

MBA

MBA Pro 2025 (CAT + OMETS)

Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension

DPP: 1

Essentials for acing Reading Comprehension

Directions (1-6) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The forces that Packard described have become more pervasive over the decades. The soothing music we all hear overhead in supermarkets causes us to walk more slowly and buy more food, whether we need it or not. Most of the vacuous thoughts and intense feelings our teenagers experience from morning till night are carefully orchestrated by highly skilled marketing professionals working in our fashion and entertainment industries. Politicians work with a wide range of consultants who test every aspect of what the politicians do in order to sway voters: clothing, intonations, facial expressions, makeup, hairstyles and speeches are all optimised, just like the packaging of a breakfast cereal. Fortunately, all of these sources of influence operate competitively. Some of the persuaders want us to buy or believe one thing, others to buy or believe something else. It is the competitive nature of our society that keeps us, on balance, relatively free. But what would happen if new sources of control began to emerge that had little or no competition? And what if new means of control were developed that were far more powerful – and far more invisible – than any that have existed in the past? And what if new types of control allowed a handful of people to exert enormous influence not just over the citizens of the US but over most of the people on Earth? It might surprise you to hear this, but these things have already happened. To understand how the

new forms of mind control work, we need to start by looking at the search engine – one in particular: the biggest and best of them all, namely Google. The Google search engine is so good and so popular that the company's name is now a commonly used verb in languages around the world. To 'Google' something is to look it up on the Google search engine, and that, in fact, is how most computer users worldwide get most of their information about just about everything these days.

They Google it. Google has become the main gateway to virtually all knowledge, mainly because the search engine is so good at giving us exactly the information we are looking for, almost instantly and almost always in the first position of the list it shows us after we launch our search – the list of 'search results'. That ordered list is so good, in fact, that about 50 per cent of our clicks go to the top two items, and more than 90 per cent of our clicks go to the 10 items listed on the first page of results; few people look at other results pages, even though they often number in the thousands, which means they probably contain lots of good information. Google decides which of the billions of web pages it is going to include in our search results, and it also decides how to rank them. How it decides these things is a deep, dark secret – one of the best-kept secrets in the world, like the formula for Coca-Cola. Because people are far more likely to read and click on higher-ranked items, companies now spend billions of dollars every year trying to trick Google's search algorithm – the computer program that does the selecting and ranking –



into boosting them another notch or two. Moving up a notch can mean the difference between success and failure for a business, and moving into the top slots can be the key to fat profits.

Q1 Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

- (A) Concerned (B) Neutral
(C) Optimistic (D) Analytical

Q2 Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's claim that Google has the potential to exert unprecedented control over the information we access?

- (A) Studies show that a growing number of people are relying on social media platforms, like Facebook and Twitter, as their primary source of news and information.
(B) A report finds that most Google search results prioritize well-established, peer-reviewed sources of information over less credible websites.
(C) Researchers have developed open-source search engines that allow users to access a wider range of information without the influence of corporate algorithms.
(D) New regulations require Google to disclose its search-ranking criteria to ensure that the process is transparent and fair.

Q3 Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the author's view on the role of competition in limiting influence?

- (A) The author believes that competition among persuaders in the marketplace helps to preserve individual freedom by offering alternative choices.
(B) The author suggests that competition in the information market leads to more reliable and trustworthy search results.

(C) The author argues that competition among companies leads to better and more ethical marketing practices over time.

(D) The author claims that competition between search engines ensures that no single entity can control all information available online.

Q4 If Google's search engine continues to dominate how people access information, which of the following is most likely to occur?

- (A) Governments around the world will begin to regulate search engines more strictly, forcing companies like Google to provide a more transparent ranking process.
(B) Businesses that fail to appear in the top five results on Google will increasingly turn to alternative advertising platforms to reach potential customers.
(C) Users will rely even more on Google to access important information, leading to fewer individuals exploring other sources or alternative search engines.
(D) As Google's dominance grows, the company will reduce its focus on search engine optimization and instead prioritize the development of its other services.

