

VA - A1
DLR-A1
gA - O



Ref: AIMCAT1609N

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the instructions given at the beginning/end of each section or at the beginning of a group of questions very carefully.
2. This test has total of 100 questions in three sections: (i) Quantitative Ability – 34 Questions (ii) Data Interpretation and Logical Reasoning – 32 Questions and (iii) Verbal and Reading Comprehension – 34 Questions. The total time available for the test is **180 minutes**. However, you will be allotted exactly 60 minutes for answering the questions in each section and you cannot switch from one section to another while answering the questions in a section.
3. All questions carry three marks each. Each wrong answer to any multiple choice type question will attract a penalty of one mark. Wrong answers to any non multiple choice type question will not attract any penalty.

SECTION – I
Number of Questions = 34

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 11: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

1. Two travellers were, sitting around a fire, about to have their dinner. One of the travellers had seven sandwiches, while the other had five sandwiches. A third traveller, passing by, requested them to share their food with him in return for money. The three of them shared the sandwiches equally and the third traveller paid the other two a total of ₹24. Find the difference in the amounts received by the first two travellers.
(A) ₹18 (B) ₹12 (C) ₹8 (D) ₹6
2. Find the number of roots common to $x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x + 18 = 0$ and $x^3 + 3x^2 + 10x + 12 = 0$.
(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3
3. Let $A = (n - 1)(n)(2n - 1)$ represent the $(n - 1)^{th}$ term of a series S_1 , while B represents the n^{th} term of the same series and $C = (B - A)$ represents the $(n - 1)^{th}$ term of another series S_2 . Find the sum of the first 10 terms of S_2 .
(A) 2310 (B) 3036 (C) 1710 (D) 3030
4. Three athletes, Samrat, Sarath and Sridhar, run a race. Sarath finished 24 meters ahead of Sridhar and 36 meters ahead of Samrat, while Sridhar finished 16 meters ahead of Samrat. If each athlete runs the entire distance at their respective constant speeds, what is length of the race?
(A) 108 m. (B) 90 m (C) 80 m (D) 96 m
5. Anand is the owner of a transport company. He has a total of 30 trucks available for rent every week, from Monday morning to Saturday evening. During a certain week, 50% of the trucks he had rented out during that week were returned on or before Saturday evening. Find the maximum number of trucks that could have been rented out during that week, if he had at least 18 trucks with him on the Saturday evening of that week. Assume that no truck was rented out more than once in that week.
(A) 18 (B) 20 (C) 23 (D) 24

6. Manga, Ranga and Banga have some marbles with each of them. Five times the number of marbles with Ranga equals seven times the number of marbles with Manga, while five times the number of marbles with Manga equals seven times the number of marbles with Banga. What is the minimum number of marbles that can be there with all three of them put together?
(A) 113 (B) 109 (C) 93 (D) 97
7. On their birthday, Ram and Shyam, a pair of twins, were gifted a large packet of chocolates, containing chocolates of four different flavours. They started eating the chocolates alternately, one chocolate at a time. What should be the minimum total number of chocolates that both of them together should have eaten before you can say that at least one of them has certainly eaten at least four chocolates of a single flavour?
(A) 21 (B) 26 (C) 20 (D) 25
8. If N is a natural number and $N!$ ends with m zeros, then the number of zeros that $(5N)!$ ends with is always
(A) $5m + 1$.
(B) $\frac{N}{5} + m$.
(C) $N + m$.
(D) Cannot be determined
9. P and Q are two solid spheres. If the volume of P is $a\%$ less than that of Q, while the surface area of Q exceeds the surface area of P by 300%, find a.
(A) 75 (B) 87.5 (C) 60 (D) 62.5
10. If the ratios $\frac{p-q+r}{q}$, $\frac{q-r+p}{r}$ and $\frac{r-p+q}{p}$ are all equal, then each ratio is equal to
(A) 1.
(B) -2.
(C) 2.
(D) Either 1 or -2.

11. If a, b, c and d are distinct positive real numbers, then $\frac{(a+c)(b+d)(ac+bd)}{abcd}$ is always
 (A) greater than 4. (B) greater than 8.
 (C) greater than 12. (D) None of the above

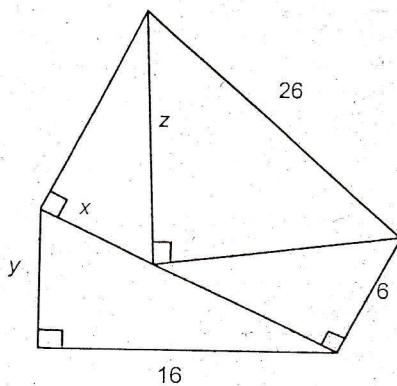
DIRECTIONS for question 12: Select one or more answer choices according to the directions given in the question.

