Passages

Directions(1-20)Read the passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 1

The American Heritage Dictionary defines Euthanasia as “the act of killing a person painlessly for reasons of mercy.” Such killing can be done through active means or passive means, withholding medical care or food and water.

Cases of active euthanasia involve the deliberate killing of ill or incapacitated persons by relatives or friends who plead that they can no longer bear to see their loved ones suffer. Although such killings are a crime, the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by our legal system, and the media usually portrays them as compassionate heroes who take personal risks to save another from unbearable suffering.

The seeming acceptance of active forms of euthanasia is alarming, but we face a bigger, more insidious threat from passive forms of euthanasia While it is illegal to kill someone directly, for example with a gun or knife, in many cases the law has put its stamp of approval on causing death by omitting needed care. Further, many states have “living will” laws designed to protect those who withhold treatment, and there have been numerous court rulings which have approved of patients being denied care and even starved and dehydrated to death.

Because such deaths occur quietly within the confines of hospitals and nursing homes, they can be kept hidden from the public. Most euthanasia victims are old or very ill, so their deaths might be attributed to a cause other than the denial of care that really killed them. ***Further, it ..(1)…. often relatives of the patient who ….(2)…. that care …(3)….. withheld.*** In one court case, the court held that decisions to withhold life sustaining care may be made not only by close family members but also by a number of third parties, and that such decisions need not be reviewed by the judicial system if there is no disagreement between decision makers and medical staff.

“Extraordinary” or “heroic” treatment need not be used when the chance for recovery is poor and medical intervention would serve only to prolong the dying process. But to deny customary and reasonable care or to deliberately starve or dehydrate someone because he or she is very old or very ill should not be permitted.

No one has the right to judge that another’s life is not worth living. The basic right to life should not be abridged because someone decides that someone else’s quality of life is too low. If we base the right to life on quality of life standards, there is no logical place to draw the line.

To protect vulnerable patients, we must foster more positive attitudes towards people with serious and incapacitating illnesses and conditions. Despite the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect. We must also enact positive legislation that will protect vulnerable people from those who consider their lives meaningless or too costly to maintain and who would cause their deaths by withholding life-sustaining care such as food and water.

1.The tone of the author can best be described as

(a) pleading

(b) argumentative

(c)compassionate

(d)empathetic

2. The main idea of paragraph 6 is that

(a) lawyers will be unable to prosecute or defend caregivers

(b) no comprehensive right or wrong definition of euthanasia will exist

(c) using a subjective standard will make the decision to end an individual’s life arbitrary

(d) no boundary will exist between euthanasia and care omission

3. In the final paragraph the author writes, "Despite the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect." The main purpose of this statement is to

(a) prove a previous argument

(b) illustrate an example

(c) gainsay a later statement

(d) justify an earlier statement

4. As used in paragraph 6, which is the best definition of abridged?

(a) trimmed

(b) curtailed

(c) lengthened

(d) compressed

5.A sentence is bold in paragraph 4 with three blanks (1),(2) and (3).Fill them with one of the correct options given below to make the sentence grammatically correct.

(a) Are , requests ,Should be

(b)is , request ,should be

(c) is , requests ,be

(d) is , request , be

Passage 2

Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe are known ……….their theories ……….cycles …………..generations ……………………………. American history. In their seminal Generations, and the subsequent 13th Gen, and The Fourth Turning, they explore the history of America from 1584 to the present as a repeating cycle of 4 consecutive generational archetypes. They refer to each cycle of four generations as a constellation, and they posit that each constellational era corresponds to “recurring types of historical events” and moods. They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward. If one were to place this progression on a graph, the line would form a diagonal – which Strauss and Howe call the “generational diagonal.” According to Strauss and Howe, each generation is comprised of people who possess 1) common age, 2) common beliefs, and 3) perceived membership in the same generation. A generation is approximately 22 years in length. Since a lifetime may reach 80–90 years, members of 4 generations are alive at one time.