Q5 All of the following support the idea that Google's search engine wields significant influence EXCEPT:

- (A) Google consistently drives most of the web traffic to businesses that rank highly in its search results.
(B) Over 90% of users never click beyond the first page of Google's search results, trusting the algorithm to provide the most relevant information.
(C) Search engine optimization companies work with businesses to manipulate



their website rankings on Google in order to increase visibility.

- (D) A survey finds that most users prefer to consult various information sources beyond Google when making important decisions.

Q6 Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's concern about new forms of mind control exerted by search engines like Google?

- (A) Google's search algorithm has been found to prioritize certain political ideologies over others, even when users search for neutral terms.
- (B) Research shows that people frequently use multiple search engines when looking for important information, such as legal or medical advice.
- (C) An investigation reveals that many of the top results on Google are consistently biased toward commercial websites, even when non-commercial information is more relevant.
- (D) Studies show that users of Google are unaware of the full range of information available to them and typically accept the top-ranked results as the most accurate and reliable.

Directions (7-10) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The latest waves of uprisings in Iran following the movement in defence of Iranian women's freedoms are among the most significant since the Islamic Republic was established after the overthrow of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in 1979. The regime's resulting crackdown has led to mass arrests and prison sentences, as well as a string of executions. These uprisings are symptomatic of prolonged and multifaceted discontent with the Islamic Republic's perceived governance. One

of the oft-cited causes is growing dissatisfaction with principles of government grounded in a religious worldview, and its subsequent patterns of civil liberty violations. The most visible of these violations, which has served as a focal point for resistance, is the law of mandatory hijab for women.

Gathering reliable empirical data on religious belief in Iran is difficult – apostasy (at least from Islam) is illegal and punishable by death under the vaguely defined crime of *Ifsad-e-filarz*, or 'corruption on Earth'. Nevertheless, some available evidence from 2020 suggests predominant opposition to mandatory hijab, to the extent that even some hijabi women have joined the protests to defend everyone's equal right to liberty. More recent evidence from 2022 also suggests a significant favourable shift towards secularism broadly, with the majority in favour of a separation of religious and civil affairs. Some contemporary research has suggested that, ironically, Iranian theocracy has triggered these trends, which have naturally raised the question of the role of religion in Iranian society.

Although the popular Iranian resistance chant 'Zan, Zendegi, Azadi' ('Woman, Life, Freedom') speaks to the potential promise of secular change, a recurring criticism of calls for a secular Iran emanates from a suspicion that secularism is a thinly veiled imperialist or colonialist tool for subversion, dressed up in the language of freedom and human rights. Antisecularism as a form of anticolonialism was a consistent and fundamental theme of revolutionary discourse among clerical factions in the lead-up to the 1979 Iranian revolution. It remains so to the present day, and is even repeated by allegedly Left-leaning non-Iranian factions in Europe and North America impressed with postcolonial theory. Our aim is to, first, clearly reconstruct the anti-imperialist argument against a secular Iran in an attempt to understand the professed motivation of its proponents. We then argue that, on the



contrary, the argument is feeble, at least as it is commonly deployed: secularism's inherent merits can be (and routinely are) divorced from any alleged use of it as a colonial imposition.

Q7 The passage suggests that one of the key reasons behind the protests in Iran is:

- (A) The increasing desire for Western political systems.
- (B) The opposition to the mandatory hijab law and broader governance issues.
- (C) The influence of European Left-leaning factions promoting secularism.
- (D) The dissatisfaction with religious teachings in general.

Q8 The passage suggests that the argument made by those opposing a secular Iran on anti-imperialist grounds is:

- (A) Supported by reliable empirical data on Iranian religious beliefs.
- (B) Strong but ignored by Iranian protestors.
- (C) A tool used by clerical and non-Iranian Left factions alike to critique secularism.
- (D) A key driving force behind the global postcolonial movement.

Q9 Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about secularism in the context of Iranian society?

- (A) Secularism is uniformly supported by all women in Iran.
- (B) Secularism is gaining more support as theocratic governance faces increasing opposition.
- (C) Secularism has been imposed on Iran primarily through colonial efforts.
- (D) Secularism remains irrelevant to the broader Iranian population.

Q10 Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the anti-imperialist argument against secularism mentioned in the passage?

