival). Hence, D.

**77. (A)**

Option B can be negated, as the passage does not mention any 'conflicting' edits. The analogy in C is wrong—according to the passage, Wikipedia is not 'well-crafted'. D is too negative, as it states that Wikipedia will never improve, whereas the passage takes a more optimistic tone ('work in progress'). Only A describes the unevenness of Wikipedia succinctly. Hence, A.

**78. (B)**

One understands that skin colour was associated with one's caste or hierarchy in the Hindu society from the passage. This was further entrenched in Indian society because of the light-skinned foreign invaders and their policies.

**79. (A)**

From the paragraph, it is apparent that Mizoram faces a problem in refugees crossing the border from Myanmar and entering its territory. India has diplomatically avoided taking a clear stand on the



recent developments in Myanmar. This has been captured in the first option. Other options are contextually and factually incorrect.

**80. (B)**

A suggestion is that candidates make a summary of their own before reading the options. Option B captures most of the ideas in the paragraph. Option A is factually correct but fails to capture most of the ideas in the paragraph. Options C and D are factually incorrect.

**81. (B)**

The main theme of the paragraph is 'unconditional acceptance'. This belief of the writer should be extended not only to our loved ones but also to strangers. The paragraph, towards the middle, states how this skill can sometimes be even difficult for parents to adopt. The paragraph ends by separating people from their behaviour. The option which could highlight this main preaching of the paragraph should be selected as the answer. Option A, options C, and D are of the same kind. They cover only the parts of the paragraph not the entire message of the paragraph. Due to their narrow nature, they should be eliminated.

The acceptance of all people is mentioned in option B.

**82. (D)**

The paragraph begins with the mindsets and states which are unhelpful in nature. These states generally arise from a person's position in life and the disappointment a person may end up having with it. The paragraph then dives into the actions and mindset of the empowered and disempowered. The disempowered will complain about the world changing for him, while the empowered would accumulate the necessary skills and attitude so that their lives could change for the

better. States such as melancholy, depression, or sadness, in general, would act as the barrier between the person and the ambivalence they seek. The option that encapsulates this notion should be taken as the answer.

Option A contradicts the meaning of the paragraph.

Options B and C are very similar in nature. They cover only parts of the main message of the paragraph.

The consideration that there are no unhelpful states and only incapable people is mentioned in option D. This is the option to consider as the answer. It highlights the main motive of the paragraph and the main advice of the author.

**83. (A)**

The main message of the paragraph is about effective strategies and healthy beliefs. A person's growth is reflected by how much of the above is accepted and implemented in their life. The middle of the paragraph then covers the idea of the metaphorical toolkit, which requires constant upgradation from time to time. It then ends by defining failures and their non-relation with the abilities of the person. The possibilities and potential of a person are defined and restricted to the strategies and beliefs the person has at that time.

Options B and D are very similar in nature. They only cover the parts of the paragraph, not the entire meaning of the paragraph. These options should be discarded.

Option C is contradictory to the message preached by the author. Due to its opposite nature, it should be rejected as the answer.

The possibilities of a person being restricted by their beliefs and strategies are mentioned in option A.



**84. (C)**

The paragraph at its core has a message on how to deal with failure. It dissects failure by linking it to being purely dependent on the standards of the people who judge us and our scenario. These standards are further claimed to be artificial. The true nature of failure is revealed to be purely abstract and not the permanent fixture everyone claims to be. It can be said that the meaning of the paragraph is to deny the existence of failure and success and to address the criticism and unhelpful feedback a person receives.

Options A, B, and D should be rejected. They only revolve around a single line mentioned in the paragraph. They cannot properly summarise the paragraph.

The consideration of failure as an abstract concept and unhelpful feedback is addressed in option C.

**85. (A)**

The paragraph is concerned with courses of action available to a person. It begins with changing perspectives as they are not fixed as one person might think them to be. It mentions philosophy and Buddha to make this point evident. By the end of it, the paragraph highlights that it is a closed or rigid mindset that leads to running out of options in life.

Options B, C, and D should be rejected as the answer. They cover only parts of the paragraph. They do not summarise the paragraph.

Option A is the main theme of the paragraph. It can summarise the entire paragraph and is apt to convey the main message of the writer.

**86. (C)**

The main message of the paragraph deals with responsibilities and empowerment.

People have the common notion that responsibility should not be entertained to avoid the added stress that invites itself with responsibility. But the writer is not in agreement with this. The author rather explains the notion of taking this idea in the opposite manner and advises that we are bound to become more empowered by taking responsibility.

Options A and B are along the same lines. They are too narrow in nature and cannot completely summarise the paragraph.

Option C is the answer that is needed. It is in resonance with the explanation and the main message of the author.

Option D is irrelevant since the answer is available in option C.

From the above, option C is the answer.

**87. (B)**

On reading the paragraph, it is evident that the author has specifically talked about neurological flexibility in individuals. The writer then states the advantages and applicability of this thought process. For the author, such elasticity is very fruitful in maintaining successful relationships in personal and professional life. From this inference, it is necessary to pick an option that is closer to meaning and covers the entire meaning of the paragraph.

The allowance of others to finish their sentences is stated in option A. This option does not cover the main topic of the paragraph and should be rejected as such.

The flexibility of an individual in thought and neurological processes is brought to light in option B. This option should be considered as the answer since it can very well summarise the entire paragraph.

The harm that comes in relationships due to the rigidity of individuals is addressed in option C. This notion is



addressed in the paragraph but does not summarise the entirety of it.

The placement and importance of an abstract authority while making decisions are put forth in option D. This is not mentioned in the paragraph and, as a result, should be eliminated. Considering the above points, option B is the answer.

**88. (C)**

The main topic of this paragraph is the rigidity of mindset. The author has explained the general characteristics that a 'rigid' person would exhibit in their conversations and relationships with their surrounding people. The paragraph ends with how offended a mentally rigid person would feel about not getting their expectations met. The option to be selected should convey this meaning.

Option A is about a flexible mindset and being apt at making crucial decisions. This is covered in the opening lines of the paragraph only. It does not cover the entire paragraph.

The constant search for approvals by people is mentioned in option B. This option is not adequate and sufficient enough to convey the meaning of the paragraph.

The concrete nature of mentally rigid mindsets is stated in option C. This option covers the meat of the paragraph. The author starts the paragraph by addressing the rigid mindset and then leading towards the rejection of views and insights from such a mindset.

Option D is about the easily offended people. This mindset is a result of mental rigidity and does not convey the entire summary of the paragraph.

In the light of the above, option C is the answer.

**89. (B)**

The paragraph began with a general saying, "The map is not the territory", which implies that reliable sources of information are not completely 'reliable' and are bound to make some percentage of error in a dynamically ever so changing world. It then stated how people form their opinions and stick to them, considering them as the 'truth'. The paragraph ends by addressing that no two individuals have the same opinion on an issue. The acceptance of this can help the masses avoid the general traps of heartbreak and disappointment.

Option A is about the opening line of the paragraph. It should be discarded since the question is not concerned with the intro of the paragraph but rather concerned with the entire paragraph.

The supposition that opinions are perceptions only, and not more than that, is stated in option A. This should be considered as the answer. It covers the entirety of the paragraph and touches on the core meaning the author has tried to push forward through the medium of this paragraph.

The biblical quote "The truth shall set you free" is addressed in option C. It only covers the surface meaning of the paragraph. It is not apt to describe the entire paragraph.

The notion of nothing perfect being made in this life is mentioned in option D. It is along the lines of options C and A. Just like those, it covers only a part of the paragraph.

From the above points, option B is the answer.

**90. (C)**

The paragraph is mostly concerned with identifying the difference between opinions and truths. In the middle of it, the reader is made aware of the absolute truth. The author uses the quote of the philosopher to make his point more than





a temporary presence, but rather a fixture, in the mind of the reader. By the end of the paragraph, the reader is made aware of the existence of neuro-logical practices that a person can implement to help him/her get better at identifying this difference.

The option that can cover the entire explanation would be a perfect fit for the answer.

The understanding of the difference in opinions and truths is mentioned in option A. This may appear as the answer at first glance but only covers the part of the motive behind the paragraph.

Opinion being the bridge to the absolute truth is addressed in option B. This is incomplete. The opinion is the bridge or medium between absolute truth or complete ignorance, as per the paragraph.

The application and help gained from neurology to understand the difference between truth and opinion are put forth in option C. This option should be considered as the answer. It touches on the main meaning of the paragraph and covers the ending point as well.

Option D is the difference between the meaning and nature of map and territory. This too should be eliminated. Hence, option C is the answer.

**91. (C)**

The paragraph is bringing forth the generalised thinking that people have regarding right and wrong. It then guides the reader on how to rise from this often-conceived notion to a much better and unbiased viewpoint. It ends on the purpose of intellectuals in society and how they can, by the method of doubts, help people have a much higher and broader understanding of life.

Option A is about the subjective nature of the terms 'right' and 'wrong'. It only covers the part of the paragraph and not the entirety of it.

Option B asks the reader to accept every notion as right. This refraining from passing judgement on the fellow person is one of the main bits of advice given by the author.

The notion of intellectuals being free from right and wrong constraints and giving unbiased views on topics and issues is mentioned in option C. This option covers the core of the paragraph and the ending point as well. This option is apt to summarise the paragraph.

The conclusion of people being 'wrong' when they don't agree with the insights and views presented to them is addressed in option D. This option is limited in application. It goes against the main idea of the paragraph. Option D is the answer.

**92. (C)**

The paragraph on thorough reading is centred on identifying the purpose and motive of genuine communication. It then leads to how much people are more focused on the responses they receive rather than the communication initiated by them, which then resulted in the responses received by them. It then ends on pursuing the reader to work on improving their conversation by introspecting the initiation of the conversation rather than the responses, to have a much sound and logically driven communication. Such communication will help the speaker to convey their thoughts and motive to the listener in the best possible manner.

Option A is the conclusion obtained at the end of the paragraph. It should not be considered the answer.

The true meaning and purpose behind communication are stated in option B. It may appear as the answer at first glance but should not be considered as it covers only the surface meaning of the paragraph.



The introspective approach to communication, in place of the responses received by the speaker, is addressed in option C. It addresses the main meaning of the paragraph and the ending footnotes left by the author on self-improvement.

Option D is concerned with the clarity and simplicity of the communication to express their insights better. This is along the lines of option B. Like B, it scratches the surface of the iceberg. The iceberg is clearly expressed in option C.

**93. (D)**

The paragraph begins with the widely pursued dream of Early Retirement. It is then concerned with the tools and strategies one can find across the internet to achieve this dream. It then drives towards the harsh reality that comes with the pursuit of this dream. From this analysis, it can be said with certainty that the paragraph is hugely concerned with the illusion of this retreat and the shattering reality which is accompanied by this dream.

The availability of the tools and strategies that can help a person achieve the early retirement dream is put forth in option A. This option only covers the part of the summary. Due to its limit, it should be discarded as the answer.

The declaration of the pursuer by the masses as a loser is mentioned in option B. This option is the brutal and shattering 'reality' that comes with the pursuit of this dream. This option is to be rejected.

The loss of interest in a specialised economy is put to notice in option C. This option is along the lines of the above options. It is too restrictive in conveying the summary of the paragraph.

Option D is the answer. It can summarise the paragraph and addresses the harshness that comes from the judgement of the critics. It should be considered the final answer. Hence, option D is the answer.

**94. (B)**

It is evident in the first reading of the paragraph that the author is concerned about the concept 'End of History' by George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. The end of history is a concept that places an entirely different view on how history evolves. The victory of liberty and the defeat of the oppressive ideology is a loop. The repetitive nature of this will eventually come to a halt. Such a society where the law, art, and culture will be in sweet harmony will mark the end of history.

The incorrect nature of world history is mentioned in option A. This option is irrelevant as it is stating a notion that is not brought up in the paragraph.

The guidance that the concept of 'End of History' can furnish is stated in option B. It is very much in alignment with the explanation of the topic. By understanding the concept of the struggle of ideas, one can form a brighter perspective of the future to come.

Option C is a recurring theme that is evident in the pages of history. However, it is too narrow to summarise the entire paragraph.

The conflict between art, religion, and society is the principle behind the inception of the 'End of History' concept. Option D is along the lines of option C. It does not cover the entire concept of the paragraph and is too limited to cover the entire summary of the paragraph. In conclusion, option B is the correct answer.

**95. (B)**

The paragraph begins with accounting for an occurrence, which is common for many but not talked about much. The non-support an individual gets from their fellow person. It further discusses the general outlook that the masses dominantly have for such a person and how to deal with them. The author, however, takes an objective look. To the



writer, the person who is not providing any assistance is just lazy in the guise of a non-cooperative attitude. By the end of it, the reader is left with a better and clear understanding of how people are not defined by their behaviour.

Option A claims that non-supportive people are lazy by nature. This does come into line with the claim of the writer but should be rejected since the author has touched on improving our viewpoint too.

The objective viewpoint to take with regards to a lazy person is touched by option B. It covers the approach to better tackle a lethargic person, which the author highly champions. It also addresses how we, too, can improve in this process.

The process of defining people through their behaviour is addressed in option C. This option should be ignored since it is contradictory to the meaning of the paragraph.

The use of compassion to improve the efficiency of the fellow person is put forth in option D. This should not be considered, as the writer has advocated for an objective view, not a compassionate view of such a person.

From the above points, option B is the answer.

**96. (C)**

The paragraph begins by depicting the celebration of love by society and in the popular media. It then makes a bold and interesting claim on why the most mundane act of life can be the most humane and enjoyable act of life compared to love. It then explains how professionalism demanded by work can be mimicked in the versatile region of love. This can be a very embracing development, as per the author.

Option A states work culture. The admiration that comes from following the notion of 'being yourself' is contradictory to

the paragraph. Rather, the opposite is encouraged in the corporate environment.

The intrigue towards love by our culture is addressed in option B. This is a general statement made at the beginning of the paragraph. It does not cover the overarching meaning of the paragraph.

The easier nature of the workplace compared to the battlefield of love is mentioned in option C. This option summarises the entire paragraph. The writer is comparing the ease of work compared to love. It is made more evident when the writer explains how even the simple task of being professional can go a long mile in our matters of intimacy.

The very definition of work as being the mundane act done by an individual to pay the bills is put forth in option D. This option is a very general statement about work. It is true but, it does not summarise the paragraph entirely.

After considering the above, option C is the answer.