12. If the roots of the quadratic equation $(a^2 - b^2)x^2 + 2(a^2 - c^2)x + (a^2 - c^2) = 0$ are real and equal, then which of the following are possible value(s) of $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 + c^2}$?
 Select all that apply:

- (A) $\frac{b^2 + c^2}{2c^2}$
 (B) $\frac{b^2}{c^2}$
 (C) 1
 (D) None of the above

DIRECTIONS for question 13: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

13. In the diagram given below, if x, y and z are all integers, then which of the following statements is true when $x = y$?



- (A) $y = 12$ (B) $z = 20$
 (C) $z = 35$ (D) $y = 14$

DIRECTIONS for question 14: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

14. Twelve towns are grouped into four zones, with three towns per zone. The towns are to be connected with telephone lines in the following manner. Every pair of towns belonging to the same zone is to be connected by two direct lines. Every pair of towns belonging to different zones is to be connected by only one direct line. Find the number of direct telephone lines required.

DIRECTIONS for question 15: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

15. Find the remainder when $21^{31} + 37^{31}$ is divided by 29.
 (A) 28 (B) 1 (C) 0 (D) 14

DIRECTIONS for questions 16 and 17: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

16. Find the number of integral solutions for the inequality $(|x - 1| - 4)(|x + 2| - 5) < 0$.

17. The number of males in village A is 4372 less than that in village B. In village B, the number of males is less than the number of females by 4634. In village A, the number of females is double the number of males. Find the number of males in village A, if village B has 1632 females more than that in village A.

DIRECTIONS for questions 18 to 21: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

18. P and Q can complete a certain piece of work in 24 days and 36 days respectively, when working alone. They work on alternate days, starting with P. Further, they get a holiday after every four days of work and after the holiday, the person who worked on the last day before the holiday, now starts the work. After how many days from the start will the work get completed?

- (A) $14\frac{2}{5}$ days (B) 36 days
 (C) $35\frac{2}{3}$ days (D) 18 days

19.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	3	8	15	24	35	48

In the table given above, for suitably chosen non-zero constants a, b and c , which of the following best describes the relation between y and x ?

- (A) $y = e^{ax+bx}$ (B) $y = a + bx$
 (C) $y = a + bx + cx^2$ (D) None of these

20. A solid cube, whose edges are 12 cm each, has been cut by a plane such that the plane bisects three edges meeting at a corner. Find the surface area of the remaining part of the cube after the small piece is removed.

- (A) $810 + 18\sqrt{3}$ sq.cm. (B) $810 - 24\sqrt{3}$ sq.cm.
 (C) $810 - 18\sqrt{3}$ sq.cm. (D) $810 + 24\sqrt{3}$ sq.cm.

21. In a locality, each family has at most two adults. No family has less than three children. Considering all the families in the locality, there are more adults than girls, more girls than boys and more boys than families. Find the minimum number of families in the locality.

- (A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 2 (D) 3

DIRECTIONS for question 22: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

22. How many isosceles triangles with integral sides can be formed such that the perimeter is 22?

DIRECTIONS for questions 23 and 24: These questions are based on the information given below. Each question is further followed by two statements, I and II. Study whether the information given in the statements is sufficient to answer the question and then select the correct alternative from the given choices.

Class X of a school has three sections – P, Q and R. The average weight of the class is 47 kg. The ratio of the number of girls and that of boys in sections P, Q and R are 2 : 3, 5 : 6 and 3 : 4 respectively.

23. Is the average weight of students in sections P and Q together greater than the average weight of students in section R?

- I. The number of students in sections P and Q are 50 and 44 respectively.
 - II. The average weights of students in sections P and Q are 44 kg and 46 kg respectively.
- (A) The question can be answered by using one statement alone but not by the other statement alone.
(B) The question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.
(C) The question can be answered by using both the statements together but not by either of the statements alone.
(D) The question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements.

24. Is the average weight of girls in the three sections together more than that of boys in section P?

- I. The average weight of girls in sections Q and R together is more than that of boys in these two sections.
 - II. The average weight of all the boys in class X is 45 kg.
- (A) The question can be answered by using one statement alone but not by the other statement alone.
(B) The question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.
(C) The question can be answered by using both the statements together but not by either of the statements alone.
(D) The question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements.

DIRECTIONS for question 25: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

25. On a table, there are fourteen balls such that exactly four balls lie on a straight line and no other group of three balls lie on a straight line. What is the maximum number of straight lines that can be drawn passing through any two balls on the table?

(A) 88 (B) 91 (C) 87 (D) 86

DIRECTIONS for questions 26 to 28: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

26. N is an eight-digit number and S(N) denotes the sum of its digits. If $N + S(N) = 100000000$, find the tens digit of N.