(A)

Research shows that secular governance has led to widespread economic success in post-colonial states.

- (B) Empirical data indicates a majority of Iranians prefer a system of government based on religious values.
- (C) Historical evidence reveals that colonial powers often used secularism to undermine local governance.
- (D) Iranian theocracy has consistently improved civil liberties for all citizens.

Directions (11-15) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

When we talk about animal rights, we are talking primarily about one right: the right not to be property. The reason for this is that if animals matter morally – if animals are not just things – they cannot be property. If they are property, they can only be things. Think about this matter in the human context. We are all generally agreed that all humans, irrespective of their particular characteristics, have the fundamental, pre-legal right not to be treated as chattel property. We all reject human chattel slavery. That is not to say that it doesn't still exist. It does. But no one defends it.

The reason we reject chattel slavery is because a human who is a chattel slave is no longer treated as a person, by which we mean that the slave is no longer a being who matters morally. A human slave is a thing that exists completely outside the moral community. All the interests that the human slave has can be valued by someone else – the owner – who might choose to value the slave as a member of the family, or could provide the slave with minimal sustenance but otherwise treat the slave horribly. The slave's fundamental interests might be valued at zero.

There were many laws that purported to regulate race-based human slavery in the United States



and Britain. These laws did not work because the only times regulatory laws are relevant is when there is a conflict between slave and slave owner. And, if the slave owner does not prevail substantially all of the time, then there is no longer an institution of slavery. There can be no meaningful challenge to the exercise of the owner's property rights.

The same problem exists where non-humans are concerned. If animals are property, they can have no inherent or intrinsic value. They have only extrinsic or external value. They are things that we value. They have no rights; we have rights, as property owners, to value them. And we might choose to value them at zero.

There are many laws that supposedly regulate our use of non-human animals. In fact, there are more such laws than there were laws that regulated human slavery. And, like the laws that regulated human slavery, they don't work. These laws are relevant only when human interests and animal interests conflict. But humans have rights, including the right to own and use property. Animals are property. When the law attempts to balance human and non-human interests, the result is preordained. Moreover, because animals are chattel property, the standard of animal welfare will always be very low. It costs money to protect animal interests, which means that those interests will, for the most part, be protected only in those situations in which there is an economic benefit in doing so. It is difficult to find a welfare measure that does not make animal exploitation more efficient. Laws requiring the stunning of large animals before slaughter reduce carcass damage and worker injuries. Housing calves in smaller social units rather than in solitary crates reduces stress and resulting illness, which reduces veterinary costs.

- Q11** What can be most reasonably inferred from the passage regarding the effectiveness of laws that regulate animal welfare?
- (A)

Laws regulating animal welfare are less effective than those that regulated human slavery.

- (B) Laws regulating animal welfare prioritize economic benefits over the protection of animal rights.
- (C) The number of animal welfare laws in existence ensures the protection of animal interests.
- (D) Animal welfare laws can only be effective if they substantially reduce conflicts between human and animal interests.

Q12 Why does the passage argue that balancing human and animal interests in the law is ineffective?

- (A) Animals are given fewer rights under the law than humans.
- (B) Animal interests are not considered because humans have intrinsic moral value.
- (C) Animals are considered property, and human property rights override animal interests.
- (D) The laws are too complex and rarely address specific cases of animal abuse.

Q13 The comparison between human slavery and the treatment of animals in the passage is most analogous to which of the following scenarios?

- (A) A law that regulates environmental pollution by allowing companies to continue polluting as long as they pay fines.
- (B) A rule that limits the amount of work employees can perform in dangerous conditions without providing them with appropriate safety gear.
- (C) A policy that ensures that workers can receive higher pay if they agree to longer hours, despite the health risks.
- (D)



A regulation that allows factory workers to take more breaks, provided that their productivity remains the same.

Q14 What is the primary purpose of the passage?

- (A) To argue that animals should be granted the right not to be considered property, similar to how humans are no longer considered chattel.
- (B) To compare the inefficacy of animal welfare laws to those that regulated human slavery, emphasizing the need for stronger laws.

(C) To highlight the similarities between human slavery and animal exploitation, with a focus on how property rights undermine the protection of fundamental interests.