**97. (C)**

The paragraph begins by talking about Shonen Manga and the trends that followed in the 80s. It gives a brief overview of the manga, which on arrival, changed the entire landscape of pop culture in general. In the end, the writer links the popularity of the manga as being a reflection of the mindset of society. It can be inferred from the paragraph's beginning, middle, and end, that the main theme of the passage is around how pop culture and its victorious icons are the mirrors of the mindset of the society at that time.

Option A pinpoints Kenshiro as being the main reason for the tonal shift of manga stories. This option is partial in covering the arching inference from the paragraph.

The massive shift in the tone from comedy to action-packed is expressed in option B. This option is along the lines of



option A. It is limited in summarizing the meaning of the passage.

The reflection of the thinking patterns of society in the popular heroes of the time is mentioned in option 3. This option conveys the entire meaning of the paragraph. As per the author, Kenshiro and Hokuto No Ken can be traced back to the overall mood of the society at that time.

The influence of Hokuto No Ken on Shonen Manga is put forth in option D. This option is along the lines of options A and B. It does not convey the core meaning the writer wished to express through the paragraph. Option C is the answer.

**98. (B)**

The paragraph is centred on the role of love in mental health. It begins with addressing how love is ignored by the leading psychologists or any medical handbook. It then states in the middle of the paragraph about self-hatred, which is evident in lots of people already. By the end of it, the author states more emphasis on finding the cure for our troubles in the emotional realm, not in medicines. Option B perfectly summarises the paragraph.

**99. (A)**

The paragraph is centred around the notion of practising honesty. It begins by stating how human beings have the tendency to lie to themselves. The writer

then shows a compassionate side to this behaviour by not condoning it. And by the end of it suggests a group exercise which can help people learn to be honest with themselves, and others too in the process.

From this analysis, option A is the answer.

**100. (B)**

There are three important points that are mentioned in the paragraph. First, the fact that economic studies show a high level of indebtedness. Second, this is affecting a large and diverse section of the population and third, this is due to the fact that we know how to spend but not how to save.

Option A misses out on the cause of the indebtedness. Hence, we can rule it out.

Option B incorrectly states that economic studies point to the fact that indebtedness is because of our inability to save. This is not true according to the paragraph. The studies only show that there is a high level of indebtedness—they do not offer a cause for this. Hence, B is incorrect.

Option C is incorrect as it says that people from all walks of life are struggling equally. This is not inferable from the paragraph.

Option D correctly encapsulates all the main points and hence is the right answer.



## Previous Years' Questions on Para-Summary

### Question 1

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

For nearly a century, most psychologists have embraced one view of intelligence. Individuals are born with more or less intelligence potential (I.Q.); this potential is heavily influenced by heredity and difficult to alter; experts in measurement can determine a person's intelligence early in life, currently from paper-and-pencil measures, perhaps eventually from examining the brain in action or even scrutinizing his/her genome. Recently, criticism of this conventional wisdom has mounted. Biologists ask if speaking of a single entity called 'intelligence' is coherent and question the validity of measures used to estimate the heritability of a trait in humans, who, unlike plants or animals, are not conceived and bred under controlled conditions.

- (A) Biologists have questioned the long-standing view that 'intelligence' is a single entity and attempts to estimate its heritability.
- (B) Biologists have questioned the view that 'intelligence' is a single entity and the ways in which what is inherited.
- (C) Biologists have criticised the conventional wisdom that individuals are born with more or less intelligence potential.
- (D) Biologists have started questioning psychologists' view of 'intelligence' as a measurable immutable characteristic of an individual.

### Question 2

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

For years, movies and television series like Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) paint an unrealistic picture of the 'science of voices'. In the 1994 movie, *Clear and Present Danger*, an expert listens to a briefly recorded utterance

and declares that the speaker is "Cuban, aged 35 to 45, educated in the [...] eastern United States". The recording is then fed to a supercomputer that matches the voice to that of a suspect, concluding that the probability of correct identification is 90%. This sequence sums up a good number of misimpressions about forensic phonetics, which have led to errors in real-life justice. Indeed, that movie scene exemplifies the so-called 'CSI effect'—the phenomenon in which judges hold unrealistic expectations of the capabilities of forensic science.

- (A) Voice recognition has started to feature prominently in crime-scene intelligence investigations because of movies and television series.
- (B) Voice recognition as used in many movies to identify criminals has been used to identify criminals in real life also.
- (C) Although voice recognition is often presented as evidence in legal cases, its scientific basis can be shaky.
- (D) Movies and televisions have led to the belief that the use of forensic phonetics in legal investigations is robust and foolproof.

### Question 3

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

As Soviet power declined, the world became to some extent multipolar, and Europe strove to define an independent identity. What a journey Europe has undertaken to reach this point. It had in every century changed its internal structure and invented new ways of thinking about the nature of the international order. Now at the culmination of an era, Europe, to participate in it, felt obliged to set aside the political mechanisms through which it had conducted its affairs for three and a half centuries. Impelled also by the desire to cushion the emergent unification of Germany, the new





European Union established a common currency in 2002 and a formal political structure in 2004. It proclaimed a Europe united, whole, and free, adjusting its differences by peaceful mechanisms.

- (A) Europe has consistently changed in keeping with the changing world order and that has culminated in a united Europe.
- (B) The establishment of a formal political structure in Europe was hastened by the unification of Germany and the emergence of a multipolar world.
- (C) Europe has consistently changed its internal structure to successfully adapt to the changing world order.
- (D) Europe has chosen to lower political and economic heterogeneity, to adapt itself to an emerging multi-polar world.

#### Question 4

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

With the Treaty of Westphalia, the papacy had been confined to ecclesiastical functions, and the doctrine of sovereign equality reigned. What political theory could then explain the origin and justify the functions of secular political order? In his *Leviathan*, published in 1651, three years after the Peace of Westphalia, Thomas Hobbes provided such a theory. He imagined a 'state of nature' in the past when the absence of authority produced a 'war of all against all'. To escape such intolerable insecurity, he theorised, people delivered their rights to sovereign power in return for the sovereign's provision of security for all within the state's border. The sovereign state's monopoly on power was established as the only way to overcome the perpetual fear of violent death and war.

- (A) Thomas Hobbes theorised the voluntary surrender of rights by people as essential for the emergence of sovereign states.
- (B) Thomas Hobbes theorised the emergence of sovereign states as a form of transactional governance to limit the power of the papacy.

- (C) Thomas Hobbes theorised the emergence of sovereign states based on a transactional relationship between people and sovereign states that was necessitated by a sense of insecurity of the people.
- (D) Thomas Hobbes theorised that sovereign states emerged out of people's voluntary desire to overcome the sense of insecurity and establish the doctrine of sovereign equality.

#### Question 5

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

All humans make decisions based on one or a combination of two factors. This is either intuition or information. Decisions made through intuition are usually fast, people don't even think about the problem. It is quite philosophical, meaning that someone who made a decision based on intuition will have difficulty explaining the reasoning behind it. The decision-maker would often utilise her senses in drawing conclusions, which again is based on some experience in the field of study. On the other side of the spectrum, we have decisions made based on information. These decisions are rational—it is based on facts and figures, which unfortunately also means that it can be quite slow. The decision-maker would frequently use reports, analyses, and indicators to form her conclusion. This methodology results in accurate, quantifiable decisions, meaning that a person can clearly explain the rationale behind it.

- (A) While decisions based on intuition can be made fast, the reasons that led to these cannot be spelt out.
- (B) We make decisions based on intuition or information on the basis of the time available.
- (C) It is better to make decisions based on information because it is more accurate, and the rationale behind it can be explained.



- (D) Decisions based on intuition and information result in differential speed and ability to provide a rationale.

### Question 6

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The rural-urban continuum and the heterogeneity of urban settings pose an obvious challenge to identifying urban areas and measuring urbanisation rates in a consistent way within and across countries. An objective methodology for distinguishing between urban and rural areas that is based on one or two metrics with fixed thresholds may not adequately capture the wide diversity of places. A richer combination of criteria would better describe the multifaceted nature of a city's function and its environment, but the joint interpretation of these criteria may require an element of human judgement.

- (A) Distinguishing between urban and rural areas might call for some judgement on the objective methodology being used to define a city's functions.
- (B) The difficulty of accurately identifying urban areas means that we need to create a rich combination of criteria that can be applied to all urban areas.
- (C) Current methodologies used to define urban and rural areas are no longer relevant to our being able to study trends in urbanisation.
- (D) With the diversity of urban landscapes, measurable criteria for defining urban areas may need to be supplemented with human judgement.

### Question 7

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Brown et al. (2001) suggest that 'metabolic theory may provide a conceptual foundation for much of ecology just as genetic theory provides a foundation for much of evolutionary biology'. One of the successes of genetic theory is the diversity of theoretical

approaches and models that have been developed and applied. A Web of Science (v. 5.9. Thomson Reuters) search on genetic\* + theor\* + evol\* identifies more than 12000 publications between 2005 and 2012. Considering only the 10 most-cited papers within this 12,000 publication set, genetic theory can be seen to focus on genome dynamics, phylogenetic inference, game theory, and the regulation of gene expression. There is no one fundamental genetic equation, but rather a wide array of genetic models, ranging from simple to complex, with different inputs and outputs, and divergent areas of application, loosely connected to each other through the shared conceptual foundation of heritable variation.

- (A) Genetic theory has a wide range of theoretical approaches and applications and metabolic theory must have the same in the field of ecology.
- (B) Genetic theory has a wide range of theoretical approaches and applications and is foundational to evolutionary biology and metabolic theory has the potential to do the same for ecology.
- (C) Genetic theory provides an example of how a range of theoretical approaches and applications can make a theory successful.
- (D) Genetic theory has evolved to spawn a wide range of theoretical models and applications, but metabolic theory need not evolve in a similar manner in the field of ecology.

### Question 8

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Aesthetic political representation urges us to realise that 'the representative has autonomy with regard to the people represented' but autonomy then is not an excuse to abandon one's responsibility. Aesthetic autonomy requires the cultivation of 'disinterestedness' on the part of actors which is not indifference. To have disinterestedness, that



is, to have comportment towards the beautiful that is devoid of all ulterior references to use—requires a kind of aesthetic commitment; it is the liberation of ourselves for the release of what has proper worth only in itself.

- (A) Disinterestedness is different from indifference as the former means a non-subjective evaluation of things which is what constitutes aesthetic political representation.
- (B) Aesthetic political representation advocates autonomy for the representatives drawing from disinterestedness, which itself is different from indifference.
- (C) Disinterestedness, as distinct from indifference, is the basis of political representation.
- (D) Aesthetic political representation advocates autonomy for the representatives manifested through disinterestedness which itself is different from indifference.

### Question 9

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The dominant hypotheses in modern science believe that language evolved to allow humans to exchange factual information about the physical world. But an alternative view is that language evolved, in modern humans at least, to facilitate social bonding. It increased our ancestors' chances of survival by enabling them to hunt more successfully or to cooperate more extensively. Language meant that things could be explained and that plans and past experiences could be shared efficiently.

- (A) From the belief that humans invented language to process factual information, scholars now think that language was the outcome of the need to ensure social cohesion and thus human survival.
- (B) Most believe that language originated from a need to articulate facts, but others think it emerged from the need to

promote social cohesion and cooperation, thus enabling human survival.

- (C) Since its origin, language has been continuously evolving to higher forms, from being used to identify objects to ensuring human survival by enabling our ancestors to bond and cooperate.
- (D) Experts are challenging the narrow view of the origin of language, as being merely used to describe facts and label objects, to being necessary to promote more complex interactions among humans.

### Question 10

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Vance Packard's *The Hidden Persuaders* alerted the public to the psychoanalytical techniques used by the advertising industry. Its premise was that advertising agencies were using depth interviews to identify hidden consumer motivations, which were then used to entice consumers to buy goods. Critics and reporters often wrongly assumed that Packard was writing mainly about subliminal advertising. Packard never mentioned the word subliminal, however, and devoted very little space to discussions of 'sub-threshold' effects. Instead, his views largely aligned with the notion that individuals do not always have access to their conscious thoughts and can be persuaded by supraliminal messages without their knowledge.

- (A) Packard argued that advertising as a 'hidden persuasion' understands the hidden motivations of consumers and works at the subliminal level, on the subconscious level of the awareness of the people targeted.
- (B) Packard held that advertising as a 'hidden persuasion' understands the hidden motivations of consumers and works at the supraliminal level, though the people targeted have no awareness of being persuaded.
- (C) Packard held that advertising as a 'hidden persuasion' builds on peoples' conscious



thoughts and awareness, by understanding the hidden motivations of consumers and works at the subliminal level.

- (D) Packard argued that advertising as a 'hidden persuasion' works at the supraliminal level, wherein the people targeted are aware of being persuaded, after understanding the hidden motivations of consumers and works.

### Question 11

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

A distinguishing feature of language is our ability to refer to absent things, known as a displaced reference. A speaker can bring distant referents to mind in the absence of any obvious stimuli. Thoughts, not limited to the here and now, can pop into our heads for unfathomable reasons. This ability to think about distant things necessarily precedes the ability to talk about them. Thought precedes meaningful referential communication. A prerequisite for the emergence of human-like meaningful symbols is that the mental categories they relate to can be invoked even in the absence of immediate stimuli.

- (A) Thoughts precede all speech acts and these thoughts pop up in our heads even in the absence of any stimulus.
- (B) The ability to think about objects not present in our environment precedes the development of human communication.
- (C) Thoughts are essential to communication and only humans have the ability to think about objects not present in their surroundings.
- (D) Displaced reference is particular to humans and thoughts pop into our heads for no real reason.

### Question 12

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Physics is pure science that seeks to understand the behaviour of matter without

regard to whether it will afford any practical benefit. Engineering is the correlative applied science in which physical theories are put to some specific use, such as building a bridge or a nuclear reactor. Engineers obviously rely heavily on the discoveries of physicists, but an engineer's knowledge of the world is not the same as the physicist's knowledge. In fact, an engineer's know-how will often depend on physical theories that, from the point of view of pure physics, are false. There are some reasons for this. First, theories that are false in the purest and strictest sense are still sometimes very good approximations of the true ones, and often have the added virtue of being much easier to work with. Second, sometimes the true theories apply only under highly idealised conditions which can only be created under controlled experimental situations. The engineer finds that in the real world, theories rejected by physicists yield more accurate predictions than the ones that they accept.