The four generational archetypes identified by Strauss and Howe are Idealist, Reactive, Civic, and Adaptive. Idealists are “increasingly indulged youths after a secular crisis,” come of 15 age **“**inspiring a spiritual awakening,” cultivate principle rather than practicality or pragmatism in midlife, and emerge as “visionary elders.” Reactives grow up “underprotected and criticized youths during a spiritual awakening,” mature into risk taking adults, unlike the preceding generation at midlife, mellow into “pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis,” and become reclusive elders. Civics grow up “increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening,”

become “a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults,” build institutions as midlifers, and “emerge as busy midlifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening.” Adaptives grow up as overprotected and suffocated youths during a secular crisis,” unlike the previous generation as young adults, become “risk–averse, conformist rising adults,” mature into “indecisive arbitrator leaders during a spiritual awakening,” and become sensitive elders.

The authors believe that the archetypical generations have recurred in fixed order throughout American history with one exception: following the Civil War, one type did not appear. As each generational archetype shifts from one phase of life to the next, the succeeding generations line up in a predictably recurring pattern. For example, when the Idealists are elders, the Reactives are in midlife, the Civics are in rising adulthood, and the Adaptives are in youth.

The central role of the elders, aged 66–87, is that of stewardship, such as supervising and mentoring. The central role of midlife, aged 44–65, is leadership, such as parenting and teaching. The central role of rising adulthood is activity, such as working and starting families. The central role of youth, aged 0 to 21 is dependence, such as growing and learning.

6. According to the passage, which of the following statements can be inferred?

I) At a time when a Reactive generation member is a pragmatic leader, an Idealist

generation member is a visionary elder.

II) At a time when a Civic generation member is a protected youth, a Reactive

generation member is a risk–taking adult.

III) At a time when an Adaptive generation member is a sensitive elder, a Civic

generation member is an institution–building midlifer.

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) III only

(d) I and II only

7. According to the passage, what happens to the Civic generation as its members enter midlife?

(a) It is attacked by Idealists who are coming of age.

(b) It is attacked by Idealists who are visionary elders.

(c) It is attacked by Reactives who are pragmatic leaders.

(d) It is attacked by Adaptives who are rising adults.

8. In line 15, pragmatic most closely means

(a) acting on the basis of principle.

(b) behaving in a hermit–like way.

(c) being in the final stage of life.

(d) acting in a practical way.

9. In the opening sentence of the passage three blanks are given. Fill them with correct prepositions on the basis of the options given below.

(a) to, about , in , of

(b)for, about , of , in

(c)for, for , of , in

(d)by , for , of ,in

10.What can be the appropriate title of the passage?

(a)Archetypes of generations

(b)Generations

(c)Role of generations

(d)Views of generations

Passage 3

When you are the chief executive of a public company, the temptation to opt for a merger or acquisition is great indeed. Many such bosses may get a call every week or so from an investment banker eager to offer the kind of deal that is sure to boost profits. Plenty of those calls are proving fruitful. In the first three quarters of 2017, just over $2.5trn-worth of transactions were agreed globally, according to Dealogic, a data provider. The total was virtually unchanged from the same period in 2016, but the number in Europe, the Middle East and Africa was up by 21%.

It is easy to understand why an executive opts for a deal. Buying another business looks like decisive action, and is a lot easier than coming up with a new, bestselling product. Furthermore, being the acquirer is far more appealing than being the prey; better to be the butcher than the cattle. A takeover may keep activist hedge funds off the management’s back for a while longer. And being in charge of a much bigger company is a more demanding task that will surely justify a larger salary for the executives in charge.

But these temptations, good and bad, should generally be resisted. S&P Global Market Intelligence, a research arm of the ratings agency, has updated a study on the impact of deals on the acquiring company’s share price. The study looked at M&A deals done by listed companies in America’s Russell 3000 index between January 2001 and August 2017; deals were only included if they cost more than 5% of the total enterprise value of the acquirer (5% of the equity value, for financial companies). The acquirers’ shares underperformed the market and those of rival firms in the same industry.