27. If $L(x) = (1/2) \max(6 - x, x + 2)$, the smallest possible value of $L(x)$ is .

28. A 6×6 grid is cut from an 8×8 chessboard. In how many ways can we put two identical coins, one on a black square and one on a white square, on the grid, such that they are not placed in the same row or in the same column?

DIRECTIONS for questions 29 to 31: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

29. Among a group of 500 persons who have applied for a job requiring multilingual skills, 92% knew English, 87% knew Hindi, 82% knew Bengali, 78% knew Tamil, 75% knew Telugu and 69% knew Marathi. If 23 persons did not know any of the six languages, what could be the minimum number of persons who knew all the six languages?
(A) 30 (B) 35 (C) 40 (D) 60

30. Ajay has a certain number of ₹1, ₹2 and ₹10 notes in his wallet. The number of ₹1 notes and ₹2 notes are in the ratio 4 : 3. If the number of ₹10 notes exceeds the total number of ₹1 and ₹2 notes, which of the following is a possible value of the total amount in his wallet?
(A) ₹160 (B) ₹80 (C) ₹175 (D) ₹70

31. Let PQRSTU be a regular hexagon. Find the ratio of the area of triangle PRT and the area of the hexagon.

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ (C) $\frac{3}{10}$ (D) $\frac{2}{5}$

DIRECTIONS for question 32: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

32. A number when successively divided by 5, 6, 7 leaves remainders of 2, 5, 1 respectively. What is the remainder when the same number is divided by 210?

DIRECTIONS for question 33: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

33. A 15-foot high pole, AB, stands in an open field and directly to its west, stands a 10-foot high pole. At 10:00 a.m., the tip of the shadow of the first pole falls 5 feet to the east of the foot of the second pole. When the tip of the shadow of the second pole falls at the same point, the tip of the shadow of the first pole falls at Q. How far (in feet) is Q from the foot of the first pole?

Enter your answer as a decimal value, rounded off to two decimal places.

DIRECTIONS for question 34: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

SECTION – II
Number of Questions = 32

DIRECTIONS for questions 35 to 38: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The following table presents information regarding all the salaried employees (by age group) in a certain city, for a certain year.

Age Group (yrs.)	Number of Salaried Employees ('000)	Percentage of Males	Percentage Savings *	Average Monthly Salary (in Rs)	
				Males	Females
18-25	122.4	51%	14.2%	10540	12460
26-35	336.4	53%	21.5%	21570	20470
36-45	642.5	60%	12.5%	28480	25460
46-55	431.4	51%	25.4%	34510	38470
56-60	120.4	73%	31.7%	54130	59470
> 60	25.6	84%	42.9%	64820	69470

***Percentage Savings** are defined as the total monthly savings (i.e., salary – expenses) of all the employees in the respective age group, as a percentage of the total monthly salary of all the employees in that age group.

DIRECTIONS for question 35: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

- 35.** If the total monthly savings of all the females in the age group 36-45 are the same as that of all the males in the same age group, what are the average annual savings (in ₹) of a female in the age group 36-45?

1

DIRECTIONS for questions 36: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

magnitude. Then enter the appropriate rank in the input box provided against each option.

- (A) The total annual salary of all the males in the age group 56-60.
 - (B) The total annual salary of all the females in the age group 56-60.
 - (C) The total annual salary of all the males in the age group 18-25.
 - (D) The total annual salary of all the females in the age group 26-35.

DIRECTIONS for question 38: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

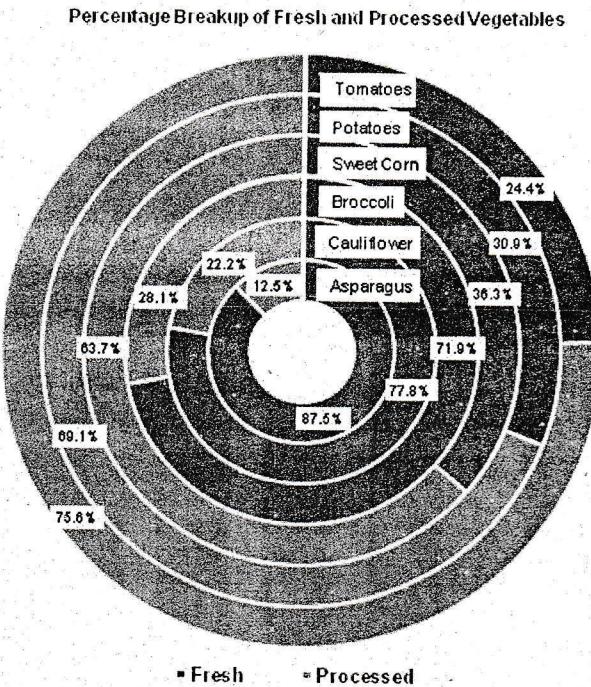
38. On an average, if 30% of the monthly expenses of a person in the age group 26-35 are on food, what is the average amount of money spent per month on food by a person in that age group?