- (A) The unique task of the engineer is to identify, understand, and interpret the design constraints to produce a successful result.
- (B) The relationship between pure and applied science is strictly linear, with the pure science directing applied science, and never the other way round.
- (C) Though engineering draws heavily from pure science, it contributes to knowledge, by incorporating the constraints and conditions in the real world.
- (D) Engineering and physics fundamentally differ on matters like building a bridge or a nuclear reactor.

### Question 13

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Language is an autapomorphy found only in our lineage, and not shared with other branches of our group such as primates. We also have no definitive evidence that any species other than *Homo sapiens* ever





had language. However, it must be noted straightaway that ‘language’ is not a monolithic entity, but rather a complex bundle of traits that must have evolved over a significant time frame. Moreover, language crucially draws on aspects of cognition that are long established in the primate lineage, such as memory: the language faculty as a whole comprises more than just the unique linguistic features.

- (A) Language, a derived trait found only in humans, has evolved over time and involves memory.
- (B) Language is a distinctively human feature as there is no evidence of the existence of language in any other species.
- (C) Language evolved with linguistic features building on features of cognition such as memory.
- (D) Language is not a single, uniform entity but the end result of a long and complex process of linguistic evolution.

#### Question 14

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Social movement organisations often struggle to mobilise supporters from allied movements in their efforts to achieve critical mass. Organisations with hybrid identities—those whose organisational identities span the boundaries of two or more social movements, issues, or identities—are vital to mobilizing these constituencies. Studies of the post-9/11 U.S. anti-war movement show that individuals with past involvement in non-anti-war movements are more likely to join hybrid organisations than are individuals without involvement in non-anti-war movements. In addition, they show that organisations with hybrid identities occupy relatively more central positions in inter-organisational contact networks within the anti-war movement and thus recruit significantly more participants in demonstrations than do nonhybrid organisations.

- (A) Post 9/11 studies show that people who are involved in non-anti-war movements are likely to join hybrid organisations.
- (B) Hybrid organisations attract individuals that are deeply involved in anti-war movements.
- (C) Movements that work towards social change often find it difficult to mobilise a critical mass of supporters.
- (D) Organisations with hybrid identities are able to mobilise individuals with different points of view.

#### Question 15

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Privacy-challenged office workers may find it hard to believe, but open-plan offices and cubicles were invented by architects and designers who thought that to break down the social walls that divide people, you had to break down the real walls, too. Modernist architects saw walls and rooms as downright fascist. The spaciousness and flexibility of an open plan would liberate homeowners and office dwellers from the confines of boxes. But companies took up their idea less out of a democratic ideology than a desire to pack in as many workers as they could. The typical open-plan office of the first half of the 20th century was a white-collar assembly line. Cubicles were interior designers’ attempts to put some soul back in.

- (A) Wall-free office spaces did not quite work out as desired and therefore cubicles came into being.
- (B) Wall-free office spaces did not quite work out the way their utopian inventors intended, as they became tools for the exploitation of labour.
- (C) Wall-free office spaces could have worked out the way their utopian inventors intended had companies cared for workers’ satisfaction.
- (D) Wall-free office spaces did not quite work out as companies don’t believe in democratic ideology.





### Question 16

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Artificial embryo twinning is a relatively low-tech way to make clones. As the name suggests, this technique mimics the natural process that creates identical twins. In nature, twins form very early in development when the embryo splits in two. Twinning happens in the first days after egg and sperm join, while the embryo is made of just a small number of unspecialised cells. Each half of the embryo continues dividing on its own, ultimately developing into separate, complete individuals. Since they developed from the same fertilised egg, the resulting individuals are genetically identical.

- (A) Artificial embryo twinning is low-tech and mimetic of the natural development of genetically identical twins from the embryo after fertilisation.
- (B) Artificial embryo twinning is just like the natural development of twins, where during fertilisation twins are formed.
- (C) Artificial embryo twinning is low-tech unlike the natural development of identical twins from the embryo after fertilisation.
- (D) Artificial embryo twinning is low-tech and is close to the natural development of twins where the embryo splits into two identical twins.

### Question 17

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Production and legitimation of scientific knowledge can be approached from a number of perspectives. To study knowledge production from the sociology of professions perspective would mean a focus on the institutionalisation of a body of knowledge. The professions-approach informed earlier research on managerial occupation, business schools, and management knowledge. It, however, tends to reify institutional power structures in its understanding of

the links between knowledge and authority. Knowledge production is restricted in the perspective to the selected members of the professional community, most notably to the university faculties and professional colleges. Power is understood as a negative mechanism, which prevents nonprofessional actors from offering their ideas and information as legitimate knowledge.

- (A) The study of knowledge production can be done from many perspectives.
- (B) The professions-approach has been one of the most relied upon perspectives in the study of management knowledge production.
- (C) Professions-approach aims at the institutionalisation of knowledge but restricts knowledge production as a function of a select few.
- (D) Professions-approach focuses on the creation of institutions of higher education and disciplines to promote knowledge production.

### Question 18

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The conceptualisation of landscape as a geometric object first occurred in Europe and is historically related to the European conceptualisation of the organism, particularly the human body, as a geometric object with parts having a rational, three-dimensional organisation and integration. The European idea of landscape appeared before the science of landscape emerged, and it is no coincidence that Renaissance artists such as Leonardo da Vinci, who studied the structure of the human body, also facilitated an understanding of the structure of landscape. Landscape which had been a subordinate background to religious or historical narratives became an independent genre or subject of art by the end of the sixteenth century or the beginning of the seventeenth century.



- (A) The study of landscape as an independent genre was aided by Renaissance artists.
- (B) The three-dimensional understanding of the organism in Europe led to a similar approach toward the understanding of landscape.
- (C) The Renaissance artists were responsible for the study of landscape as a subject of art.
- (D) Landscape became a major subject of art at the turn of the sixteenth century.

### Question 19

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The early optimism about sport's deterrent effects on delinquency was premature as researchers failed to find any consistent relationships between sports participation and deviance. As the initial studies were based upon cross-sectional data and the effects captured were short-term, it was problematic to test and verify the temporal sequencing of events suggested by the deterrence theory. The correlation between sport and delinquency could not be disentangled from class and cultural variables known. Choosing individuals to play sports in the first place was problematic, which became more acute in the subsequent decades as researchers began to document just how closely sports participation was linked to social class indicators.

- (A) There is a direct relationship between sports participation and delinquency but it needs more empirical evidence.
- (B) Contradicting the previous optimism, later researchers have proved that there is no consistent relationship between sports participation and deviance.
- (C) Statistical and empirical weaknesses stand in the way of inferring any relationship between sports participation and deviance.
- (D) Sports participation is linked to class and cultural variables such as education, income, and social capital.

### Question 20

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Should the moral obligation to rescue and aid persons in grave peril, felt by a few, be enforced by the criminal law? Should we follow the lead of a number of European countries and enact bad Samaritan laws? Proponents of bad Samaritan laws must overcome at least three different sorts of obstacles. First, they must show the laws are morally legitimate in principle, that is, that the duty to aid others is a proper candidate for legal enforcement. Second, they must show that this duty to aid can be defined in a way that can be fairly enforced by the courts. Third, they must show that the benefits of the laws are worth their problems, risks, and costs.

- (A) Everyone agrees that people ought to aid others, the only debate is whether to have a law on it.
- (B) A number of European countries that have successfully enacted bad Samaritan laws may serve as model statutes.
- (C) Bad Samaritan laws may be desirable but they need to be tested for legal soundness.
- (D) If bad Samaritan laws are found to be legally sound and enforceable they must be enacted.

### Question 21

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

A Japanese government panel announced that it recommends regulating only genetically modified organisms that have had foreign genes permanently introduced into their genomes and not those whose endogenous genes have been edited. The only stipulation is that researchers and businesses will have to register their modifications to plants or animals with the government, with the exception of microbes cultured in contained environments. Reactions to the decision are



mixed. While lauding the potential benefits of genome editing, an editorial opposes across-the-board permission. Unforeseen risks in gene editing cannot be ruled out. All genetically modified products must go through the same safety and labelling processes regardless of method.

- (A) A government panel in Japan says transgenic modification and genome editing are not the same.
- (B) Creating categories within genetically modified products in terms of transgenic modification and genome editing advances science but defies laws.
- (C) Exempting from regulations the editing of endogenous genes is not desirable as this procedure might be risk-prone.
- (D) Accepting microbes cultured in contained environments from the regulations of genome editing is premature.

### Question 22

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

To me, a 'classic' means precisely the opposite of what my predecessors understood: a work is classical by reason of its resistance to contemporaneity and supposed universality, by reason of its capacity to indicate human particularity and difference in that past epoch. The classic is not what tells me about shared humanity—or, more truthfully put, what lets me recognise myself as already present in the past, what nourishes in me the illusion that everything has been like me and has existed only to prepare the way for me. Instead, the classic is what gives access to radically different forms of human consciousness for any given generation of readers, and thereby expands for them the range of possibilities of what it means to be a human being.

- (A) A classic is able to focus on the current human condition and a unified experience of human consciousness.
- (B) A classical work seeks to resist particularity and temporal difference even as it focuses on a common humanity.

- (C) A classic is a work exploring the new, going beyond the universal, the contemporary, and the notion of a unified human consciousness.
- (D) A classic is a work that provides access to a universal experience of the human race as opposed to radically different forms of human consciousness.

### Question 23

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

A translator of literary works needs a secure hold upon the two languages involved, supported by a good measure of familiarity with the two cultures. For an Indian translating works in an Indian language into English, finding satisfactory equivalents in a generalised western culture of practices and symbols in the original would be less difficult than gaining fluent control of contemporary English. When a westerner works on texts in Indian languages the interpretation of cultural elements will be the major challenge, rather than control over the grammar and essential vocabulary of the language concerned. It is much easier to remedy lapses in the language in a text translated into English than flaws of content. Since it is easier for an Indian to learn the English language than it is for a Briton or American to comprehend Indian culture, translations of Indian texts is better left to Indians.

- (A) While translating, the Indian and the westerner face the same challenges, but they have different skill profiles, and the former has the advantage.
- (B) As preserving cultural meanings is the essence of literary translation, Indians' knowledge of the local culture outweighs the initial disadvantage of lower fluency in English.
- (C) Indian translators should translate Indian texts into English as their work is less likely to pose cultural problems which are harder to address than the quality of language.



- (D) Westerners might be good at gaining reasonable fluency in new languages, but as understanding the culture reflected in literature is crucial, Indians remain better placed.

### Question 24

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

For each of the past three years, temperatures have hit peaks not seen since the birth of meteorology, and probably not for more than 110,000 years. The amount of carbon dioxide in the air is at its highest level in 4 million years. This does not cause storms like Harvey—there have always been storms and hurricanes along the Gulf of Mexico—but it makes them wetter and more powerful. As the seas warm, they evaporate more easily and provide energy to storm fronts. As the air above them warms, it holds more water vapour. For every half a degree Celsius in warming, there is about a 3% increase in atmospheric moisture content. Scientists call this the Clausius-Clapeyron equation. This means the skies fill more quickly and have more to dump. The storm surge was greater because sea levels have risen 20 cm as a result of more than 100 years of human-related global warming which has melted glaciers and thermally expanded the volume of seawater.

- (A) The storm Harvey is one of the regular, annual ones from the Gulf of Mexico; global warming and Harvey are unrelated phenomena.
- (B) Global warming does not breed storms but makes them more destructive; the Clausius-Clapeyron equation, though it predicts a potential increase in atmospheric moisture content, cannot predict the scale of damage storms might wreck.
- (C) Global warming melts glaciers, resulting in seawater volume expansion; this enables more water vapour to fill the air above faster. Thus, modern storms contain more destructive energy.
- (D) It is naive to think that rising sea levels and the force of tropical storms are unrelated; Harvey was destructive as global warming has armed it with more moisture content, but this may not be true of all storms.

### Question 25

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars (*Amorpha juglandis*) look like easy meals for birds, but they have a trick up their sleeves — they produce whistles that sound like bird alarm calls, scaring potential predators away. At first, scientists suspected birds were simply startled by the loud noise. But a new study suggests a more sophisticated mechanism: the caterpillar's whistle appears to mimic a bird alarm call, sending avian predators scrambling for cover. When pecked by a bird, the caterpillars whistle by compressing their bodies like an accordion and forcing air out through specialised holes in their sides. The whistles are impressively loud—they have been measured at over 80 dB from 5 cm away from the caterpillar—considering they are made by a two-inch long insect.

- (A) North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars will whistle periodically to ward off predator birds - they have a specialised vocal tract that helps them whistle.
- (B) North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars can whistle very loudly; the loudness of their whistles is shocking as they are very small insects.
- (C) The North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars, in a case of acoustic deception, produce whistles that mimic bird alarm calls to defend themselves.
- (D) North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars, in a case of deception and camouflage, produce whistles that mimic bird alarm calls to defend themselves.





## Question 26

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Both Socrates and Bacon were very good at asking useful questions. In fact, Socrates is largely credited with coming up with a way of asking questions, ‘the Socratic method’, which itself is at the core of the ‘scientific method’, popularised by Bacon. The Socratic method disproves arguments by finding exceptions to them, and can therefore lead your opponent to a point where they admit something that contradicts their original position. In common with Socrates, Bacon stressed it was as important to disprove a theory as it was to prove one—and real-world observation and experimentation were key to achieving both aims. Bacon also saw science as a collaborative affair, with scientists working together, and challenging each other.

- (A) Both Socrates and Bacon advocated clever questioning of the opponents to disprove their arguments and theories.
- (B) Both Socrates and Bacon advocated challenging arguments and theories by observation and experimentation.
- (C) Both Socrates and Bacon advocated confirming arguments and theories by finding exceptions.
- (D) Both Socrates and Bacon advocated examining arguments and theories from both sides to prove them.

## Question 27

**The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

A fundamental property of language is that it is slippery and messy and more liquid than

solid, a gelatinous mass that changes shape to fit. As Wittgenstein would remind us, ‘usage has no sharp boundary’. Often, the only way to determine the meaning of a word is to examine how it is used. This insight is often described as the ‘meaning is use’ doctrine. There are differences between the ‘meaning is use’ doctrine and a dictionary-first theory of meaning. “The dictionary’s careful fixing of words to definitions, like butterflies pinned under glass, can suggest that this is how language works. The definitions can seem to ensure and fix the meaning of words, just as the gold standard can back a country’s currency”. What Wittgenstein found in the circulation of ordinary language, however, was a free-floating currency of meaning. The value of each word arises out of the exchange. The lexicographer abstracts a meaning from that exchange, which is then set within the conventions of the dictionary definition.