That share-price performance was understandable, in the light of what tended to happen to the fundamentals of the acquiring company’s business. The study finds that, relative to the company’s peer group, net profit margins fall, as do the returns on capital and on equity; earnings per share grow less quickly; and both debt and interest expenses increase. As the deal is done, however, the executives always sound bullish. Costs will be cut, the companies will benefit from selling a wide range of products and so on; a whole range of “synergies” will be achieved. Instead, the combined companies tend to suffer from clashes of culture and teething problems as systems prove hard to integrate. The AOL-Time Warner merger of 2000 is perhaps the most famous example of a dysfunctional deal; at the time, it was one of the biggest mergers in corporate history. Not every deal is that bad. But instead of two plus two equaling the promised five, all too often they add up to three-and-a-half.

11.What is the tone of the author in the passage?

(a)Sarcastic

(b)Explanatory

(c)Vindictive

(d)Positive

12.What could be an appropriate title for the passage?

(a)All that glitters is not gold

(b)Make Hay while the sun shines

(c)Rising populism and protectionism

(d)When two plus two equals 5

13. As per the passage, which of the following can be said to be false?

I. The acquirer firm’s share underperforms its own historic performance 7 out of 10 times.

II. The newly combined company tends to have culture clashes and teething issues.

III. The acquiring company’s fundamentals undergo a positive shift immediately after the acquisition.

(a)Only II

(b)Only III

(c)Only I and II

(d)Only I and III

14.As per the passage, why does it sound tempting to opt for a merger or acquisition?

I. This path is much simpler than coming up with a new product that would be a bestseller.

II. It is more appealing to be the one doing the acquisition rather than the one being acquired.

III. The bigger the company the more returns it guarantees in the long run

(a)Only I

(b)Only I and II

(c)Only II and III

(d)All of the above

15.What do understand by the term ‘teething problem’ as given in the passage ?

(a) Severe difficulties

(b)initial problems

(c)rising problems

(d)increasing difficulties

Passage 4

The spread of education in society is at the foundation of success in countries that are latecomers to development. In the quest for development, primary education is absolutely essential because it creates the base. But higher education is just as important, for it provides the cutting edge. And universities are the life-blood of higher education. Islands of excellence in professional education, such as Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), are valuable complements but cannot be substitutes for universities which provide educational opportunities for people at large.

There can be no doubt that higher education has made a significant contribution to economic development, social progress and political democracy in independent India. It is a source of dynamism for the economy. It has created social opportunities for people. It has fostered the vibrant democracy in our polity. It has provided a beginning for the creation of a knowledge society. But it would be a mistake to focus on its strengths alone. It has weaknesses that are a cause for serious concern.

There is, in fact, a quiet crisis in higher education in India that runs deep. It is not yet discernible simply because there are pockets of excellence, an enormous reservoir of talented young people and an intense competition in the admissions process. And, in some important spheres, we continue to reap and benefits of what was sown in higher education 50 years ago by the founding fathers of the Republic. The reality is that we have miles to go. The proportion of our population, in the age group 18-24, that enters the world of higher education is around 7 per cent, which is only one-half the average for Asia. The opportunities for higher education, in terms of the number of places in universities, are simply not enough in relation to our needs. What is more, the quality of higher education in most of our universities requires substantial improvement.

It is clear that the system of higher education in India faces serious challenges. It needs a systematic overhaul, so that we can educate much larger numbers without diluting academic standards. This is imperative because the transformation of economy and society in the 21st century would depend, in significant part, on the spread and the quality of education among our people, particularly in the sphere of higher education. It is only an inclusive society that can provide the foundations for a knowledge society.