Enter your answer rounded off to the nearest rupee.

८

DIRECTIONS for questions 39 to 42: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In a country, exactly six types of vegetables were consumed during a year. Each type of vegetable was consumed in two ways – Fresh and Processed. The table below gives the total quantity of vegetables consumed (in thousand tons), while the pie chart gives the percentage breakup of Fresh and Processed vegetables consumed for each type of vegetable.



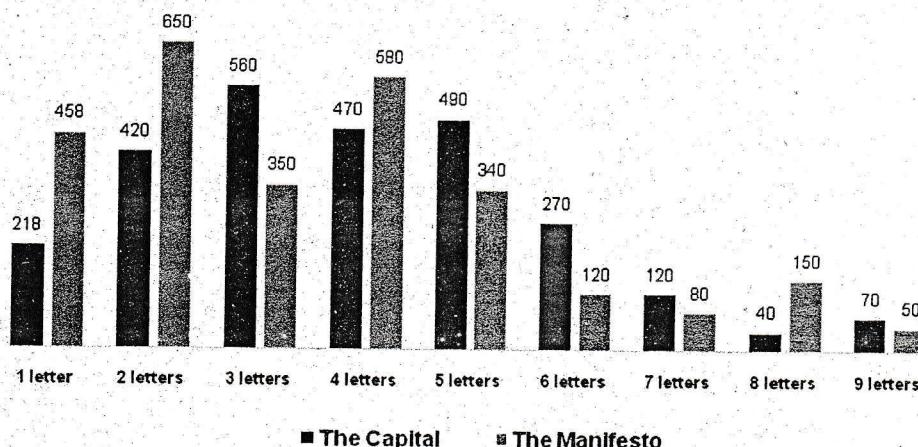
Vegetable	Quantity ('000 tons)
Asparagus	123
Cauliflower	354
Broccoli	468
Sweet Corn	368
Potatoes	587
Tomatoes	697

DIRECTIONS for questions 39 to 42: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

DIRECTIONS for questions 43 to 46: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A typesetter, who works in a publishing house, has to count and categorize all the words in two essays – *The Capital* and *The Manifesto* – that came up for publishing. After counting all the words in the two essays, he categorized them on the basis of the number of letters present in each word and prepared the following chart, showing the number of words of different lengths in each essay.

Number of Words (by number of letters in the word)



DIRECTIONS for question 43 and 44: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

43. What is the number of 3-letter words in *The Capital* as a percentage of the total number of words in that essay?

Enter your answer as a decimal value, rounded off to two decimal places.

1

%

44. What is the average length of each word in the essay *The Manifesto*?

Enter your answer as a decimal value, rounded off to two decimal places.

1

%

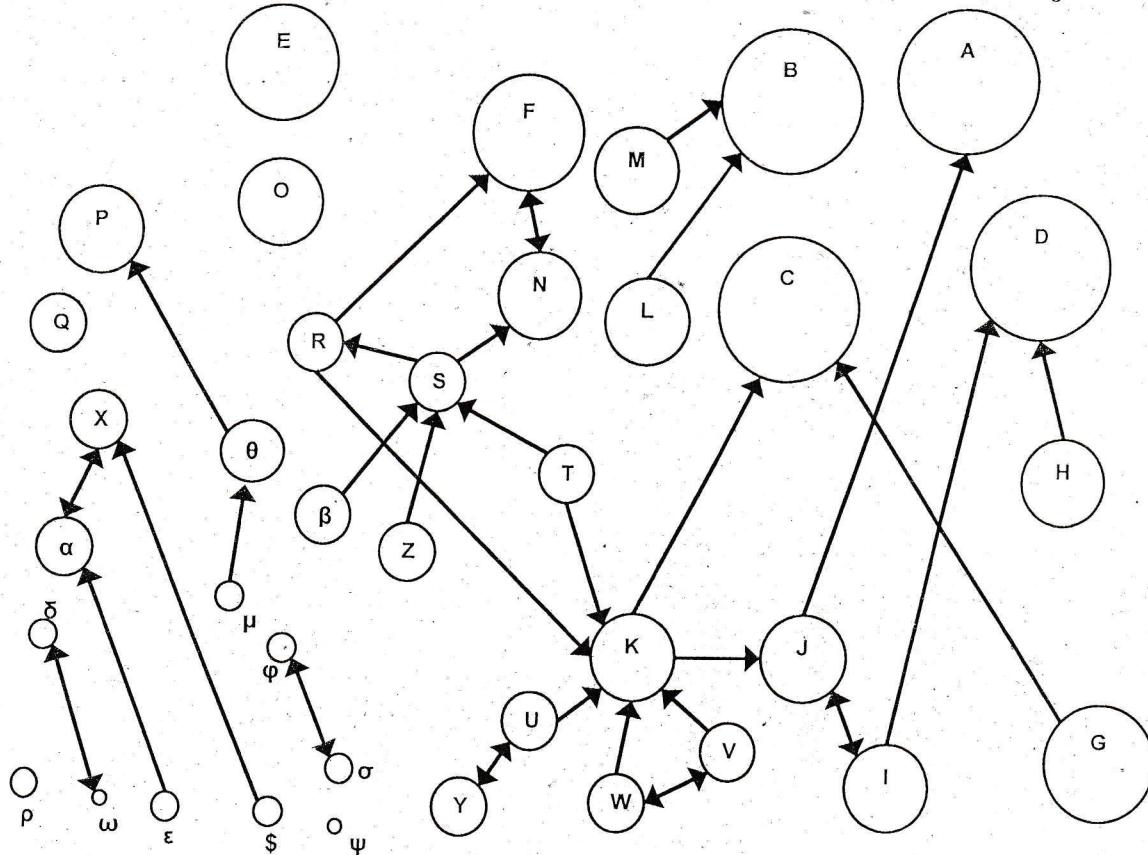
DIRECTIONS for questions 47 to 50: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