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





## Practice Exercise – 1

### Level of Difficulty – 1

**1. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Asteroids are the remnants of our solar system's youthful exuberance, the leftover crumbs from when the planets formed. For much of the space age, asteroids were ignored in favour of the far more glamorous planets, and the Moon. The asteroids—dark, misshapen rocks, hard to see and hard to find—have long flown beneath our notice. But that was a mistake. They have a crucial role to play in the future of our species; in fact, the survival and flourishing of humanity are tied up with asteroids. There are three reasons. They bear messages from the beginnings of the solar system, before our Earth came into being, and how we got here matters to where we're going. They are also hordes of resources that might lead us to a future without scarcity. And last—a minor detail—a single asteroid could wipe us off the face of our planet.

- (A) What was popularly treated as a penny-plain aimless rock is now observed as an important landmark in the history of human civilisation.
- (B) An asteroid bears impressions of the past, the future of human civilisation, and the entire universe.
- (C) An asteroid is much more than just a rock wandering around in the universe.
- (D) Asteroids bear messages from humanity's remote past but are also a potential hazard to the earth.

**2. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

A news ombudsman is an integral part of self-regulation for news media. According to a UNESCO framework, "Self-regulation

is a combination of standards setting out the appropriate codes of behaviour for the media that are necessary to support freedom of expression, and process how those behaviours will be monitored or held to account". The framework further states that "self-regulation preserves the independence of the media and protects it from partisan government interference. It could be more efficient as a system of regulation as the media understand their own environment better than government". The framework also alerts citizens that this approach may be used by the news industry to further its 'commercial interests rather than the public interest'.

- (A) The importance of a news ombudsman cannot be undermined when it comes to the self-regulation of news media.
- (B) As reinforced by the UNESCO framework, self-regulation is in the best interest of the news media.
- (C) Self-regulation is a combination of standards necessary to support freedom of expression and process how those behaviours will be monitored or held to account.
- (D) Self-regulation is necessary for the sustenance of media.

**3. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Hydrogen is one of many ways to get serious about climate change without stopping commerce, without stopping moving vehicles, and without stopping our factories or agriculture. We can shift these things over relatively quickly to hydrogen if we can get the cost down. Hydrogen offers a lot of the benefits of diesel fuel, such as fast refuelling and long driving range, without the carbon emissions—or any emissions, for that matter, as long



as you make the hydrogen from a clean source. The way it works is through electrolysis: a technology that can take any electricity source—whether it’s wind, solar, geothermal, hydro, or nuclear water into hydrogen and oxygen.

- (A) With minimal effects on economic drivers, hydrogen is a wise substitute for diesel.
- (B) With reduced input cost, hydrogen holds the key to an emission-free world.
- (C) We are left with no other choice than to switch to hydrogen for Industrial and agricultural enterprises.
- (D) With minimal effects on economic drivers, hydrogen, as a clean fuel, is the way forward to a clean Earth.

**4. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Love is my most fundamental value because my other core values—community, non-violence, tolerance—derive from it. Love compels us to conduct our lives with regard to the well-being of ourselves and of others. So although love is universal, it still allows for strong bonds of community. We each have finite energy and finite time on Earth, and it makes sense that we tend to devote most of our resources to those closest to us. Love goes hand in hand with compassion and benevolence; when we hold love as a core principle, causing or ignoring harm becomes painful, and giving joy becomes fulfilling. Love is practised through empathy and tolerance; we seek to understand and accept those around us, looking beyond our differences to our commonalities. Love can also manifest as curiosity about the world, which can lead to knowledge and growth. Lastly, love is the bridge that connects each of us to the rest of existence and creates a sense of belonging. This is a powerful anchor that enables us to find personal purpose and meaning.

- (A) Love, as a value, assists us in adjusting ourselves to other beings. Thus, it is crucial for a person’s survival in this world.
- (B) Love, as the most crucial value, enables us to grow intellectually in our lives in peace and harmony with others.
- (C) One would find no joy in bringing dissent among people once he bears the value of love.
- (D) Love, as a fundamental value, enables each one of us to find meaning in our lives and achieve growth and knowledge.

**5. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

All human rights are indivisible, whether they are civil and political rights, such as the right to life, equality before the law, and freedom of expression; economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security, and education, or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, are indivisible, interrelated, and interdependent. The improvement of one right facilitates the advancement of the others. Likewise, the deprivation of one right adversely affects the others.

- (A) Deprivation of one person’s rights adversely affects the rights of another person.
- (B) Human rights are a combination of economic, social, and cultural rights.
- (C) Human rights are interdependent and interrelated.
- (D) Improvement of one right facilitates the advancement of others.

**Level of Difficulty – 2**

**6. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Though the connections between culture and place, in the work of Franz Boa and his followers, were fluid and mutable,



they have often been read as binding different ways of life, people, and territories into essentialist relations to one another. There are a number of reasons for this. Some have to do with the interpretation of the culture concept in the context of American assimilationist policies in the late 1920s and 1930s in which the conception of America as a melting pot defined an emerging American national self-consciousness that was differentiated from European nationalism. Others derive from the territorialisation of the culture concept during the 1939–1945 war and the post-war period when it was revised to refer to a field of national differences that were to be made commensurable with one another through the new geopolitical-diplomatic order of the United Nations.

- (A) Interpretation of the connections between culture and place in the work of Franz Boa and his followers is based upon essentialist relations to one another.
- (B) Quite often, the interpretation of the link between culture and place in the work of Franz Boa and his followers, as one establishing inherent interdependence among life, people, and territories, has been contrary to its fluid and mutable nature.
- (C) The generally followed interpretation of the association of culture with a place in the work of Franz Boa and alike, as one establishing inherent interdependence among life, people, and territories, has relied on American assimilationist policies and the territorialisation.
- (D) The generally followed interpretation of the association of culture with a place in the work of Franz Boa, as one establishing inherent interdependence among people and society, has relied on the cultural interpretation of American assimilationist policies and territorialisation.

**7. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

There are two ways of looking at Mount Fuji. As a geological phenomenon, it is classified as an active basalt composite stratovolcano. But Mount Fuji is simultaneously a psycho-spiritual phenomenon interpreted in both the Shinto and Zen Buddhist traditions as a conduit to, and guardian of, wisdom and enlightenment. There are temples and rituals in its honour. It is understood to have a meaning; it wants to tell us things. For Buddhism, humans are perpetually at risk of forgetting their true irrelevant position within the natural world. We overlook our powerlessness and unimportance in the universal order. This amnesia isn't a helpful illusion; it is responsible for much of our frustration, anger, and vain self-assertion. We are fated to take seriously, the ambitions and desires that make no sense in the wider scheme.

- (A) Mount Fuji, as per oriental faiths, is the bridge a person must cross to gain wisdom and enlightenment.
- (B) A Buddhist understands very well the peripheral nature of existence and the universe around it.
- (C) Human beings, at one point in their life, are bound to suffer from Amnesia.
- (D) Our ambitions and desires, in the long run, can cause suffering.

**8. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Behind every behaviour is a positive intention. No one goes out of their way to consciously sabotage themselves; everyone always strives to do their best with the resources they have available to them. While we may never fully comprehend the motives of others, it is important to assume the positive intentions underlying and influencing their behaviour. While the positive intention of behaviour,



particularly bad behaviour, is very rarely visible, and usually incredibly difficult to decipher, it is crucial to remember its existence. No smoker smokes to purposely damage their health: they smoke because the habit gives them some positive feelings about themselves. Rather than assuming the worst in people based on their behaviour, be gentle and understanding, and apply the same empathy to yourself.

- (A) Smoking is a positive habit, according to the smoker.
- (B) Every behaviour is not necessarily defined by negative intentions.
- (C) Horrible actions can be backed by good intentions and vice versa.
- (D) People are just people, and everyone tries to do their best with their limited understanding of the world.

**9. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

People make the best choice they can at the time. Everyone has options in life, but people can become very judgemental of those who choose to engage or behave in ways which are different from theirs. For example, you may have the opportunity to invest money and scoff at those who do not without considering that others are not unintelligent for not investing money; they do not have the spare money to invest. Everyone can only make the best decisions for them in their life based on their circumstances and life experience, so holding back from projecting your evaluations on what someone should do according to your understanding and position in life is the path or the pre-requisite to take if you want to move away from a concrete authority and towards a more flexible and helpful abstract thinking in life.

- (A) People who do not know how to invest money are worthless.

- (B) People always make the best choice they can in every given circumstance.
- (C) People are very judgemental in making a harsh analysis of others.
- (D) People who take decisions and actions against our wishes are inferior to us.

**10. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The human species, *Homo sapiens*, is occupied with transforming life on the living planet into human monocultures. While all other species prevailing on the Earth, numbering about 8 million, are governed by the law of endemism, the human species has been expanding its reach and occupying all the natural space on the globe, breaking down the law of endemism. Ecological space is of critical significance for the prosperity of mankind. The concept of ecological space implies that the availability of natural resources in the required quantity and quality is essential for the survival, holistic progress, sustainability, and happiness of mankind. Population explosion in many countries, however, is not only destroying the ecological space of the present but also putting the future of mankind into infinite darkness. It is the biggest cause of environmental pollution, desertification, poverty, global warming, climate change, and extinction of species.

- (A) The concept of ecological space, which mandates a reasonable distribution of the natural resources among the inhabitants of a geographical area, is critical for the progress of human civilisation.
- (B) Plummeting availability of all kinds of resources as an aftermath of the burgeoning human population across the globe is defying the law of endemism.
- (C) The colossal expansion of the human population across the globe has





proven to be detrimental to the sustainability of the naturally occurring resources and consequently the future of humans.

- (D) Global warming, climate change, and poverty have threatened the existence of future generations of human beings.

### Level of Difficulty – 3

**11. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

At the moment, food is highly prestigious. A vast amount of attention is paid to celebrity chefs, dietary advice, new restaurants, and cooking shows. We have, it seems, become collectively obsessed with what we eat. But the question of what we need from food, other than just physical sustenance, is rarely taken up. The issue sounds a bit weird. And yet food is evidently not just ‘fuel’. It offers help with certain of our psychological needs. It has therapeutic potential. That is because every kind of food not only has nutritional value (the kind, you will see on the label), but it also carries with it what one might term a psychological value. The value emerges from its character. Every food hints at a personality, an orientation, a way of apprehending the world, even who it would be if it was magically turned into a person. You could ascribe to it a gender, an outlook, a spirit, or even a political dimension.

- (A) Food and its quality have become synonymous with the status of an individual.  
(B) Every meal can be assigned a character and inclinations.  
(C) The role of food in psychotherapy.  
(D) Celebrity chefs are the new craze on social media.

**12. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Most of us believe our reactions are justifiable and understandable responses to the world around us. We turn on our computers; we can become saddened, angered, and frustrated with the stories on our newsfeeds. If a pedestrian suddenly steps out in front of our car, we blast our horn in both fright and frustration; or, if our flight gets delayed by seven hours, we may become irate, defeated, or disappointed. These examples are objectively true. There was murder in the news, someone stepped in front of your car, and your flight got delayed. There is no room for debate, contemplation, or critical analysis of the legitimacy of these examples. Yet, despite the objectivity of their reality, people respond to these events differently. The varied and contrasting responses to certain events can be quite disturbing to many people. The reason why everyone responds differently to the same objective truth is that people’s responses are driven more by their perceptions than reality itself.

- (A) Our retorts and responses are based more on perception rather than reality itself.  
(B) A response of anger and feeling of despair at the missing of a flight is completely human.  
(C) The digital media is the main contributor to the rising frustrations and sorrow of our time.  
(D) The nature of news consumed by us, in a lot of ways drives the emotions and expressions that we have throughout our day.

**13. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Our experiences inform the assumptions and conclusions we arrive at in life. A teacher who tells a child they are not clever enough at mathematics or history may arrive at the assumption that they are unintelligent. This belief subsequently follows the child into adulthood, and





they stop learning or engaging in their fields of interest because they believe themselves too unintelligent to venture into the unknown. In a better world, the teacher would have understood, how human beings act as learning creatures. Everyone learns differently. Some learn through sight, some through smell, and some through personal experience.

- (A) The field of teaching needs to employ more visual aids to better explain the fundamentals of the subject.
- (B) The process of learning varies from person to person.
- (C) Our experiences form our reality. The experiences that we have, pleasant or horrible, form our self-image as per the ordeal endured.
- (D) The beliefs formed before adolescence are crucial for an individual.

**14. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Ferdinand de Saussure, a Swiss linguist who was one of the founders of semiotics, was the first man to create a division between words and the objects they represented. Saussure's linguistic theory taught us that the signifier (the word) was not the same entity as the signified (the concept.) He argued that when the signifier and signified came together, they formed a 'sign' and that it was signs people responded to, as the entire process was psychological. In the same way, people respond to signs rather than things; people respond to their experiences rather than reality itself. Two people can see the same event, but both have two completely different responses to it; this is because we do not have access to reality as it is; we do not know the truth. We experience reality through our senses, our filter systems, our beliefs—our own personal 'map' of reality, which is already tainted by the pre-written agenda on it. The map is not the territory.

- (A) We cannot fully trust our feelings, as they are already polluted by the culture and society around us.
- (B) Ferdinand's semiotics can help us understand the world around us.
- (C) Different people respond to different events differently.
- (D) Forming an opinion of an event, considering the same opinion to be the absolute truth, can be very deceptive in nature.

**15. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The gauge we use to measure ourselves is usually very different from the one we use for other people. We are always very quick to judge the intentions of other people. We always despise it when others are quick to judge us without taking the time to understand our true intentions. For instance, when a subordinate arrives late, we are quick to assume that the person is worthless, or even worse, that the person is unreliable. Now if the tables are reversed, we are always so quick to justify and forgiving to ourselves. We need to apply the same logic behind how we wish others would evaluate our intention and extend them to other people. Rather than respond or react to someone's actions, words, or behaviours, we take the time to step back and evaluate the intentions behind what they say and do are they fear-based, founded in ignorance or are they good, but uninformed.

- (A) We judge people harshly but ourselves with compassion.
- (B) The person who comes late to work is considered unreliable.
- (C) Every behaviour should be evaluated with the intention behind it, not by the perception of the behaviour.
- (D) We should jump to conclusions and judge people harshly when given the opportunity.