The challenges that confront higher education in India are clear. It needs a massive expansion of opportunities for higher education, to 1500 universities nationwide, that would enable India to attain a gross enrolment ratio of at least 15 per cent by 2015. It is just as important to raise the average quality of higher education in every sphere. At the same time, it is essential to create institutions that are exemplars of excellence at par with the best in the world. In the pursuit of these objectives, providing people with access to higher education in a socially inclusive manner is imperative ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

16.The principal focus of the passage is:

(a)Primary education

(b)Intermediate education

(c)Higher education

(d)Entire education system

17.The style of the passage can be best described as:

(a)Academic

(b)Critical and analytical

(c)Comparative

(d)None of the above

18.According to the passage, which one of the following is INCORRECT?

(a)There are no quality institutes providing excellent professional education in India

(b)Not many people go for higher education in India

(c)Education is the basis of success

(d)All of the above options are correct

19.According to the passage, the current state of affairs of higher education in India is:

(a)Satisfactory

(b)Excellent, and there is no need of any expansion of opportunities for higher education

(c)Not good enough, and there is a need of expansion of opportunities for higher education, besides creating institutions and universities that are models of excellence

(d)Not explained in the passage

20.The sentence given below is the last sentence of the passage which will fit in the blank . Pick the option which is grammatically correct.

(a)The realization of these objectives, combined with access, would not only develop the skills and capabilities we need for the economy but would also help transform India into a knowledge economy and society.

(b) The realization of these objectives, combined with access, would develop not only the skills and capabilities we need for the economy but would also help transform India into a knowledge economy and society.

(c) The realization of these objectives, combined with access, will not only develop the skills and capabilities we need for the economy but would also help transform India into a knowledge economy and society.

(d) The realization of those objectives, combined with access, would not only develop the skills and capabilities we need for the economy but would also help transform India to knowledge economy and society.

Passage 5

Under very early common law, all felonies were punishable by death. The perpetrators of the felony were hanged whether or not a homicide had been committed during the felony. Later, however, some felonies were declared to be non-capital offences. The common law courts, in need of a deterrent to the use of deadly force in the course of these non-capital felonies, developed the “felony-murder” rule. The first formal statement of the rule stated: “Any killing by one in the commission of a felony is guilty of murder.” The killing was a murder whether intentional or unintentional, accidental or mistaken. The usual requirement of malice was eliminated and the only criminal intent necessary was the intent to commit the particular underlying felony. All participants in the felony were guilty of murder–actual killer and non-killer confederates.

Proponents of the rule argued that it was justified because the felony demonstrated a lack of concern for human life by the commission of a violent and dangerous felony and that the crime was murder either because of a conclusive presumption of malice or simply by force of statutory definition.

Opponents of the rule describe it as a highly artificial concept and “an enigma wrapped in a riddle.” They are quick to point out that the rule has been abandoned in England where it originated, abolished in India, severely restricted in Canada and a number of other commonwealth countries, is unknown in continental Europe, and abandoned in Michigan. In reality, the real strength of the opponents’ criticism stems from the bizarre and of times unfair results achieved when the felony–murder rule is applied mechanically. Defendants have been convicted under the rule where the killing was purely accidental, or the killing took place after the felony during the later flight from the scene; or a third party killed another (police officer killed a citizen or vice versa; or a victim died of a heart attack 15–20 minutes after the robbery was over; or the person killed was an accomplice in the felony).

Attacks on the rule have come from all directions with basically the same demand–reevaluate and abandon the archaic legal fiction; restrict and limit vicarious criminal liability; prosecute killers for murder, not non-killers; increase punishment for the underlying felony as a real deterrent; and initiate legislative modifications. With the unstable history of the felony–murder rule, including its abandonment by many jurisdictions in this country, the felony–murder rule is dying a slow but certain death.

21. Which one of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

(a) The felony–murder rule should be abolished.

(b) Some jurisdictions are about to abandon the felony–murder rule.

(c) The felony–murder rule can be unfair.

(d) Supreme Court of the United States.