(D) To explore the historical and philosophical underpinnings of property rights in both human and non-human contexts, with an emphasis on economic exploitation.

Q15 Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

- (A) Sympathetic (B) Critical
- (C) Indifferent (D) Optimistic



Answer Key

Q1 (A)
Q2 (A)
Q3 (A)
Q4 (C)
Q5 (D)
Q6 (A)
Q7 (B)
Q8 (C)

Q9 (B)
Q10 (C)
Q11 (B)
Q12 (C)
Q13 (A)
Q14 (C)
Q15 (B)



Hints & Solutions

Note: scan the QR code to watch video solution

Q1. Text Solution:

Explanation:

- **A) Concerned:** The passage expresses worry about the increasing control and influence of powerful entities, such as Google, on individuals' choices and information. It highlights the dangers of these control mechanisms becoming invisible and unchallenged. The concern grows as the author describes how these influences operate globally, making this option the most accurate.
- **B) Neutral:** The passage is not neutral as it conveys a specific concern about the potential risks of modern forms of control.
- **C) Optimistic:** There is no optimistic tone in the passage. Instead of showing hope or positivity, the passage warns about potential dangers.
- **D) Analytical:** While the passage does provide an analysis, the overall tone is more concerned than detached or purely analytical. It emphasizes the dangers of these influences.

Video Solution:



Q2. Text Solution:

Explanation:

- **Option A:**
 - **Correct Answer.** If more people are relying on social media for their information, this suggests that Google is no longer the sole or even dominant gateway to knowledge,

weakening the argument that it exerts unprecedented control.

- **Trap:** Social media's rise might seem like it complements Google's influence, but it actually diminishes Google's monopoly over information.
- **Option B:**
 - **Weaker.** If Google prioritizes credible sources, it might suggest the company is acting responsibly, but this doesn't significantly weaken the argument about control, as the power to rank sources is still in Google's hands.
 - **Trap:** This option highlights responsible behavior, but it doesn't address the deeper concern about concentrated power.
- **Option C:**
 - **Close but not the best.** While the development of open-source search engines introduces alternatives, it doesn't necessarily weaken the claim that Google currently holds enormous influence. However, it does introduce potential competition.
 - **Trap:** Alternatives might seem to weaken Google's power, but the argument is about current control, not future possibilities.
- **Option D:**
 - **Weaker.** If Google is required to disclose its ranking criteria, this might make its processes more transparent, but it doesn't eliminate its control over which information is seen first.
 - **Trap:** Transparency might seem like a solution, but the fact that Google still controls rankings doesn't weaken its power.

Video Solution:



[Android App](#)

| [iOS App](#)

| [PW Website](#)



Q3. Text Solution:

Explanation:

- **Option A:**
 - **Correct Answer.** The author explicitly states that competition between different persuaders keeps us "relatively free" by offering different options, suggesting that competition limits monopolistic control.
 - **Trap:** Some might overlook the word "persuaders" and think the competition refers only to companies, but the passage applies it more broadly.
- **Option B:**
 - **Weaker.** The author doesn't suggest that competition improves the quality of information; instead, the focus is on preventing monopolistic control. The passage doesn't discuss reliability.
 - **Trap:** Reliable results may seem like a benefit of competition, but this is not directly inferred.
- **Option C:**
 - **Incorrect.** The author doesn't claim that competition leads to better marketing ethics; in fact, marketing practices seem to be part of the problem the author is critiquing.
 - **Trap:** Ethical marketing might seem appealing, but the author's focus is on freedom from influence, not improved ethics.
- **Option D:**
 - **Weaker.** The passage highlights Google's dominance over search results, suggesting

that there is little competition in this area. The inference about multiple search engines isn't supported.

- **Trap:** Competition might reduce control, but the passage suggests that competition in search engines is lacking.