## Solutions

### Level of Difficulty – 1

#### 1. (C)

The key points stated in the paragraph are:

Asteroids are the remnants of our solar system's youthful exuberance, the leftover crumbs from when the planets formed.

They bear messages from the beginnings of the solar system, before our Earth came into being, and how we got here matters to where we're going.

They are also hordes of resources that might lead us to a future without scarcity.

Option A poses a narrow argument and also misses out on the relevance of an asteroid in the future of human civilisation.

Option B distorts the claim of the paragraph. As per the paragraph, an asteroid is a product of what happened in the past, and can also possibly lead the future of the future. It does not mean that an asteroid has impressions of the future events.

Option D misses out on the third key point.

Only option C incorporates the essence of the paragraph.

#### 2. (B)

The key points stated in the paragraph are:

According to a UNESCO framework, 'Self-regulation is a combination of standards'.

Self-regulation preserves the independence of the media.

To further its 'commercial interests rather than the public interest'.

Option A is irrelevant, as the passage does not deal with the importance of the ombudsman in self-regulation, but rather self-regulation as a whole.

Option C is merely a rephrased version of what has actually been stated in the paragraph.

Option D diverges from the main point, as it talks about the sustenance of media, but the passage is about the importance of self-regulation in news media.

#### 3. (D)

The key points mentioned in the paragraph are:

Hydrogen is one of many ways to get serious about climate change

Without stopping commerce.

Hydrogen offers a lot of the benefits.

Option A digresses from the main point of the paragraph, i.e., hydrogen as a fuel can prove to be a wise choice while tackling climate change.

Option B is quite narrow, as it focuses only on the low emission feature of hydrogen.

Option C assumes an extreme stance, which has not been stated in the paragraph.

Option D sums up all the three above mentioned key points in a precise manner.

#### 4. (B)

The key points stated in the paragraph are:

Love is my most fundamental value.

Love compels us to conduct our lives with regard to the well-being of ourselves and of others.

Love can also manifest as curiosity about the world, which can lead to knowledge and growth.

Option A brings in an unstated claim, i.e., love is necessary for the survival of a being. But it is subtly extreme, as any threat to one's life has not been mentioned in the paragraph.



Option C is narrow in its scope and misses out on the key points of the paragraph.

Option D too is narrow, as it focuses only on the last two sentences of the author of the paragraph.

Option B incorporates all the three key points in a fairly precise manner.

**5. (C)**

The key points stated in the paragraph are:

All human rights are indivisible, whether they are civil rights or political rights.

Economic, social, cultural and collective rights are indivisible, interrelated and interdependent.

The improvement of one right facilitates the advancement of the others.

Option A is too narrow and diverges from the main point of the paragraph.

Option B does not align with the main point of the paragraph and misses out on the argument regarding the interrelatedness of the myriads of rights of a person.

Option D might appeal to a huge extent, but it is too broad in scope, as it talks about rights in general, which is not the case with the paragraph. The paragraph deals solely with human rights.

Only option C bears the essence and main point of the paragraph.

**Level of Difficulty – 2**

**6. (D)**

The key points mentioned in the given passage are:

- a)** The connections between culture and place, in the work of Franz Boa and his followers, were fluid and mutable.
- b)** Read as binding different ways of life, people and territories.
- c)** Interpretation of the culture concept in the context of American assimilationist policies.
- d)** The territorialisation of the culture.

Option A is merely a rephrased version of the first statement of the paragraph.

Option B asserts a contrast between the generally perceived interpretation and the intended interpretation of the link between the culture and place in the works of Franz Boa. This is not in line with what has actually been implied in the paragraph.

Option C states that the popular interpretation of the association of culture with place in the works of the Franz Boa relied on the American assimilationist policies and territorialisation. But it was their cultural interpretation that impacts the interpretation of the link between place and culture in the works of Franz Boa. Hence, option C is incorrect.

**7. (D)**

The paragraph starts with depicting Mount Fuji, geologically and then away from the confines of science, into the mystical and ethereal realms of divinity. After the alternate view of Fuji, it then dives into one of the core beliefs of Buddhism. The view presented here is to describe the vanity of the tasks that a human being undertakes in life. The futile nature of our lives and ambitions gets overlooked by a lot of people, but in the end, such surrender can bring the learner close to wisdom and peace of mind. Under the guise of Mount Fuji, the author exclusively is trying to pinpoint the irrelevant nature of human life.

Option A talks about a religious belief about Mount Fuji. The option covers the main topic on the surface, but not the entire idea of the paragraph.

The understanding of the peripheral nature behind existence is stated in option B. This should be ignored since just like option B, it scratches only the core meaning behind the paragraph.

The inevitable disease amnesia that a person can suffer from at some point in



their life, is mentioned in option C. This option is irrelevant to the paragraph and hence should be rejected.

The eventual road of suffering, a person's desire and existence can lead towards is brought to light in option D. This option is very much aligned with the explanation. This single line covers the entire meaning of the passage and is in alignment with the explanation above.

Therefore, option D is the answer.

### 8. (D)

The central idea of the paragraph is centred around the notion of defining actions by their intentions. It states a compassionate claim that no single person consciously goes out of their way to inflict harm on others. It is a difference in understanding the circumstances, which end up driving people in doing the actions that they believe are right. This notion is made evident by the author by giving the example of smoking. Smoking as a habit is injurious to a person's health, but the smoker derives a positive feeling through it. Hence, the action of smoking, although bad, has a positive intention for the smoker. Such kind of objective thinking is being advocated by the author in this paragraph.

Options A, B, and C should be rejected as the answer. The notions covered in these options are only the surface of the essence of the paragraph. They cannot summarise the entire paragraph.

Option D should be considered as the answer. This option can summarise the paragraph. It also conveys the message of the author, and the salient advice provided by it.

### 9. (B)

The central idea of the paragraph is to convey to the reader, that every person takes the best choice they can in the given circumstance. In the subsequent

lines of the paragraph, it has given the example of investing money, to make the reader understand how it is easy to form a negative impression of the person, and may even be reduced to character of ridicule, without even taking into mind the actual condition of the person, which influenced their decision in the first place. By the end of the paragraph, the author places some advice to the reader to always consider the condition first, rather than the decision, and to refrain from jumping to jarring conclusions abruptly.

Options A and C are of the same nature. They only cover the part of the paragraph and are too narrow to summarise the entire paragraph. These options are to be rejected.

Option D should be discarded as well since it is contradictory to the true motive of the paragraph.

Option B mentions how people always make the best decisions in the given circumstances. This should be considered as the answer. It conveys the meaning of the paragraph and summarises the thoughts and insights of the author as well.

### 10. (C)

The concerning passage incorporates the following key points:

A dramatic increase in the human population has over-exploited the natural resources.

For the survival of human civilisation, the idea of ecological space needs to be upheld.

The burst in the population has led to issues like desertification, poverty, global warming, and extinction of species.

Only option C incorporates all the key points mentioned above.

Option A is incorrect in many aspects. It misses out on the context of the human population explosion. Option D digresses



from the main contention of the author, i.e., the human population explosion has taken its toll on the sustainability of the natural resources, that in turn threatens the existence of future generations of all the human beings.

Option B is quite narrow, as it talks solely about the law of endemism.

### Level of Difficulty – 3

#### 11. (C)

The paragraph begins by taking an objective look at the food consumed by an individual. The quality of the food consumed is equated to the social status of the person. It then starts looking at the psychological value behind the meals, and how an individual can be seeking therapy from the kind of foods being consumed by the person. The paragraph then ends on the limitless possibilities of considering and viewing foods from a variety of dimensions.

The equating of the quality of food consumed, to the status and prosperity of the person, is mentioned in option A. This option only underlines the first two points of the passage and should be ignored.

The allotment of multiple characters and sides to the food consumed by an individual is put forth in option B. This option covers only the surface meaning of the paragraph and is a subsidiary of the over-arching theme.

A critical aspect of viewing food in terms of therapy is touched upon in option C. This option does summarise, how food has hidden therapeutic value, which does not get much mention or limelight. It also can be stated as the driving force for the further assumptions and assignments the author does, at the end of the paragraph.

The arrival of celebrity chefs as the new trends on social media is a fact ascertained in option D. But it only highlights the first two lines of the paragraph. Hence, option C is the answer.

#### 12. (A)

The paragraph begins by explaining the belief most people have regarding the justifiable nature of their own reactions. It then lists the certain extreme incidents that may drive the prevalent feelings a person may experience throughout the day. After stating that the incidents reported on the news are objectively true in nature, the author tried to address how people not being aware of them, consider them as the absolute truth, and their expressions and actions of the day are then driven by this consideration of 'truth'. In conclusion, the writer gives guidance on not considering the perception as truth and hence understanding the difference between the two.

Options B, C, and D are of the same essence. These options only cover the parts of the paragraph, not the paragraph's summary.

Our reactions, based on perception, rather than being driven by reality, are put forth in option A. This option covers the entire motive of the paragraph and is sufficient to summarise it.

From the above points, option A is the answer.

#### 13. (C)

The paragraph is centred on how the experiences of an individual end up forming the reality of the person. In the subsequent lines, it gives the example of the education system. The teacher who has repeatedly scolded the student for not having their concepts clear in a subject ends up forming the self-image of being unintelligent. In concluding sentences,





the paragraph outlines the learning nature of human beings. Every person learns differently. Some through primary senses, while some through personal experiences. Option A is about employing visual teaching methods to improve learning. This option covers only a part of the paragraph, not the entire passage.

The variation in the learning process from person to person is mentioned in option B. This option only covers the ending footnotes of the paragraph, not its entirety.

Option C states the gravity of experiences a person has in life as a key factor in forming the individual's self-image. It is apt to cover the overarching idea of the paragraph.

The effect of beliefs that a person ends up forming before adolescence is addressed in option D. This option should be discarded as it only covers the ending inference, not the entire paragraph. Therefore, option C is the answer.

#### 14. (D)

The paragraph begins by talking about Ferdinand. Ferdinand was the key founder of semiotics. The concept of 'sign' is a critical tool in understanding the world around us and how much we can be deceived by our own biasedness towards the events that happen around us. In simple words, our beliefs when implemented on 'opinions', are automatically considered truths. Due to this process, different people have different reactions to different events. This makes the entire process of analysing the world around us can be deceptive in nature. We may end up reading more meaning than needed and dangerously might think less of the same event.

Options A, B, and C have the same essence. These options cover only parts of the paragraph and not the entire meaning.

Option D addresses the main notion of the paragraph. The opinion we have of an event and the subsequent consideration of it as the truth can be very deceptive in nature. This is made even more evident by the author by the ending line 'Map is not the territory'. Option D, therefore, is the answer.

#### 15. (C)

The paragraph is a brief overview of the trait human beings display and are highly susceptible to falling victim to self-righteousness. It begins by stating how the foundation of judging oneself is different from others. The attitude one has towards their actions and reactions is generally, a compassionate and understanding one. On the other hand, the approach taken towards the actions of others is cruel and brutal in a lot of ways. At the end of the paragraph, the approach and thinking advocated by the author are more towards assessing the intention behind the behaviour, not the behaviour itself. It places a humbler and forgiving outlook on making an analysis of the behaviour a person can experience first-hand.

Options A and B are similar by nature. They only cover the part of the paragraph not the main motive and purpose of the paragraph.

Option D should be rejected as the answer as it is contradictory to the summary of the paragraph. The author has advocated a compassionate view on judging others in place of a brutal view, as stated in option D.

Option C is the answer. It finds much resonance with the explanation and is sufficient to answer the question.

## Level of Difficulty – 1

## 1. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.

Let's face it: our chances of staying under a 2 degree Celsius increase in global temperature are not looking good. If we continue business as usual, the world is on track to heat up by 3 degrees Celsius at least by the end of this century. At current global emissions rates, the carbon budget that we have left if we are to stay under 1.5 degrees Celsius will be depleted in 6 years. The paradox is that, globally, popular support for climate action has never been so strong. According to a recent United Nations poll, the vast majority of people around the world see climate change as a global emergency. So, what have we got wrong so far?

- (A) The temperature of our planet is rising; we are facing an imminent warming crisis; there are several economic and political reasons for it.
- (B) Our planet is facing an imminent warming crisis and despite strong support, it has not been aptly controlled.
- (C) That we are facing a climate crisis is a globally-accepted fact and the governments are leaving no stone unturned to help counter this crisis.
- (D) Although there are various causes for the rising temperature, there are good solutions too; it's just that people do not realise the severity of the impending doom.

## 2. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.

In the past 20 years, empirical research has produced many smart and counterintuitive solutions to real economic problems. Esther Duflo, for example, a winner of the 2019 Nobel Prize in

economics does what might be considered shoe-leather economics—research that involves observing real people's behaviour with respect to meeting their material needs. However, the new empirical work in economics suffers from what some economists call the 'transportation problem'. It might tell you how to encourage the use of efficient stoves in India or improve teaching outcomes in Kenya but the findings don't establish universal rules about the behaviour of large populations across many markets.

- (A) A pioneer in the arena of empirical research, Esther Duflo, studied people by considering their needs.
- (B) Though empirical research has reached new heights it still does not establish universal rules.
- (C) Empirical research is not the best field of study as it lacks proper economic skills and research that is otherwise needed.
- (D) Most of the household and day to day economic issues have been resolved in the last two decades by empirical research.

## 3. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.

In response to Epstein's point about the generic he/him, the linguist Geoffrey Pullum has written to me about the ludicrousness of many constructions: "Many grammarians fail to notice the relevance of cases where it is made explicit that the reference might be to a woman: expressions like a man or woman who enjoys his job, or if your father or your mother should break his hip". If he were really gender-neutral, you'd expect to encounter instances of a boy or girl who behaves himself. Yet phraseology of this kind never occurs in English for the very reason that he isn't really gender-neutral at all.



But this problem of generic references is really pretty passé. Indefinite pronouns are ubiquitously construed with they and their in speech and informal writing.

- (A) A social movement is behind the idea that people get to decide how references to them should sound when they're absent.
- (B) Scholars who are aware of the politics of the generic masculine pronoun insist on seeing it as an innocuous gender-inclusive pronoun.
- (C) The multiplicity of pronouns and the insistence on letting one choose for themselves present a non-binary view of humanity protecting the rights of minority genders.
- (D) The grammatically sanctioned use of terminology does not support the claim that the pronoun 'he' and its variations are gender-neutral.