22. The felony–murder rule was developed in order to

(a) deter felonies

(b) deter murders

(c) deter deadly force in felonies

(d) extend the definition of murder to any malicious act resulting in death

23. Arguments in favour of the felony–murder rule may include all of the following EXCEPT

(a) we can infer that anyone undertaking a dangerous felony demonstrates an indifference to human life.

(b) If the punishment for the use of deadly force whether intended or not is the same, criminals will be less likely to use deadly force.

(c) Because a life has been taken, the crime is murder by force of statutory definition.

(d) The victim of murder may be an accomplice of the felony.

24. According to the passage, opponents of the felony–murder rule have raised all of the following objections to the statute EXCEPT

(a) The felony–murder rule results in murder prosecutions of defendants who have not committed murder.

(b) The felony–murder rule assigns a criminal liability vicariously.

(c) The felony–murder rule is based upon a presumption of malice even if death is wholly accidental

(d) The felony–murder rule deters the use of deadly force in non-capital felonies.

25. In which of the following situations would the defendant NOT be liable to the charge of murder under the felony–murder rule?

(a) In escaping from an unsuccessful attempt to rob a bank, the defendant crashes his car, killing an innocent pedestrian in another city.

(b) A bank security officer, pursuing the defendant after a robbery, falls down a flight of stairs and stuffers serious permanent brain and spinal cord injuries.

(c) The driver of the escape car, who has not entered the bank, crashes the car killing the armed gunman who committed the robbery.

(d) A bank teller, locked safely in the bank vault by the robber, has a stroke and dies.

26. According to the passage, the decline of support for the felony–murder rule is indicted by the abandoning of the rule in all of the following locations EXCEPT

(a) Continental Europe

(b) India

(c) England

(d) Canada

27. The author believes that the felony–murder rule is

(a) unconstitutional

(b) bizarre and unfair

(c) a serviceable rule unfairly attacked by the “intelligentsia”

(d) an unfair equating of intent to commit a felony and intent to commit murder

Directions(28-32)Rearrange the jumbled up sentences into a meaningful paragraph.

28.A. Several boys wearing full sleeve shirts were told that only half-sleeve shirts were allowed in the examination hall.

B.Left with no choice, the candidates had to “customise” their clothing as per the norms.

C. Some others wearing shoes had to dump them for the sandals of their parents.

D.Over 11 lakh Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) and Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) aspirants appeared for the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) at over 1,900 centres across the country.

E.The candidates were also not allowed to carry electronic devices inside the exam centre.

(a)DABCE

(b)DABEC

(c)DBCEA

(d)ADBCE

29.A. The meet saw the US and the remaining six disagree on how to deal with globalisation, differing on climate change, trade, migration, and on dealing with rule-breakers such as Russia, whom the G7 had sanctioned for annexing Crimea.

B. The first meet of the leading western powers after US President Donald Trump’s election, the G7’s Taormina summit, saw the collapse of the erstwhile ‘free world’ wrought during the cold war.

C. The differences are on expected lines. The Trump administration’s conviction that the US does much more for the world than it should was evident at the meet.

D. Russia will celebrate, but not as delightedly as China.

(a) BDAC

(b) ABCD

(c) CADB

(d) CABD

30. A. The modus operandi — anonymous people deposited and swiftly transferred crores of rupees in the society’s accounts in the names of slum dwellers — reflects poor regulatory oversight.

B.Multi-state cooperative credit societies, which accept deposits only from, and give loans to, members, are regulated by the central registrar under the agriculture ministry.

C.A report in ET by Sugata Ghosh shows how income-tax sleuths have unearthed a case of large-scale money laundering through a multi-state urban cooperative credit society’s account

D.The civil servant in charge, typically a joint secretary-level officer, is ill-equipped and does not have the wherewithal to handle supervision.

(a) ABCD

(b) DCBA

(c)CADB

(d)CABD

31. A.The former Act imposed severe restrictions on the freedom of the press and the latter forbade the possession of arms by Indians.