- In "Paradise", a zoological habitation, a large number of predators and prey co-exist. The graph below presents the information regarding the various species present in the habitation, their population and their relation with other species. The size of the circle in the graph represents the population of the species at a particular point of time. The largest circle present in the graph represents a population of 15000. Every subsequent smaller circle represents an incremental decrease of 10% in the population of the species.

The arrows connecting different species symbolize the relation between the respective species. For any two species, A and B, the following relations are possible:

- $A \rightarrow B$: implies that A becomes the food for B or B is preying upon A.
 - $A \leftrightarrow B$: implies that there exists a symbiotic relation between A and B.
 - If no arrows are drawn to/from a species, it implies that there are no predators to prey upon them and they scavenge the remnants of the prey without having to hunt other species.

Further, for each predator species, only 20% of predators hunt and rest of the predator population scavenges for food.



The following table presents the species symbolized by each character in the graph.

Character	Species	Character	Species	Character	Species
A	Blue Whale	N	Eagles	α	Fox
B	Tiger	O	Porcupine	β	Frog
C	Lion	P	Penguin	θ	Sled dog
D	Shark	Q	Vultures	δ	Crane
E	Hyena	R	Mongoose	ε	Squirrel
F	Anaconda	S	Snake	φ	Fungus
G	Zebra	T	Aquatic Lizard	σ	Lichen
H	Salmon	U	Seal	ψ	Red Tailed Hawk
I	Small Toothed Whale	V	Sea Cucumber	ω	Piranha
J	Baleen Whale	W	Star Fish	ρ	Crow
K	Walrus	X	Wolf	μ	Flat worm
L	Elephant	Y	Salmon	\$	Rabbit
M	Deer	Z	Rat		

DIRECTIONS for question 47: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

47. The number of pairs of species which have a symbiotic relationship between them is

DIRECTIONS for question 48: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

DIRECTIONS for question 49: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

49. The population of zebras in "Paradise" is

DIRECTIONS for question 50: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

50. The number of tigers in "Paradise" that hunt prey is
(A) 1500. (B) 3000. (C) 4500. (D) 6000

DIRECTIONS for questions 51 to 54: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Six friends, Das, Kumar, Lal, Ratan, Vinay, and Yuvraj, wanted to play a game of Ludo and decided to draw lots to determine the order in which they play. For this purpose, they took six pieces of paper and wrote down a different number, from 1 to 6, on each piece of paper and then put them all in a bag. Each of them picked a piece of paper from the bag, without peeping into the bag, one after the other. They then saw the numbers that each of them picked and decided the order in which they will play. After they finished the game, they made the following statements, all of which are true:

Das : I picked a number which was greater than the number picked by Lal and the number four was already picked before I picked a number.

Kumar : I was the third person to pick a number and the number two was already picked by that time.

Lal : I picked a number after Ratan did and the number picked by Ratan was lower than mine.

Ratan : I picked a number lower than the number picked by Yuvraj and I picked the number after Das did.

Vinay : Ratan and I picked consecutive numbers and neither of us picked the lowest number.

Yuvraj : *I did not pick the highest number and nor was I the first to pick a number.*

DIRECTIONS for question 51: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

- 51.** Which number did Yuvraj pick?

DIRECTIONS for question 52: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

52. Who was the first person to pick a number?
(A) Vinay
(B) Ratan
(C) Das
(D) Cannot be determined

DIRECTIONS for question 53: Select one or more answer choices according to the directions given in the question.