**4. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Once borrowers know that rates are going up over time, they tend to load up on cheap debt, fueling speculative booms in real assets (like land) and fake assets (like 1990s internet start-ups, 2000s subprime mortgages, and now cryptocurrencies). Meanwhile, long-term interest rates remain unmoved, so the yield curve flattens or even becomes inverted, eventually causing credit markets and the economy to fail.

- (A) The speculative gains made by borrowers flatten the long-term debt curve.
- (B) The borrowers take cheap debts that create a boom in the economy which eventually causes loss to the economy in the long run.
- (C) Short-run manipulations do not hamper the growth and debt raising in the long run in the economy.
- (D) Borrowers create fake booms in the real estate world and create economic downfall in the short run.

**5. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

A psychoanalytic consulting room proves an apt place to observe an essential paradox about anger. As almost anyone can confirm, manifest anger is by its nature felt and received with an intense immediacy, bringing to life the bodily and emotional resonances of the word 'feelings'. And yet it is also peculiarly slippery, liable to hide and dissemble, to disguise itself in myriad other ways—in reticence, nervousness, politeness, or over-friendliness. If anger isn't making itself felt openly and immediately, it is lurking somewhere in the vicinity, hiding under cover of some other, less conspicuous emotional state, biding its time and waiting to spring.

- (A) Anger can be hidden in multiple forms beneath the shallow appearance and can take its time to come into the open.
- (B) Observation of anger brings forth the paradox of anger bringing a world of feelings or hiding away.
- (C) Understanding the paradox that revolves around anger brings intense emotions.
- (D) A psychoanalytic consulting room proves that anger does not open itself and lurks under other emotions.

**6. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Corporate training programs need to be redesigned to better engage learners and empower them to admit what they don't know. Too many online training modules miss the mark here because they rely on static content, which most people try to click through as quickly as possible, especially if they think they already know it. These programs also make assumptions about what students understand and where they need reinforcement, offering a 'one-size-fits-all' approach that's highly ineffective since every learner is



different, with variations in knowledge, experiences, background, and the ability to take in new information, even from moment to moment.

- (A) Corporate training programs these days are of no use and end up sending wrong messages to the students.
- (B) Corporate training programs need to be redesigned as they are based on incorrect assumptions.
- (C) Corporate training programs need to be revamped to make them more adaptive and individualised.
- (D) There is no need for the outdated training programs that exist today.

**7. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Almost nobody holds to just one strange idea. By 'strange' here, I mean unconventional, unorthodox, contrary to conventional wisdom. (To attenuate some of the hostile judgment implied in those descriptions, from now on I will use the term 'fringe'.) There is a whole gamut of examples to choose from, ranging from the idea that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone in the assassination of the U.S. president John F Kennedy in 1963—if that is, he was not merely a patsy – to a conviction that extra-terrestrials have been in cahoots with world governments and are monitoring dissidents' thoughts. That's quite a range, with varying degrees of social respectability attached. You may not believe either of those (perhaps your tastes do not run to the political) but, unless you are so unusual as to have completely middle-of-the-road views on just about everything, you probably subscribe to at least one fringe idea. Likely more than one.

- (A) The strange idea of the assassination of U.S. president John F Kennedy supports the involvement of the governments of the world.

- (B) People generally hold one or more than one idea that is strange in nature or may not be generally accepted.
- (C) The strange political idea that people adhere to is generally off the main course.
- (D) Most people believe in socio-political ideologies that can only be considered individually.

**8. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Despite strong global economic headwinds, not least from the COVID-19 pandemic, China managed to achieve 8.1% GDP growth last year, its highest rate in a decade. With that, China met the International Monetary Fund's expectations and far surpassed its own government's 6% target. But China's economic performance is not quite as strong as it may seem, and not only because year-on-year growth figures were flattered by the pandemic-induced trough in 2020, when the growth rate slowed sharply, to just 2.3%. China's growth momentum was much weaker in the second half of the year (4% growth, year on year) than in the first half (12.7%), owing largely to the government's efforts to rein in the real-estate sector.

- (A) The growth rate of China has been escalating at an unprecedented rate and is bound to rise even further.
- (B) The growth rate of China saw some hurdles initially because of the pandemic but has not overcome the hurdles and is rising exponentially.
- (C) China's growth figures may seem strong, but they do not reflect the true state of the battered Chinese economy.
- (D) The growth figures of China may seem strong but the real situation of the economy is even better than forecasted.





**9. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

With a pocket full of blazing stars and assorted other wildflower seeds, I'm ready to spend another hour restoring the several acres of longleaf pine savanna that surrounds my home in north Florida. When we purchased the property four decades back, it was badly degraded pasture; the native longleafs were long gone, fires long excluded; hard farming followed by overgrazing had left little for cows to eat and depleted the land of the former savanna's biological richness. Instead of flowers under widely spaced pine trees, there were patches of bare sand, clumps of dog fennel and head-high stands of ragweed and other ruderals overtopping scraggly pasture grasses. The picture of degradation was completed by errant coils of rusted barbed wire, bottle dumps, and a dead refrigerator. There were some native plants but, other than scattered pawpaws, they were mostly undesirables such as cactus and sand spurs. Some thin-barked native trees, mostly sweetgums and laurel oaks, were invading due to exclusion of the low-intensity fires that historically burned through this grassy ecosystem every year or three.

- (A) Rebuilding the vast area of barren land for economic purposes took a lot of time than initially thought, as a lot of trash was to be removed.
- (B) The author restores the savanna that had taken the heat of human ignorance.
- (C) The author restores the barren property for agricultural and economic purposes.
- (D) Sowing plants and flowers to rebuild a piece of land that had been purposely deformed by the previous owners.

**10. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Reproductive medicine has seen definitions of motherhood expand to embrace egg-donor mothers and adoptive mothers, in addition to the gestational, or birth mother. Today there is a fourth category: the transgender mother. This can mean, among a variety of possibilities, a man with a uterus who has transitioned from a woman, and who stops taking hormone-replacement therapy to conceive; or a woman who has transitioned from a man using frozen sperm with a surrogate. Simply put, 'motherhood' and 'fatherhood' are no longer defined only by the chromosomes and sex organs with which we were assigned at birth but by the gender with which we choose to identify.

- (A) Motherhood is an inclusive experience now that allows people of different genders to embrace it based on their choices.
- (B) That 'motherhood' is a cultural entity, shaped by time and place, is clear from the vastly disparate concepts of what mothers are and how they should behave.
- (C) The idea of who a mother is has been subject to dramatic societal change in the West as a result of female emancipation.
- (D) Among the many intellectual challenges, the transgender movement has thrown down, is the supposed toppling of the ideal of the perfect mother in favour of the more neutral and less loaded term the 'good parent'.

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**Level of Difficulty – 2**

**11. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The International Monetary Fund is showing promising signs of changing with the times. In addition to recognizing that climate change poses significant risks to





financial stability, it has responded to the pandemic with a major new allocation of special drawing rights (the Fund's reserve asset), while criticizing the G20's inadequate framework for dealing with debt distress. Moreover, in a recent agreement with Argentina, the Fund has largely abandoned the kind of austerity programs that have long plagued its reputation, not to mention undercutting livelihoods around the world.

- (A) The IMF has broken its long-time tradition of austerity programs and has come out as a promising organisation.
- (B) The IMF has evolved with time and shows areas of progress and development.
- (C) The IMF is demonstrating promising signs of evolution and has even forsaken its flaws.
- (D) The IMF has for long materialised flaws in its work and is not trying to change its image.

**12. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Elon Musk has performed a U-turn on joining Twitter's board a week after it emerged he had taken a surprise 9.2% stake in the social media company.

The world's richest man was due to become a board member on Saturday but Twitter's chief executive, Parag Agrawal, said on Monday morning that Musk had declined the offer. Musk, who is worth \$260bn (£200bn), emerged as a large Twitter investor last week and was invited to join its board. Announcing on Twitter that Musk would not be joining the board, Agrawal said: "I believe this is for the best. We have and will always value input from our shareholders whether they are on our board or not. Elon is our biggest shareholder and we will remain open to his input".

After the news of the U-turn broke, Musk tweeted and then removed a

hand-over-mouth emoji. On Monday it also emerged that Musk had amended his declaration to the U.S. financial watchdog about his investment. The Schedule 13D form filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission gave notice of more tweets about the company, stating that Musk might "express his views to the board and/or members of the issuer's management team and/or the public through social media or other channels with respect to the issuer's business, products and service offerings".

- (A) Elon Musk, the biggest shareholder of Twitter, has turned down the offer to become a board member but he would still remain an important person to give his inputs to the company.
- (B) Elon Musk has declined the offer of becoming one of the board members of Twitter whose 9.2% stake is held by him.
- (C) Twitter has declared that Elon Musk has declined the offer of coming on its board, and the company is happy about it.
- (D) Twitter has welcomed the inputs of its shareholders, but it considers that it is for the best of the company that Elon Musk has declined the offer to become one of its board members.

**13. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Gail Omvedt's engagement with new social movements and nuanced reading of economic liberalisation, especially in connection with its impact on agriculture, produced a fresh perspective on post-reform India. Her work sought to unveil an ideological system that began with the Buddha and, through the Bhakti movement. What distinguished Omvedt's writings, academic and popular, was the exploration of the intersections of class and gender to produce fresh insights and new perspectives. She moved between the library and the field, activism and



academics, each feeding the other. She will continue to inspire generations of researchers and activists.

- (A) Omvedt's work was based on modern social movements and a fine understanding of the liberalisation of the economy with its impact on agriculture. It brings a new viewpoint to post-reforms India and the interworking of class and gender.
- (B) Omvedt's work was based on a nuanced understanding of reforms in India, her activism and academic pursuits. Her work in each of her areas of interest helped her in doing extremely well as a researcher.
- (C) Omvedt's work is based on her experience both as an activist and as an academician. Her work will inspire millions of students and activists who are working for the underprivileged across the world. Also, her work was inspired by the Bhakti Movement.
- (D) Omvedt's legacy of the exploration of the intersections of class and gender will continue to guide researchers doing serious work in the field of the interworking of class and gender.

**14. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The journey of free and open-source software (FOSS) in India has been long and vibrant. What began with a few Linux user groups in the 1980s has grown into a movement through collaboration among a diverse community of innovators. FOSS today presents an alternative model to build digital technologies for population scale. Unlike proprietary software, everyone has the freedom to edit, modify and reuse open-source code. This results in many benefits—reduced costs, no vendor lock-in, the ability to customise for local context, and greater innovation through wider collaboration. We have seen some great examples of public services being

delivered through systems that use FOSS building blocks, including Aadhaar, GSTN, and the DigiLocker. While the trend is promising, much more can be done.

- (A) Free and open-source software has come far from a few Linux users in the 80s. With its usefulness in delivering large-scale projects, freedom while using the source code, greater collaboration, and reduced costs, its usage has been helpful in delivering many projects such as Aadhaar and GSTN.
- (B) Aadhar and GSTN are examples of how free and open-source Software are paving a way for success in developing countries such as India. Now, many more people use Linux than they were using in the 1980s.
- (C) FOSS today presents a unique alternative not known hitherto. With its innumerable benefits, it will revolutionise mega IT projects such as Aadhaar and GSTN.
- (D) Free and open-source software is cheaper, gives more freedom to use the source code, has no vendor lock-in, and provides for greater innovation through collaboration than proprietary software.

**15. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The central government is incentivising states to participate in the asset monetisation programme. After all, states, like the centre, have assets that can be monetised, creating a lucrative revenue stream for them. And considering that states drive general government capital expenditure, this channel could provide them with the additional resources needed to sustain public investment during this period of stressed public finances. On its part, the centre has come up with financial incentives to encourage states to follow its lead. But in the current atmosphere of strained centre-state



relations, the fructification of such plans would require deft political management.

- (A) The states are in dire need of cash to pay for the public investment in the period of stressed government assets, and efficient distribution of resources is the solution.
- (B) The scheme is beneficial for both the states and the centre but the states need to be incentivised to participate in the process. Seamless discussion between states and centre will help remove obstacles.
- (C) With the centre offering incentives to states, it is likely that they will participate in the asset monetisation programme. It will help them with much-needed revenue but achieving this will need great political management.
- (D) With centre-state relations hitting a new low, the implementation of an asset monetisation programme will be a challenge. Only efficient political management will help in resolving the imbroglio.

**16. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Learning to understand the human mind is crucial if we want to learn to manage our state. The mind can be our greatest ally or our most troublesome enemy if we do not fully understand it or know how to manage it. Recognising how our minds work can be the first step we take towards mastering it. "There is a wisdom of the head, and a wisdom of the heart".— Charles Dickens. The human mind can be broken down into three different parts: The Rational Mind, the Emotional Mind, and the Wise Mind. We all possess each of these, but the majority of people operate in a specific at any given moment of time.

- (A) The human mind has three different parts.

- (B) Charles Dickens paid emphasis on the wisdom of the heart.
- (C) Mind if untamed is a dangerous teacher and tamed is an obedient slave.
- (D) Identification and studying the mechanics of the human mind are necessary.

**17. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Gender used to be a basic, fundamental feminist idea that while sex referred to what is biological, and so perhaps in some sense 'natural', gender referred to what is socially constructed. On this view, which for simplicity we can call the radical feminist view, gender refers to the externally imposed set of norms that prescribe and proscribe desirable behaviour to individuals in accordance with morally arbitrary characteristics. Not only are these norms external to the individual and coercively imposed, but they also represent a binary caste system or hierarchy, a value system with two positions: maleness above femaleness, manhood above womanhood, masculinity above femininity. Individuals are born with the potential to perform one of two reproductive roles, determined at birth, or even before, by the external genitals that the infant possesses.

- (A) Feminist theories see gender as a way to codify the compartmentalisation of humans based on their sex at birth and see it as norms that are rooted in binary.
- (B) Due to gendered norms, most females are raised to be passive, submissive, weak, and nurturing, while most males are raised to be active, dominant, strong, and aggressive.
- (C) It's not difficult to see what is objectionable and oppressive about gender, since it constrains the potential of both males and females alike.



- (D) This view of the nature of gender sits uneasily with those who experience gender as something internal and innate, rather than as entirely socially constructed and externally imposed.

**18. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The centrality of love in domestic life has some wonderful aspects, reminding us of the importance of care and warmth in our daily interactions. But this centrality also has a distinctly dangerous and dark side. Essentially, the problem arises from the way we tend to see love in terms of sharing and caring: we should bond together and look out for the other person. Our modern rhetoric of love is very much an all-in, maximising kind of thing: true love, we say, knows no limits and conquers all. But thinking about fairness not only requires seeing ourselves as distinct from others, it can also mean looking out for yourself first. This makes fairness and love seem incompatible, and impedes the honest conversations necessary for household justice.