B.Many measures of the government provoked widespread agitation.

C.The British government consistently followed a policy of repression after 1857.

D.Two of these were the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 and the Arms Act of 1897.

(a)ACBD

(b)CBAD

(c)BCAD

(d)CBDA

32. A.Post offices and Public sector banks could supplement micro-credit institutions in this regard.

B.They are trusted institutions, and have already built up credit and savings channels for the poor.

C.In a recent paper, Wouter Van Ginneken of the International Labor Organization has argued that micro-finance institutions could play an important role in providing social security.

D.To overcome this weakness, Ginneken suggests that micro-credit organizations should outsource the insurance part of their business.

E.But one problem is that most micro-credit institutions are small and lack expertise in the insurance business.

(a)CBDAE

(b)BEDCA

(c)CBEDA

(d)DCABE

Answers

PAS(3)(Answers with detailed explanations)

1.Answer(c)

A passage with a compassionate tone is written with the awareness of the suffering of others along with a desire to stop that suffering. Here, the author is writing out of the desire to protect the lives of those who cannot speak for themselves. Since the author is acting on behalf of others who suffer, the tone is compassionate. This means (C) is the best choice. A pleading tone is one where the author begs the reader to adopt his or her position. Since the author of the passage above does not beg the reader to do anything, (A) is incorrect. An argumentative tone is one where the author writes in opposition to a different viewpoint. Here, the author simply presents his or her side to the issue and does not discussing opposing points, so (B) is not the best choice. If the tone were empathetic, the author would write with sensitivity to someone else’s feelings. Since the author is simply presenting his or her opinion on the issue, the tone is not empathetic and (D) is incorrect.

2.Answer(c)

In paragraph 6 the author writes, “No one has the right to judge that another's life is not worth living. The basic right to life should not be abridged because someone decides that someone else's quality of life is too low. If we base the right to life on ‘quality of life’ standards, there is no logical place to draw the line.” This means the author thinks allowing care to be withheld because the patient has poor quality of life is a bad idea because people may not agree on what qualifies as a life worth living. The author thinks this will lead to the decision being made with no real standard at all, so (C) is the best answer. The author is concerned that there will not be a consistent standard for the decision to withhold care, not a consistent standard for the law, so (A) is incorrect. The author is not arguing about what euthanasia means, so (B) is also incorrect. The passage is about euthanasia via withholding care, so we know that care omission is a form of euthanasia. This rules out (D).

3.Answer(d)

To answer this question correctly, it helps to use context. In the final paragraph the author writes, "To protect vulnerable patients, we must foster more positive attitudes towards people with serious and incapacitating illnesses and conditions. Despite the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect." In the latter sentence, the author tells us that people suffering from terrible illnesses are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect. This is used to justify the earlier statement that we must foster more positive attitudes towards people with serious illnesses. This means choice (D) is correct. The passage does not provide information to support choices (A), (B), and (C). Therefore they are incorrect.

4. Answer(b)

abridged (adjective): shortened; curtailed; reduced.

In the first 5 paragraphs, the author argues that euthanasia by withholding care is problematic when it is used on those who cannot communicate their wishes. This means that when the author writes in paragraph 6, “The basic right to life should not be abridged because someone decides that someone else's quality of life" is too low,” the author is reinforcing his earlier points, saying that the right to life should not be curtailed, or cut short, for those who cannot protest. (B) is correct. Trimming suggests cutting of excess. Since the author is concerned with the loss of basic rights, not excess rights, (A) is not the best answer. Euthanasia does not lengthen life, so (C) is incorrect Something that is compressed is condensed. The author is not concerned about life being condensed, so this rules out (D).

5.Answer(d)

As we are talking about relatives , therefore in bank (2) plural verb will come i.e.request .Hence option(a) and (c) are ruled out. In third blank subjunctive case will be used .Hence ‘ be’ will come in blank 3.This makes option(d) the right choice.