Video Solution:



Q4. Text Solution:

Explanation:

- **Option A:**
 - **Weaker.** While government regulation is possible, it's speculative and doesn't directly follow from Google's dominance alone. The passage doesn't suggest that this is a likely consequence of control over information.
 - **Trap:** Government action might seem like a strong response, but it's not directly related to the idea of growing control.
- **Option B:**
 - **Weaker.** Although this option presents a logical reaction by businesses, it doesn't directly address the increasing control Google would exert over information. It focuses on a side effect rather than the main issue.
 - **Trap:** Alternative platforms may seem like a counteraction, but the focus here is on Google's growing control.
- **Option C:**
 - **Correct Answer.** If Google continues to dominate, users are likely to rely on it even more heavily, as the passage suggests people already accept the top search results without much questioning. This



directly aligns with the author's concern about control.

- **Trap:** Over-reliance on Google might seem like a gradual trend, but it is a direct consequence of its dominance.

• **Option D:**

- **Weaker.** While Google might diversify its business, this option doesn't connect directly to the core issue of control over information, which is the main focus of the passage.
- **Trap:** Google's other services might seem relevant, but the focus here is on search engine dominance.

Video Solution:



Q5. Text Solution:

Explanation:

- **Option A:**
 - **Supports.** This directly supports the idea that Google has influence, as businesses rely on their ranking in the search results to drive traffic.
- **Option B:**
 - **Supports.** This emphasizes users' reliance on Google's ranking system, demonstrating the significant trust and influence Google has over the information people access.
- **Option C:**
 - **Supports.** This highlights how much businesses invest in manipulating Google's algorithm, further supporting its influence over visibility and success.
- **Option D:**

- **EXCEPT (Correct Answer).** This contradicts the idea that Google wields overwhelming influence. If people actively consult other sources, it suggests that Google's control is not as pervasive as the passage claims.
- **Trap:** Consulting other sources might seem like a supplement to Google's influence, but here it directly opposes the idea of Google's dominance.

Video Solution:



Q6. Text Solution:

Explanation:

- **Option A:**
 - **Correct Answer.** If Google's algorithm prioritizes certain political ideologies, this would significantly strengthen the author's argument about new forms of invisible control that can sway beliefs. The prioritization of political content reflects manipulation beyond consumer habits.
 - **Trap:** Some may think it only applies to politics, but this shows direct influence on core societal values, amplifying the author's concerns about control.
- **Option B:**
 - **Weaker.** If people regularly use multiple search engines, it suggests they are not fully dependent on Google, thus weakening the argument about mind control.
 - **Trap:** The use of multiple sources suggests that control is not as absolute as implied.
- **Option C:**



- **Close but not the best.** While this option does suggest some level of manipulation, it focuses more on commercial bias rather than a broad form of mind control, which is less alarming than the political or ideological control suggested in Option A.
- **Trap:** The commercial angle supports manipulation, but it's narrower in scope than ideological control.
- **Option D:**
 - **Weaker.** This option points to user ignorance, but it doesn't directly address how Google exerts control or manipulates results. It highlights a passive issue, rather than deliberate control by the search engine.
 - **Trap:** User ignorance might seem concerning, but it doesn't directly connect to Google's intent to control.

Video Solution:



Q7. Text Solution:

Answer: B) The opposition to the mandatory hijab law and broader governance issues.

Detailed Explanation:

- **Option A** is incorrect because the passage does not imply that the protests are driven by an explicit desire for Western political systems. Instead, the protests focus on local issues, such as opposition to religious-based governance and civil liberty violations.
- **Option B** is the correct answer. The passage emphasizes that the mandatory hijab law for women is a visible symbol of broader dissatisfaction with the religious governance of Iran. It also refers to growing discontent

with the government's violation of civil liberties, which is a key reason for the protests.

- **Option C** is incorrect because the passage mentions European Left-leaning factions in relation to critiques of secularism, but it doesn't say these factions are driving the Iranian protests.
- **Option D** is misleading. While there may be dissatisfaction with religious-based governance, the passage does not claim that the protests stem from a general dissatisfaction with religious teachings. The focus is on specific governance issues, especially the mandatory hijab law.

Video Solution:



Q8. Text Solution:

Answer: C) A tool used by clerical and non-Iranian Left factions alike to critique secularism.