- (A) Taken at face value, the union theory seems to lead to the conclusion that what is good for your spouse is good for you and vice versa, obscuring the possibility that there is a genuine conflict.
- (B) In heterosexual couples, the problem of sharing labour takes on a gendered aspect because social norms encourage women to adopt more caring attitudes in the first place.
- (C) In modern capitalist societies, we dream of a home that is a sanctuary from the negotiation and bargaining of everyday public life but it is rarely fulfilled.
- (D) There is an inherent contradiction between the modern idea of love and fairness when we consider household matters.

**19. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

One challenge that our brains face in monitoring our actions is the inherently ambiguous information they receive. We experience the world outside our heads through the veil of our sensory systems: the peripheral organs and nervous tissues that pick up and process different physical signals, such as light that hits the eyes or pressure on the skin. Though these circuits are remarkably complex, the sensory wetware of our brain possesses the weaknesses common to many biological systems: the wiring is not perfect, transmission is leaky, and the system is plagued by noise—much like how the crackle of a poorly tuned radio masks the real transmission.

- (A) The veil of our sensory apparatus picks up only the ‘shadows’ of objects in the outside world.
- (B) The important challenge that we face in effectively monitoring our actions is the problem of pace while managing the rapid flow of incoming information.
- (C) Amidst the processing of the information that is taken from the outside world and the actual receiving of the information, the brain encounters faulty sensory filters.
- (D) Allowing top-down predictions to percolate into perception helps us to overcome the problem of pace.

**20. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

We can understand Kierkegaard’s ideas on the relation between guilt and anxiety only by emphasizing that he is always speaking of anxiety in its relation to creativity. Because it is possible to create—creating one’s self, willing to be one’s self, as well as creating in all the innumerable daily activities, one has anxiety. One would have no anxiety if there were





no possibility whatever. Now creating, actualizing one's possibilities, always involves negative as well as positive aspects. It always involves destroying the status quo, destroying old patterns within oneself, progressively destroying what one has clung to from childhood on, and creating new and original forms and ways of living. If one does not do this, one is refusing to grow, refusing to avail himself /herself of his/her possibilities; one is shirking one's responsibility to oneself. Hence, the refusal to actualise one's possibilities brings guilt toward one's self.

- (A) Creating also means destroying the status quo of one's environment, breaking the old forms; it means producing something new and original in human relations as well as in cultural forms.
- (B) Every experience of creativity has its potentiality of aggression or denial toward other persons in one's environment or established patterns within one's self.
- (C) The feeling of guilt is always a concomitant of anxiety: both are aspects of experiencing and actualizing possibility; the more creative the person, he held, the more anxiety and guilt are potentially present inside him/her.
- (D) Kierkegaard's perception on the link between anxiety and guilt is aimed at romanticizing anxiety disorders by linking them to something that is laudable rather than something that requires therapeutic help.

### Level of Difficulty – 3

#### 21. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.

An analogy is the difference between 'self-help' literature and rigorous social science. The former, like information, exists as unmediated data; it involves the

digestion of large amounts of unexamined facts as experienced by individuals. The latter, like knowledge itself, begins with aggregated data and techniques of thinking developed by many persons over time. Knowledge emerging from social science begets hypotheses for further research, as when sociologists understand the self as part of a symbolic universe of meaning, and then examine changes in that universe. Ontology is the branch of philosophy that examines questions of being and identity; so, put in philosophical terms, social scientists start with ontological evidence and theories, since it is first necessary to know what a self is socially, politically, economically, culturally, and psychologically, before giving advice on improving that self.

- (A) The essential difference between self-help books and social science literature is that while the former dwells right into the issue, the latter analyses it philosophically.
- (B) Much of the self-help literature on economic and career success reads as if one was always a free agent negotiating for (and with) oneself without a social context.
- (C) When it's time for 'change agents' and revolutionaries to alter the basic social conditions that keep individuals down, a self-help narrative might energise action best.
- (D) Social scientists mostly play more of a descriptive than an advocacy role whereas self-help books are essentially preachy.

#### 22. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.

Feelings of numbness, powerlessness, and hopelessness are now so common as to verge on being considered normal. But what we are seeing is far less likely an actual increase in a disease of the brain than a series of circumstances that is drawing out a similar neurochemical





mix. This poses a diagnostic conundrum. Millions of people exhibiting signs of depression now have to discern ennui from temporary grieving from a medical condition. Those at home Googling symptoms need to know when to seek medical care, and when it's safe to simply try baking more bread. Clinicians, meanwhile, need to decide how best to treat people with new or worsening symptoms: to diagnose millions of people with depression, or to more aggressively treat the social circumstances at the core of so much suffering.

- (A) Due to the social circumstances, symptoms of depression are extending widely, which has led to a conflict for people as well as medical practitioners.
- (B) Depression has been normalised in the contemporary world due to the ever-spreading existential gloom that has led to difficulty in identifying patients of depression from others.
- (C) Articulating the meaning of medical depression is an existential challenge for the mental-health profession.
- (D) In the absence of proper guides to explain people the difference between mental illness and everyday sadness, it is becoming difficult for medical practitioners to manage the increased number of patients.

**23. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Dementia requires prolonged management and support. The pandemic made access to medical care and dementia management extremely challenging. Moreover, the closing of day care services, no admissions at residential and respite centres further enhanced the burden of caring for family members. People with dementia are at high risk of mortality due to COVID-19 which was evident in care homes in the West which were worst affected during both waves of

the pandemic. In India, residential care homes faced a similar challenge and they had to make significant changes to tackle infections.

- (A) Dementia needs long-term care and the pandemic made it difficult to make the relevant support available. During the lockdown, a lot of medical care facilities were closed.
- (B) Dementia patients became extremely vulnerable due to both unavailability of mental health care services due to the pandemic and their higher vulnerability to the COVID-19 virus.
- (C) Although residential care homes became hotspots for the COVID-19 virus, they took many corrective measures to ensure the safety of their inmates.
- (D) The dementia caregivers were under extreme stress when they were taking care of their loved ones during the pandemic and additional support came from the residential care homes.

**24. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

While economic commentary post the Russian invasion of Ukraine has largely focused on oil—Brent crude topping \$100/barrel and the likelihood of petrol, diesel, and LPG cylinder price increasing once polling in Uttar Pradesh concludes on March 7—there is also the impact on the 'other oil'. Sunflower is India's fourth most consumed cooking oil, after palm, soybean, and mustard. The country imports about 98 percent of its sunflower oil requirement—almost 93 percent of that coming from Ukraine and Russia. Moreover, it's not only sunflower oil. India also imports the bulk of its soybean oil from Argentina and Brazil and palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia. The ongoing conflict and disruption in shipments from Black Sea ports is rubbing off on these oils too, compounded by dry



weather in South America and Indonesia imposing a 20 percent domestic market sale obligation on its palm oil exporters. Crude palm futures prices in Malaysia scaled record highs of 7,000-plus ringgit per tonne last week.

- (A) The price of oils has shot up after the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the Indian consumers would have to suffer the wrath of the heat of the war.
- (B) After the polling ends, the sharp rise in the oil prices of not just the crude oil but also other essential and edible oils may hit strongly.
- (C) The rise in the price of all categories of oil that happened due to the Russia-Ukraine war may have a cascading effect on the complete economy.
- (D) The rising prices of oils used in cooking should be checked before it hits hard on the consumers.

**25. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

We must also recognise that personhood is a *dynamic state*. An entity isn't always or inherently a person. This is kind of wild—not only do we have to keep our eye out for the various persons who might surround us on a daily basis, but we have to be aware that things might be entering or exiting this state. For me (and perhaps for the Maya), one of the upshots is that we don't want to imagine a magical world in which all of the things surrounding us are talking, dispensing advice, or asking for a cuddle or a snack. Rather, the experience would have been one of *potentiality*. The Maya probably weren't bumping into fellow persons willy-nilly, but they were prepared to recognise signs of personhood in a wide variety of places and to respond appropriately when nonhuman entities signalled as such to them.

- (A) Personhood in terms of Maya was a state not just restricted for humans but for all that should sign for it.
- (B) Personhood as per the author is a state that is limited to the dynamic state of humans.
- (C) Personhood may be a subjective matter and not all humans can be perceived to be in that state.
- (D) Personhood is a matter of serious understanding as not all humans can be clubbed into the category.

**26. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

From around 800 BCE, ancient Greek city-states, most of which were maritime powers, began to look beyond Greece for land and resources. As a consequence, they founded colonies across the Mediterranean. Trade was usually the first step in the colonisation process and then, after local populations were subdued or included within the colony, cities were established. The Greeks were great sea-farers, and travelling across the Mediterranean, they were eager to discover new lands and new opportunities. Even Greek mythology included such tales of exploration as Jason and his search for the Golden Fleece and that greatest of hero travellers Odysseus. First, the islands around Greece were colonised, for example, the first colony in the Adriatic was Corcyra (Corfu), founded by Corinth in 733 BCE (traditional date), and then prospectors looked further afield. The first colonists in a general sense were traders and those small groups of individuals who sought to tap into new resources and start a new life away from the increasingly competitive and overcrowded homeland.

- (A) Greeks joined hands with inhabitants of distant lands as they travelled and exchanged things for trade.



- (B) Greeks, to increase their area of control, travelled through the sea and created new colonies.
- (C) Greeks, to increase their trading arena, fared through the sea in search of new lands and made colonies.
- (D) To increase the trading sphere, Greeks travelled to distant lands by any means available.

**27. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Yoga essentially originated in the sub-continent of India. It has been around since ancient times and was performed by yogis. The term yoga has been derived from a Sanskrit word which translates to basically union and discipline. In the earlier days, the followers of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism practised it. Slowly, it found its way into Western countries. Ever since people from all over the world perform yoga to relax their minds and keep their bodies fit. Furthermore, after the popularity of yoga, India became known for yoga worldwide. People all over the world have started to realise the benefits of yoga. Several workshops are held and now there are even professional yogis who teach this ancient practice to people so they can learn about it.

- (A) Although yoga, which basically means union and discipline, has its roots in India, it is performed all over the world today and its benefits have been realised worldwide.
- (B) Yoga originated in India but is popular all over the world.
- (C) Yoga means union and discipline and it originated in India.
- (D) Yoga, though popular worldwide, originated in India and there are professionals from India who teach yoga all over the world.

**28. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Nutrients provide nourishment. Proteins, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins, minerals, fibre, and water are all nutrients. If people do not have the right balance of nutrients in their diet, their risk of developing certain health conditions increases. Sugars are simple carbs. The body quickly breaks down and absorbs sugars and processed starch. They can provide rapid energy, but they do not leave a person feeling full. They can also cause a spike in blood sugar levels. Frequent sugar spikes increase the risk of type 2 diabetes and its complications. Fibre is also a carbohydrate. The body breaks down some types of fibre and uses them for energy; others are metabolised by gut bacteria, while other types pass through the body. Fibre and unprocessed starch are complex carbs. It takes the body some time to break down and absorb complex carbs. After eating fibre, a person will feel full for longer. Fibre may also reduce the risk of diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and colorectal cancer. Complex carbs are a more healthful choice than sugars and refined carbs.

- (A) Nutrition is the study of nutrients in food, how the body uses them, and the relationship between diet, health, and disease.
- (B) Nutritionists use ideas from molecular biology, biochemistry, and genetics to understand how nutrients affect the human body.
- (C) Nutrition also focuses on how people can use dietary choices to reduce the risk of disease, what happens if a person has too much or too little of a nutrient, and how allergies work.
- (D) Nutrients are important for people to stay healthy. There are many nutrients like proteins, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins, minerals, fibre, and water. While sugars are simple carbs, fibre, and unprocessed are complex carbs and thus a more healthful choice.



**29. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) threatens the effective prevention and treatment of an ever-increasing range of infections caused by bacteria, parasites, viruses, and fungi. AMR occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites change over time and no longer respond to medicines making infections harder to treat and increasing the risk of disease spread, severe illness, and death. As a result, the medicines become ineffective and infections persist in the body, increasing the risk of spread to others. Antimicrobials—including antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals, and antiparasitics—are medicines used to prevent and treat infections in humans, animals, and plants. Microorganisms that develop antimicrobial resistance are sometimes referred to as ‘superbugs’.

- (A) Superbugs develop antimicrobial resistance by changing overtime, due to which antimicrobials do not work on them and the infection persists in the body increasing the risk of disease spread, severe illness, and death.
- (B) Scientists are looking for ways to counter superbugs by replicating them or developing universal antimicrobials.
- (C) Bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites change over time and no longer respond to medicines making infections harder to treat and increasing the risk of disease spread, severe illness, and death.
- (D) The fight between superbugs and antimicrobials generates substances that cause infection and lead to severe illness and death.

**30. The paragraph is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the best one.**

The original concept of evidence-based practice, derived from the field of medicine, includes three overlapping spheres to guide treatment—relevant scientific research, therapists’ clinical judgment, and patients’ values and preferences. The field of psychology, ever trying to emulate medical doctors, adopted the evidence-based practice model. Unfortunately, the model was then promptly stripped of two-thirds of its key components while the remaining third was severely restricted: the spheres of therapists’ clinical judgment and patients’ values/preferences have been subordinated, and the third component, relevant scientific research, has been reduced to mean only data from RCTs; other experimental formats, such as naturalistic, quasi-experimental and observational, are eliminated.

- (A) In its application in therapeutic settings, the evidence-based practice of medicine has changed shape resonating less with what it was.
- (B) Corruption in the very definition of ‘evidence-based treatment’ has caused complication in the matters of understanding therapy.
- (C) More research is required to add depth and insight to evidence-based therapies to put aside our denial that complex problems in living take time to heal.
- (D) Psychodynamic therapy is more effective than other treatments when it comes to personality and relationship issues as visible in its results.



## Solutions

**1. (B)**

The paragraph has a negative tone. It outlines the crisis and goes on to point out that the support in this direction has not been strong enough to battle it. He also says that people acknowledge the fact that this rising temperature is an impending crisis.

Option A gets eliminated as the reasons have not been discussed.

Option C gets eliminated as it has a positive tone towards the governments.

Option D gets eliminated as it says the people are not aware of the problem. Hence, option B is the answer.

**2. (B)**

To understand the answer look at the major points that have been mentioned in the passage.