6. answer (d)

I) Correct. Since the Reactives are one generation younger than the Idealists, the member of the Reactive generation are one life phase younger than the members of the Idealist generation. Therefore, when the Idealists are elders, the Reactives are in midlife Refer para 4

II) Correct. Since the Civics are one generation younger than the Reactives, the members of the Civic generation are one life phase younger than the members of

the Reactive generation. Therefore, when the Reactives are adults, the Civics are youths (Para 4 , last two lines )

III) Incorrect. Since the Adaptives are one generation younger than the Civics, the members of the Adaptive generation are one life phase younger than the members of the Civic generation. Therefore, when the Civics are midlifers, the Adaptives are not elders; they are rising adults (Para 4 , last two lines )

7. Answer(a)

A) Correct. According to Para 3, first two lines , Civics “emerge as busy midlifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening.” The generation which attacks them is the Idealist generation, which comes of age “inspiring a spiritual awakening,” shown in Para 2 , first two sentences

B) Incorrect. According to Para 3, Civics “emerge as busy midlifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening.” The generation which attacks them is the Idealist generation, which comes of age “inspiring a spiritual awakening,” shown in Para 2. When the idealists age, they become “visionary elders,” as shown in Para 2

C) Incorrect. According to Para 3, Civics “emerge as busy midlifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening.” The generation which attacks them is the Idealist generation, which comes of age “inspiring a spiritual awakening,” shown in Para 2. When the Civics are in midlife, the Reactives are elders, as can be inferred from Para 4 , second last line.. When “the Reactives are in midlife, the Civics are in rising adulthood.” When the Reactives are at midlife, they do not attack. Instead, they “mellow into ‘“pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis”’ according to Para 2 , line 6

D) Incorrect. Although it can be inferred that when the Civics are midlifers, the Adaptives are rising adults (Para 4 last line ), the generation which attacks the Civics is the Idealist generation, which comes of age “inspiring a spiritual awakening,” shown Para 2

8. Answer(d)

A) Incorrect. Principle is a belief or set of beliefs. According to para 2 , Idealists ` “cultivate principle rather than practicality or pragmatism in midlife.” Therefore, principle is not the same as pragmatism.

B) Incorrect. A hermit is a reclusive person, who tends avoid other people. According to Para 2 , last two lines, Reactives are “pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis,” who become reclusive elders. Since they become reclusive (which means hermit–like) elders after being pragmatic leaders, the word pragmatic cannot mean behaving in a hermit–like way.

C) Incorrect. The final stage of life is old age. Since Reactives are “pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis” as stated in Para 2, the word pragmatic cannot refer to the final stage of life.

D) Correct. Acting in a practical way means acting in a way to get things done. According to Para 2 , first three lines, Idealists “cultivate principle rather than practicality or pragmatism in midlife.” So practicality is similar to pragmatism.

9.Answer(b)

It is ‘known to someone but known for ST.

This eliminates option(a) and (d)

It should be ‘about’ in blank (2)

This makes option (b) the right choice.

10.Answer(b)

Throughout the passage the author has talked about the generations , not only their roles or archetypes. This makes option(b) the right choice.

11.Answer(b)

The entire passage talks about how acquisitions may not be as great as they appear from a distance. The passage is replete with research.

Sarcastic can be eliminated straight away.

Vindictive means spiteful/bitter and can be eliminated.

Explanatory is the best fit as the passage is not all that positive about acquisitions in general.

Hence, option B is correct.

12.Answer(a)

As per the passage, the main theme is that Mergers and acquisition have a charming glow about them but the reality is somewhat less lustrous on ground with many underperforming and suffering from weaker fundamentals. Other issues include culture clashes and general adjustment issues. Thus, the enthusiasm shown by the Investment Banks and even executives of the acquiring company is some what misplaced.

Options B and C are irrelevant.

Option D is opposite to what the passage conveys.

Option A is correct. It conveys the main point which is that what may appear to be very lucrative could be very different in reality.