53. Which of the following statements is/are true?

Select all that are true:

- (A) Yuvraj and Kumar picked consecutive numbers.
 - (B) Das picked a number immediately after Ratan did.
 - (C) Lal and Yuvraj picked consecutive numbers.
 - (D) Das picked a number immediately before Kumar.

DIRECTIONS for question 54: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

54. Among the following four friends, who picked the lowest number?

DIRECTIONS for questions 55 to 58: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Seven persons, Amit, Bablu, Charu, Daddu, Eswar, Fareed, and Guru, use a social networking site in which each person is friends with some or all of the other six persons. None of them have any other friends outside of these seven persons. In this site, no one can be friends with themselves and two persons are said to be friends only when each of them is friends with the other. Also, a person is said to be a mutual friend of two or more persons, if he is friends with each of the persons involved. Further, it is also known that

- (i) Amit has a total of four friends and Bablu and Guru are not friends.
- (ii) no one else has as many friends as Charu has and no one else has as few friends as Fareed has.
- (iii) only Bablu and Daddu have the same number of friends and every person has at least one friend.

DIRECTIONS for question 55: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

55. Who among the following has exactly five friends?
- (A) Bablu
 - (B) Eswar
 - (C) Guru
 - (D) Charu

DIRECTIONS for question 56: Select one or more answer choices according to the directions given in the question.

56. Who among the following is/are mutual friend(s) of Bablu and Charu?

Select all that apply:

- (A) Fareed
- (B) Guru
- (C) Daddu
- (D) Amit
- (E) Eswar

DIRECTIONS for question 57: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

57. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Guru is friends with Charu but not friends with Eswar.
 - (B) Daddu is friends with Eswar but not friends with Amit.
 - (C) Guru is friends with Eswar but not friends with Daddu.
 - (D) Bablu is friends with Charu but not friends with Amit.

DIRECTIONS for question 58: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

58. What is the maximum number of friends that any two persons have in common?

DIRECTIONS for questions 59 to 62: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Four persons, Pavan, Tarun, Venky, and Waqar, are standing on the left bank of a river, whereas another four persons, Qureshi, Ramesh, Sanjay, and Uday, are

standing on the right bank of the river. A ferry, which can be used to cross the river and go to the other bank, is present initially on the left bank. The ferry can carry a maximum of two people at a time. However, there must be at least one person in the ferry in order to guide it to the other bank. The travel of the ferry from one bank to the other is called a trip. The eight persons have certain preferences regarding how they would like to travel in the ferry. The following information is known about their preferences:

- (i) If Pavan is present in the ferry, Tarun must also be present in the ferry.
- (ii) If Venky travels to a bank on which Sanjay is already present, Sanjay will immediately travel to the opposite bank.
- (iii) Qureshi will travel in the ferry only when Uday is not present in the ferry.
- (iv) Venky and Waqar cannot travel together in the ferry.

DIRECTIONS for question 59: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

59. What is the minimum number of trips the ferry must make so that all the eight people are present on the same bank?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) All of them cannot be on the same bank.

DIRECTIONS for question 60: Type in your answer in the input box provided below the question.

60. If Tarun and Ramesh are in the ferry during its second trip, what is the minimum number of trips in which all the people on the left bank could go to the right bank and vice versa?

DIRECTIONS for questions 61 and 62: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

61. If Ramesh and Uday are in the ferry during its second trip, who among the following could not have travelled in the ferry during its first trip?
- (A) Pavan
 - (B) Venky
 - (C) Waqar
 - (D) None of the above

62. After the ferry completed three trips, which of the following pairs of persons cannot be on the left bank?

- (A) Sanjay, Uday
- (B) Ramesh, Sanjay
- (C) Pavan, Tarun
- (D) Qureshi, Uday

DIRECTIONS for questions 63 to 66: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In a brand equity survey, 250 persons were asked to choose their favourite apparel brand/s from four brands – Arrow, CK, Levi's and YSL. Each person can choose more than one brand but has to choose at least one brand.

- (i) Everyone who chose Arrow also chose CK.
- (ii) The number of people who chose exactly three brands was twice the number of people who chose all four brands.

- (iii) 50 persons chose Levi's but not YSL, while 70 persons chose Arrow but not Levi's.
- (iv) Among those who did not choose Arrow, 40 persons chose CK and at least one other brand, while 100 persons did not choose CK.
- (v) 90 persons chose exactly one brand.
- (vi) Everyone who chose Levi's chose at most one other brand.

DIRECTIONS for questions 63 to 66: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

63. How many persons chose only CK?
 (A) 30 (B) 40 (C) 50 (D) 70
64. How many persons chose at least one among Levi's and YSL?
 (A) 120 (B) 140
 (C) 170 (D) Cannot be determined

65. Among the people who chose exactly one brand, which of the following brands was chosen as their favourite by the maximum number of people?