Detailed Explanation:

- **Option A** is incorrect because the passage explicitly says that gathering reliable empirical data on religious belief in Iran is difficult due to the consequences of apostasy. Therefore, the anti-secular argument is not described as being supported by such data.
- **Option B** is incorrect because the passage does not describe the argument as strong. In fact, it suggests that the anti-imperialist argument against secularism is weak or "feeble." There is no mention that the protestors are ignoring it.
- **Option C** is the correct answer. The passage explains that the anti-imperialist argument against secularism is used by both clerical factions in Iran and Left-leaning factions in Europe and North America. These groups argue that secularism is a tool of colonialism.



- **Option D** is incorrect because, although anti-imperialism is linked to postcolonial theory, the passage does not present the anti-secular argument as a driving force of the global postcolonial movement.

Video Solution:



Q9. Text Solution:

Answer: B) Secularism is gaining more support as theocratic governance faces increasing opposition.

Detailed Explanation:

- **Option A** is incorrect because the passage explicitly mentions that "even some hijabi women" have joined the protests, suggesting that not all women uniformly support secularism. There is a diversity of views among women regarding the issue.
- **Option B** is the correct answer. The passage discusses evidence from 2020 and 2022 showing increasing opposition to mandatory hijab and a shift towards secularism, with more people favoring the separation of religious and civil affairs. This implies that support for secularism is growing in Iran.
- **Option C** is incorrect because, while the passage mentions that some view secularism as a colonial imposition, it does not state that secularism has been directly imposed on Iran through colonial efforts. Instead, it refutes this claim by saying that secularism's merits can be independent of any colonial associations.
- **Option D** is incorrect because the passage presents evidence that secularism is becoming more relevant, with many Iranians supporting a secular government as theocracy is increasingly being challenged.

Video Solution:



Q10. Text Solution:

Answer: C) Historical evidence reveals that colonial powers often used secularism to undermine local governance.

Detailed Explanation:

- **Option A** is incorrect because it supports secularism rather than the anti-imperialist argument. If secularism led to success in post-colonial states, it would weaken the anti-secular stance.
- **Option B** is incorrect because, although it may suggest that secularism is not widely supported, it doesn't directly strengthen the anti-imperialist argument. The anti-imperialist argument focuses on the idea that secularism is a colonial tool, not necessarily on public support for religious governance.
- **Option C** is the correct answer. If historical evidence shows that colonial powers used secularism to interfere with local governance, it would provide a concrete basis for the anti-imperialist argument against secularism. This would support the claim that secularism is a tool of colonial subversion.
- **Option D** is incorrect because it directly contradicts the evidence in the passage, which suggests that Iranian theocracy has been linked to civil liberty violations, such as the mandatory hijab law. Therefore, this would not strengthen the anti-secular argument.

Video Solution:



[Android App](#)

| [iOS App](#)

| [PW Website](#)

**Q11. Text Solution:****Correct Answer: B**

Here's a detailed explanation of each option:

- **A. Laws regulating animal welfare are less effective than those that regulated human slavery.**
 - **Explanation:** This option is **incorrect** because the passage states that both sets of laws – those that regulated human slavery and those that regulate animal welfare – are ineffective in a similar way. It does not imply that one is less effective than the other.
- **B. Laws regulating animal welfare prioritize economic benefits over the protection of animal rights.**
 - **Explanation:** This is **correct** because the passage explains that animal welfare laws mainly serve to increase efficiency or economic benefits, such as reducing carcass damage or veterinary costs, rather than genuinely protecting animal rights. This makes it a reasonable inference.
- **C. The number of animal welfare laws in existence ensures the protection of animal interests.**
 - **Explanation:** This is **incorrect** because the passage clearly states that despite having more laws regulating animal welfare than those regulating human slavery, these laws do not work. The number of laws does not equate to the protection of animal interests.

- **D. Animal welfare laws can only be effective if they substantially reduce conflicts between human and animal interests.**

- **Explanation:** This is **incorrect** because the passage suggests that as long as animals are considered property, the interests of humans will always prevail over the interests of animals, regardless of whether there is a reduction in conflicts.