The passage starts with the pros of empirical research and follows an example. The latter half of the passage explains the difficulties of empirical research as there is a lack of universal rules. Keeping this in mind option B is the best answer.

**3. (D)**

The key to solving these questions is to identify the main idea(s) of the paragraph. The correct option will be a paraphrase of the main idea(s) without excluding relevant or adding irrelevant information. Incorrect answer choices include the use of extreme words like always, never, etc. or the use of comparatives and superlatives. Any new idea that is not consistent with the information given in the paragraph is also incorrect.

Option A is incorrect. The paragraph does not talk about any social movement but rather about the problem of gendered referencing.

Option B is incorrect. The statement contradicts the information given in the paragraph. If the scholars are aware of the politics of generic masculine pronouns, like Geoffrey Pullum, they would not see its usage as innocuous.

Option C is incorrect. Extends the information given in the passage to something outside it.

Option D is incorrect. This statement summarises the argument made by Geoffrey Pullum which is the central concern of the paragraph.

**4. (B)**

The paragraph states that borrowers take cheap loans that create a boom of assets in the economy. In the long run, this inverts or flattens the yield curve and causes the credit market and the economy to fail.

Option B presents this data in the best possible manner.

**5. (B)**

The paragraph opens by stating a paradox about anger. It further states that either anger comes in full bright with an excess of emotions, or it hides under other emotions and waits for its time to bloom.

All this has been referred to in option B aptly, and hence, it is the correct answer.

Option A can be ruled out as it misses to mention the paradox.

Option C can be ruled out as it shows a wrong cause-effect. Understanding the paradox doesn't bring emotions.

Option D can be ruled out as it talks about the consulting room. The consulting room was mentioned as an example. It need not be there in the summary. Hence, option B is the correct answer.





**6. (C)**

Option A gets eliminated as it sounds extreme. It says 'no use'.

Option B talks about only the problem. The paragraph talks about two aspects - the problem and then the solution.

Option C encapsulates the crux succinctly. Option D sounds extreme.

**7. (B)**

To understand the answer let us break down the paragraph.

The paragraph starts with people sticking to stand-alone 'strange ideas'. The author then explains the meaning of strange. He then gives an example to support his claim. Then the author further talks directly to the reader and states that people stick to stand-alone fringe ideas.

Option A can be eliminated as it has a narrow scope.

Option C can be eliminated as it is just limited to the political ideas whereas, in the passage, politics is just given as an example.

Option D talks about socio-political ideologies which are off the topic. Hence, option B is the correct answer.

**8. (C)**

To understand the summary of the paragraph let us first understand the flow of events in the passage.

The passage starts by talking about the strong Chinese growth rates and even about exceeding the IMF and its own expectations. The passage then changes the tone of the paragraph and talks about the real state of the Chinese economy, the bad figures, and the reason behind it.

Options A, B, and D do not capture the tone of the paragraph and hence, are ruled out.

**9. (B)**

The paragraph starts with the author restoring the savanna on a piece of land that he or she had purchased. The author states that when the property was purchased it was in very bad shape. The rest of the paragraph is an example where the author describes what bad shape is like.

Option A, mentions 'economic purpose' which has not been talked about in the passage.

Option C talks about 'agricultural and economic purpose', which is also not a part of the passage, and hence, this option, too, is ruled out.

Option D states that the previous owners had purposely deformed the land; this is out of scope.

Option B captures the essence of the paragraph by stating 'the restoration of savanna and the human ignorance' ('by errant coils of rusted barbed wire, bottle dumps and a dead refrigerator').

**10. (A)**

Option A is correct. The given paragraph explains the way in which the category of mother has expanded and gives examples to explain the same. The given statement states this main idea.

Option B is incorrect. Outside the scope of the paragraph.

Option C is incorrect. Although the statement is true in the context of the paragraph, the information given does not give the credit of change to female emancipation explicitly. Thus, this does not summarise the paragraph.

Option D is incorrect. The transgender movement is at the centre of this statement while the passage is centred around the multiplicity of the experience of motherhood.

**11. (C)**



The paragraph starts with changes in the IMF and moves further by stating how it criticised the G20 and the challenges it sees with climate change.

Further, the paragraph talks about how IMF helped Argentina and even took a new turn in its previously followed path.

With this understanding, let us have a look at the options.

Option A can be eliminated as it just focuses on one part which is the change in its long-time traditions.

Option B can be eliminated as it seems very generic.

Option C is the correct answer as it states promising signs shown by the IMF and also the IMF leaving its previous flaws.

Option C is a better and more established answer than option B which seems very generic in nature.

Option D can be eliminated as it talks about the flaws and has a negative tone. Hence, option C is the correct answer.

**12. (A)**

The above passage talks about two important points:

- A. Elon Musk has declined the offer to become the board member of Twitter
- B. His inputs are still important and welcome.

Option A captures both these points. It summarises the passage in the best possible way. Hence, it is the right answer.

The other options miss out on either of these points. Thus, they can be ruled out.

**13. (A)**

The paragraph talks about the methodology and unique aspects of the work done by Gail Omvedt in the areas she worked.

Option A captures the essence of the paragraph.

Options B, C, and D are factually incorrect.

Option B says that her work is based on a nuanced understanding of reforms in India. However, the paragraph says that it was her “engagement with new social movements and a nuanced reading of economic liberalisation,” that “brought a fresh perspective on post-reforms India.”

Option C says; “Her work will inspire millions of students and activists who are working for the underprivileged across the world”. This idea is a little far-fetched and cannot be corroborated by the paragraph because the paragraph says; “She will continue to inspire generations of researchers and activists”.

Option D says; “Omvedt’s legacy of the exploration of the intersections of class and gender will continue to guide researchers doing serious work in the field of the interworking of class and gender.” This idea is a little far-fetched and cannot be corroborated by the paragraph because the paragraph says; “She will continue to inspire generations of researchers and activists”.

**14. (A)**

The paragraph has the following salient points:

- a) Now many users use FOSS for various purposes, unlike in the 80s.
- b) It can be used for large-scale projects.
- c) FOSS has several benefits.
- d) Usage of FOSS has been extremely helpful in many large-scale projects.

Option A captures all the key ideas of the paragraph.

Option B mentions how FOSS is bringing change in developing countries such as India. This idea has not been mentioned in the paragraph.

Option C says; “FOSS today presents a unique alternative not known hitherto”. The idea that the usage of FOSS was not known until recently is factually incorrect



based on the information given in the paragraph.

Option D compares FOSS and proprietary software. This idea is not a key argument given in the paragraph. Hence, options B, C, and D are incorrect.

**15. (C)**

The paragraph discusses the reasons why the states would become interested in the asset demonetisation programme and the challenges that the programme would pose in the current political climate.

This has been captured well in option C. Hence, it is the answer.

Option D does not mention the benefits of the programme to the states. Option B says that the states need to be incentivised. However, the paragraph informs that incentivisation has already been offered to states. Option A fails to capture all the key aspects of the paragraph. Hence, options A, B, and D are incorrect.

**16. (D)**

The main theme of the paragraph is identifying and studying the various dynamic aspects of the human mind.

Options A, B, and C are not inaccurate options. Option A may seem to be the answer at first glance. However, this alternative only provides the core idea of the ending, making it inadequate as the solution.

**17. (A)**

The key to solve these questions is to identify the main idea(s) of the paragraph. The correct option will be a paraphrase of the main idea(s) without excluding relevant or adding irrelevant information. Incorrect answer choices include use of extreme words like always, never, etc. or use of comparatives or superlatives. Any new idea that is not consistent with

the information given in the paragraph is also incorrect. Read the options carefully to not fall for options that distort the main idea(s) in any way.

Option A is correct. The paragraph explains the notion of gender as viewed by feminist scholars. The given statement summarises this explanation and thus is correct.

Option B is incorrect. Extra information added.

Option C is incorrect. Pronounces a judgement rather than summarising the statement.

Option D is incorrect. This is contradictory to the information given in the paragraph.

**18. (D)**

The key to solve these questions is to identify the main idea(s) of the paragraph. The correct option will be a paraphrase of the main idea(s) without excluding relevant or adding irrelevant information. Incorrect answer choices include use of extreme words like always, never, etc. or use of comparatives or superlatives. Any new idea that is not consistent with the information given in the paragraph is also incorrect. Read the options carefully to not fall for options that distort the main idea(s) in any way.

Option A is incorrect. The passage does not talk about union theory.

Option B is incorrect. Adds in extra information that is not given in the paragraph.

Option C is incorrect. This a generalised statement and not a particular summary of the paragraph.

Option D is correct. The given statement summarises the main idea of the paragraph that tends to explain the problem with the modern rhetoric of love and how it contradicts with the idea of fairness in domestic matters.



**19. (C)**

The key to solve these questions is to identify the main idea(s) of the paragraph. The correct option will be a paraphrase of the main idea(s) without excluding relevant or adding irrelevant information. Incorrect answer choices include use of extreme words like always, never, etc. or use of comparatives or superlatives. Any new idea that is not consistent with the information given in the paragraph is also incorrect. Read the options carefully to not fall for options that distort the main idea(s) in any way.

Option A is incorrect. The paragraph is not about what the brain picks but how it processes what it picks up.

Option B is incorrect. Outside the scope of the paragraph.

Option C is correct. This summarises the main idea of the paragraph that focuses on how the information from the outside world is processed by the brain.

Option D is incorrect. Outside the scope of the paragraph.

**20. (C)**

The key to solve these questions is to identify the main idea(s) of the paragraph. The correct option will be a paraphrase of the main idea(s) without excluding relevant or adding irrelevant information. Incorrect answer choices include use of extreme words like always, never, etc. or use of comparatives or superlatives. Any new idea that is not consistent with the information given in the paragraph is also incorrect. Read the options carefully to not fall for options that distort the main idea(s) in any way.

Option A is incorrect. States only one of the main ideas.

Option B is incorrect. Outside the information given in the paragraph.

Option C is correct. This sums up the main idea of the paragraph concerning the link between anxiety, creativity, and guilt.

Option D is incorrect. This is a critical analysis rather than a summary of the information given.

**21. (A)**

The key to solve these questions is to identify the main idea(s) of the paragraph. The correct option will be a paraphrase of the main idea(s) without excluding relevant or adding irrelevant information. Incorrect answer choices include use of extreme words like always, never, etc. or use of comparatives or superlatives. Any new idea that is not consistent with the information given in the paragraph is also incorrect. Read the options carefully to not fall for options that distort the main idea(s) in any way.

Option A is correct. The paragraph is about the difference in approach between self-help books and social science. The given statement states the difference between the two as stated in the paragraph and thus is correct.

Option B is incorrect. Focuses only on self-help literature while ignoring social science literature.

Option C is incorrect. Outside the scope of the paragraph.

Option D is incorrect. The paragraph does not say that self-help books are preachy.

**22. (A)**

The key to solve these questions is to identify the main idea(s) of the paragraph. The correct option will be a paraphrase of the main idea(s) without excluding relevant or adding irrelevant information. Incorrect answer choices include use of extreme words like always, never, etc. or use of comparatives or superlatives. Any new idea that is not consistent with the information given in the paragraph is also incorrect. Read the options carefully to



not fall for options that distort the main idea(s) in any way.

Option A is correct. This statement covers the main ideas of the paragraph that concern the effect of worsening social conditions on people in general and the rising doubts about depression and the difficulty of both people and doctors to diagnose it well.

Option B is incorrect. Depression is not normalised but the symptoms that characterise it are normalised.

Option C is incorrect. Over simplifies the paragraph's concerns without providing relevant information.

Option D is incorrect. Although this is in sync with the information given, it fails to take into account the changed social circumstances that have increased the symptoms of depression in the first place.

**23. (B)**

The key points are:

- a)** Dementia patients have suffered a lot due to the pandemic as health care services were not available.
- b)** They were more prone to COVID-19 Virus.

These points have been captured in option B.

**24. (B)**

The passage starts the Russia-Ukraine war causing the crude oil prices to shoot up. The next part of the paragraph talks about the rising prices of edible oils due to various restrictions.

The Russia-Ukraine war is just one of the reasons as there are other reasons mentioned as well.

Out of all the options, option B presents the summary in the best possible manner. Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Options A and C have a very narrow scope and do not include all the aspects and hence, are ruled out. Option D is incomplete, and hence, it is ruled out.

**25. (A)**

The author talks about personhood in a very subjective manner. He describes the subjectivity of personhood and the culture of Maya to see personhood in non-human objects as well.

With this understanding, option A comes out as the clear answer.

**26. (C)**

The paragraph says that the Greeks tried to look and go beyond what they had. To do this, they travelled to distant lands and colonised them. This was done to open new spheres of trade.

Option C best captures the gist of the paragraph and hence, it is the correct answer.

Options A and C are incomplete and hence, ruled out. Option D is vague.

**27. (A)**

The passage talks about the origins of yoga and how it is popular all over the world for its benefits.

Option A captures this properly. Hence, it is the correct answer.

Options B and C are only partially correct; hence, they are ruled out.

Option D mentions 'professional from India' which is not said in the passage.

**28. (D)**

Option A can be ruled out as the passage is not talking the definition of nutrition.

Option B can be ruled out because the passage has not talked about nutritionists.





Option C can be ruled out as the passage is not talking about what nutrition focuses on.

Option D summarises the passage in the best way. Hence, it is the right answer.

**29. (D)**

Options B and D are out of the scope of the given paragraph. They have discussed concepts that are not even remotely discussed in the paragraph.

Options A and C are close, but option A covers all the points discussed in the paragraph, while option C discusses just one aspect of antimicrobial resistance. Hence, option A is the most accurate summary of the given paragraph.

**30. (A)**

The key to solve these questions is to identify the main idea(s) of the paragraph. The correct option will be a paraphrase of the main idea(s) without excluding relevant or adding irrelevant information.

Incorrect answer choices include use of extreme words like always, never, etc. or use of comparatives or superlatives. Any new idea that is not consistent with the information given in the paragraph is also incorrect. Read the options carefully to not fall for options that distort the main idea(s) in any way.

Option A is correct. The given option summarises the paragraph correctly as it states the main idea of the paragraph that focuses on the changed nature of evidence-based therapy as it jumped from the field of medicine to that of psychotherapy.

Option B is incorrect. This is a statement that pronounces judgment based on the information given. Since the judgment is not a part of the paragraph, it is incorrect.

Option C is incorrect. Outside the scope of the paragraph.

Option D is incorrect. Outside the scope of the paragraph.