- (A) CK
- (B) YSL
- (C) Levis
- (D) Cannot be determined

66. Information regarding which of the following would be sufficient to determine the exact number of people who chose any combination of brands as their favourite?

- (A) The number of people who chose CK as their favourite brand.
- (B) The number of people who chose both Levis and YSL as their favourite brand.
- (C) The number of people who chose only CK and YSL.
- (D) More than one of the above

SECTION – III

Number of Questions = 34

DIRECTIONS for questions 67 to 69: Each of the following questions presents four statements, of which three, when placed in appropriate order, would form a contextually complete paragraph. Pick the statement that is not part of the context.

67. (A) For there comes a time when choice, rather than freeing the individual becomes so complex, difficult and costly, that it turns into its opposite.
 (B) In short, the pace of life must be regarded as something more than a colloquial phrase, a source of jokes, sighs, complaints or ethnic put-downs.
 (C) Whether man is prepared to cope with the increased choice of material and cultural wares available to him is, however, a totally different question.
 (D) There comes a time, in short, when choice turns into overchoice and freedom into un-freedom.
68. (A) No wonder children lose over half of their creativity between ages five and seven, and adults over forty years old end up with under 2 percent of what they began with as children.
 (B) Children display wonderful imaginations but have developed little judgment and as their judgment skills grow, their imaginations tend to wane because the adult process of judgment mostly selects and eliminates ideas, whereas imagination generates them.
 (C) Thinking beyond the bounds of conventional wisdom produces unconventional answers but does not guarantee any one solution will lead to success.
 (D) While we cannot recover our childhood, and would never trade mature judgment for it, we can rejuvenate much of the creativity lost over the years by suspending judgment while generating creative ideas in the quest for optimal solutions.
69. (A) These inspectors with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) examine not just live animals entering America – such as the 45 outlaw jays

they found lurking in a legal shipment of thousands of birds – but plants and animal products such as handbags and caviar.

- (B) And though traditional trafficking in drugs, guns and people is still lucrative, gangs are increasingly moving into lower-risk, higher-reward areas – not just wildlife, but fraud and illegal waste-disposal.
- (C) In the stomach-churning stench of the Vetport at John F. Kennedy International Airport, yet others don surgical masks, goggles and rubber gloves, and peer with penlights into crates holding thousands of little birds.
- (D) Some lawmen chase villains down mean streets, others chase fraudsters across balance-sheets.

DIRECTIONS for questions 70 to 73: The sentences/sets of sentences given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a contextually complete paragraph. One sentence/set of sentences is not part of the context. Each sentence/set of sentences is labelled with a letter. From among the four choices given below the question select the one that, while it omits the contextually unconnected sentence, presents the most logically ordered and coherent paragraph.

70. (a) With them he set out, to his own lasting astonishment, on a morning of April, it being then the year 1341 Shire-reckoning, on a quest of great treasure, the dwarf-hoards of the Kings under the Mountain, beneath Erebor in Dale, far off in the East.
 (b) As is told in The Hobbit, there came one day to Bilbo Baggins' door the great Wizard, Gandalf the Grey, and thirteen dwarves with him: none other, indeed, than Thorin Oakenshield, descendant of kings, and his twelve companions in exile.
 (c) Yet, though before all was won the Battle of Five Armies was fought; and Thorin was slain and many deeds of renown were done, the matter would scarcely have concerned later history, or

73. (a) Yes, it may appear irrational because of its nonverbal nature, and random because it emerges unexpectedly from the subconscious mind, but intuition is neither irrational nor random.

(b) Coming to a conclusion without being able to say how you got there does not make your conclusion illogical.

(c) Knowing, without at first knowing why you know, does not make what you know wrong.

(d) Those who do not appreciate the value of intuition often mistake it for wild guessing.

(e) Intuition allows us to discover unseen realities and hidden truths, it alerts us to problems and warns of risks and dangers we might not otherwise detect.

(f) The subconscious mind spawns insights as spectacular as anything the conscious mind generates, and it appears to continue working even when the conscious mind sleeps.

(g) It is just as valid as any conscious verbal thought.

(A) bccadg (B) edagcb
(C) eafdgc (D) fedgab

DIRECTIONS for questions 74 to 76: In each of the following questions, there are sentences or fragments of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify and select the sentence(s) or fragments of sentence(s) that is/are CORRECT in terms of grammar and usage, including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency.

Select all that are CORRECT:

74. (A) Behind his desk, Ariel Sharon, the bruiser and fighter, kept a stereo, so that he could listen to violin sonatas. The contradiction was

(B) typical for the man and his career. For some he was indelibly "the butcher of Beirut", the man who in 1982 dragged Israel into a bloody and

(C) gratuitous war in Lebanon which shamed it in the world. For many more he was the hero of the Yom Kippur war of 1973, leading his troops

(D) across Suez Canal and thus saving Israel from defeat by Egypt. He seemed to exhibit brutish toughness.