Hence, option A is correct.

13.Answer(d)

‘..The acquirers’ shares underperformed the market and those of rival firms in the same industry..’

This renders statement I incorrect.

‘..Instead, the combined companies tend to suffer from clashes of culture and teething problems as systems prove hard to integrate.. ’Statement II is correct.

‘..That share-price performance was understandable, in the light of what tended to happen to the fundamentals of the acquiring company’s business. The study finds that, relative to the company’s peer group, net profit margins fall, as do the returns on capital and on equity; earnings per share grow less quickly; and both debt and interest expenses increase…’

Statement III is false.

Hence, option D is correct.

14.Answer(b)

Refer to paragraph 3:

‘..It is easy to understand why an executive opts for a deal. Buying another business looks like decisive action, and is a lot easier than coming up with a new, bestselling product. Furthermore, being the acquirer is far more appealing than being the prey; better to be the butcher than the cattle. A takeover may keep activist hedge funds off the management’s back for a while longer. And being in charge of a much bigger company is a more demanding task that will surely justify a larger salary for the executives in charge…’

Only Statements I and II can be seen here.

Statement III is incorrect.

Hence, option B is correct.

15.Answer(b)

Teething problems means Problems encountered during the initial part of a process.

This makes option(b) the right choice.

16.Answer(c)

The entire passage is talking about positive and the negative aspects of higher education in India, and the ways to improve it.

17.Answer(b)

This is because the author is logically comparing the positive and the negative aspects of higher education in India .

18.Answer(a)

Refer line 4, para 1

19.Answer(c)

Refer line 1 , para 3

20.Answer(a)

Not only …but also will come before the two verbs which is not maintained in option(b).Hence ruled out.

option(d) is wrong because ‘a ‘ shouls come before ‘knowledge.

The use of ‘will’ is wrong in option(c).

Hence option(a) is the right choice.

21.Answer(a)

22. Answer(c)

23. Answer(d)

24. Answer(d)

25. Answer(b)

26. Answer(d)

27. Answer(d)

28.Answer(a)

Opening statement is (D) which states about the NEET Examination. This statement is followed by the inconvenience caused to the aspirants, as reflected in the statement (A). Statements (B) and (C) show how the aspirants managed to abide by the rules and lastly the statement (E) mandatory provision of not allowing the electronic gadgets.

29.Answer(a)

B introduces the paragraph about the meeting of the G7 members after trump elected as President ,AC link can be easily traced as it talks about differences on various parameters . D cannot come at the end or beginning it fits perfectly after B

30.Answer(d)

C gives a start to the paragraph ,A states the modus operandi people followed to money launder and shows how the civil servants are ill equipped to handle it .

31.Answer(d)

Central theme: The repressive policy of the British government.

Sentence C specifies the people (i.e. the British government) and their policy most clearly.

Hence it is the opening one.

Sentence B should follow C as it talks about the measures adopted in the policy.

Sentence D should follow B as ‘these’ in D refers to the measures taken by the government which are Draconian Acts.

Sentence A again talks about the Acts and uses the words ‘former’ and ‘latter’. These words refer to the Acts mentioned in D.

Therefore, logically, A will come after D.

The logical arrangement of the above Para Jumble is C-B-D-A.

32.Answer(c)

Central theme: Micro-finance institutions, how they benefit people, problems faced by them and solution to their problems.

Sentence C should be the opening sentence because it clearly mentions the name of the person, Wouter Van Ginneken and his argument.

It is essential to note that the Para Jumble is about the institutions, not Ginneken.

Hence sentence B with pronoun ‘they’ referring to the institutions should come after C. They go on to give more information about micro-finance institutions.

Sentences A and D talk about some solutions.

So sentence E which poses the problem should come before them.

Between A and D, statement D will clearly come first, because it is a suggestion for solving the problem and the method of solving it is in sentence A.

Therefore the order is C-B-E-D-A.