Video Solution:**Q12. Text Solution:****Detailed Explanation:**

- **Option A** is incorrect because the issue is not just that animals have fewer rights, but that they are considered property and thus have no inherent rights.
- **Option B** is incorrect because the passage focuses on the legal status of animals as property, not on the intrinsic moral value of humans alone.
- **Option C** is correct. The passage explains that animals, being property, have no intrinsic value under the law, so human property rights always prevail, making it impossible to balance human and animal interests.
- **Option D** is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the complexity of the laws as the main issue; it emphasizes the fundamental problem of animals being treated as property.

Video Solution:



Q13. Text Solution:

Correct Answer: A

Let's break down each option.

- **A. A law that regulates environmental pollution by allowing companies to continue polluting as long as they pay fines.**
 - **Explanation:** This option is **correct** because it reflects the idea that animal welfare laws regulate, but do not eliminate, the exploitation of animals, just as this law allows companies to pollute as long as they meet certain conditions. The exploitation (pollution or the treatment of animals) is not fundamentally prohibited but rather managed for economic or practical reasons.
- **B. A rule that limits the amount of work employees can perform in dangerous conditions without providing them with appropriate safety gear.**
 - **Explanation:** This option is **incorrect** because the passage does not suggest that animal welfare laws limit exploitation in a way that directly protects animals' interests. This option implies that employees (animals, in the analogy) are being protected, which is not the case in the passage.
- **C. A policy that ensures that workers can receive higher pay if they agree to longer hours, despite the health risks.**
 - **Explanation:** This is **incorrect** because it focuses on voluntary agreements and trade-offs. In the passage, animals are not given a choice, and their treatment is entirely dependent on the property rights

of humans, so this option does not align with the analogy.

- **D. A regulation that allows factory workers to take more breaks, provided that their productivity remains the same.**
 - **Explanation:** This is **incorrect** because the passage does not imply that animals are given any sort of relief or breaks in their exploitation. The laws discussed in the passage are focused on maximizing economic efficiency, not improving animal well-being, except where it aligns with economic interests.

Video Solution:



Q14. Text Solution:

Correct Answer: C

Here's a detailed breakdown of each option:

- **A. To argue that animals should be granted the right not to be considered property, similar to how humans are no longer considered chattel.**
 - **Explanation:** This option is **tempting**, but it narrows the focus too much. While the passage does argue for animals' right not to be property, its primary purpose is to **highlight the comparison** between human and animal exploitation under property laws.
- **B. To compare the inefficacy of animal welfare laws to those that regulated human slavery, emphasizing the need for stronger laws.**
 - **Explanation:** This is **incorrect** because the passage doesn't emphasize the need for



[Android App](#)

| [iOS App](#)

| [PW Website](#)

stronger laws but rather explains why welfare laws, by their nature, don't work. It critiques the very concept of property rather than focusing on legal reforms.

- **C. To highlight the similarities between human slavery and animal exploitation, with a focus on how property rights undermine the protection of fundamental interests.**

- **Explanation:** This is the **correct** answer because it captures the essence of the passage. The author is drawing a parallel between human chattel slavery and animal exploitation, showing how the status of animals as property leads to the undermining of their fundamental interests.

- **D. To explore the historical and philosophical underpinnings of property rights in both human and non-human contexts, with an emphasis on economic exploitation.**

- **Explanation:** This option is **too broad**. While economic exploitation is mentioned, it is not the primary focus of the passage. The passage is more about the **moral** implications of property status rather than a deep dive into historical and philosophical theories.

Video Solution:



Q15. Text Solution:

The correct answer is **B) Critical**.

Explanation:

- **A) Sympathetic:** Although the author expresses concern about the treatment of animals, the tone is not one of sympathy or emotional appeal. The passage is more focused on the logical flaws in the laws and systems surrounding animal rights.
- **B) Critical:** The author critiques the current legal system, comparing the treatment of animals to chattel slavery and pointing out how regulatory laws fail to protect animals effectively because they are treated as property. The critical tone is directed at the inconsistencies and failures of animal welfare regulations.
- **C) Indifferent:** The passage is not indifferent, as the author clearly takes a stance against the way animals are treated under current laws.
- **D) Optimistic:** There is no optimism in the passage. The author is critical of the current system and expresses doubt that the laws in place will improve the situation for animals.

Video Solution:



[Android App](#)

| [iOS App](#)

| [PW Website](#)