(E) Yet he was also a man of culture, who seldom missed a concert by the Israeli Philharmonic and was courteous unfailingly, even old-fashioned, towards women.

75. (A) Even fish, it seems, are not exempt of China's territorial claims. On January 1st, new regulations from the government of Hainan,

(B) China's southernmost province, came into affect, requiring all vessels planning to fish in waters under Hainan's jurisdiction to get permission from the Chinese authorities.

(C) Since China claims parts of the South China Sea that are also claimed by others, the rules seem highly provocative. Provocation may not actually

- (D) be China's intention, but its neighbours feel hardly reassured. The Philippines and Vietnam, the littoral countries with the most active territorial disputes
- (E) with China, were quick to condemn the regulations. America called it "potentially dangerous".
76. (A) Eavesdropping, be it simply sticking an ear against a door or listening to and analysing the noises made by tapping different keys on a keyboard, are a stock-in-trade of spying.
- (B) Acoustic cryptanalysis works by listening to a computer's sonic signature – the noise its capacitors and coils make as they vibrate
- (C) in response of the amount of power being drawn by its processor. Dr Shamir and his collaborator Eran Tromer, of Tel Aviv University, showed in 2004 that
- (D) processing different RSA keys (the huge numbers needed to unlock the hidden message) produce different sonic signatures. At the time, they were
- (E) unable to extract from these signatures the individual binary digits (bits) of a key, but they have overcome this obstacle, by tricking machines into decrypting known pieces of text.

DIRECTIONS for questions 77 to 84: Read the following passages and answer the questions associated with each of them.

PASSAGE – I

Ending civil wars is hard. Hatreds within countries often run far deeper than between them. The fighting rarely sticks to battlefields, as it can do between states. Civilians are rarely spared. And there are no borders to fall back behind. Yet civil wars do end. Of 150 large intrastate wars since 1945 fewer than ten are ongoing. Angola, Chad, Sri Lanka and other places long known for bloodletting are now at peace, though hardly democratic. The rate at which civil wars start is the same today as it has been for 60 years; they kick off every year in 1-2% of countries. But the number of medium-to-large civil wars under way – there are six in which more than 1,000 people died last year – is low. This is because they are coming to an end a little sooner.

The outcomes of civil wars changed, too. Until 1989, victory for one side was common (58%). Nowadays victories are much rarer (13%), though not unknown; the Sri Lankan government defeated Tamil rebels in 2009. At the same time negotiated endings have jumped from 10% to almost 40%. The rest of the conflicts peter out, subsiding to a level of violence below the threshold of war – though where that threshold should lie is a matter of some debate.

moderate level

The main reason for jaw-jaw outpacing war-war is a change in the nature of outside involvement. In the Cold War neither of the superpowers i.e., the United States and the Soviet Union was keen to back down; both would frequently fund their faction for as long as it took. When the Cold War ended, the two superpowers stopped most of their sponsorship of foreign proxies and without it, the combatants folded. Today outside backers are less likely to have the resources for funding faction. And in many cases, outsiders are taking an active interest in stopping civil wars. The motives vary. Some act out of humanitarian concern. Others seek influence, or a higher international profile. But above all, outsiders have learned that small wars can wreak preventable havoc. Fractious Afghanistan bred al-Qaeda; the genocide in tiny Rwanda spread murder across a swathe of neighbours. In coastal west Africa, violence is passed back and forth between Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast like a winter cold round an office.

Outsiders can weigh in on one side, backing their desire for peace with cold steel. In Mali a brawl involving a mutinous army, ethnic rebels and Islamic extremists ended after less than a year thanks to French soldiers, who intervened in January and forced a partial reconciliation. Ever fewer powers, though, have the stomach for an overt armed intervention. It is true that military victories tend to provide more stable outcomes than negotiated settlements, which – especially in the absence of external peacekeepers – often break down when the underlying problems that led to the conflict in the first place resurface.

Still, some break-ups do make sense. South Sudan's government is lousy, and fighting continues along the border set up with the rest of Sudan two years ago. But most independent observers agree that the south made the right choice in negotiating to split off. The Arab elite in the north was never going to change its murderous attitude toward black southerners that brought about decades of miserable war and the death of two million people. And there is little worry that South Sudan will look so attractive as to encourage secession elsewhere. Few minorities would accept such pain to win a seat at the UN.

77. The passage mentions each of the following as perceptible trends in civil war EXCEPT?
- (A) The number of civil wars is low by the standards of the period.
 (B) The number of civil wars has risen by leaps and bounds.
 (C) Victory for one side is not very common now in civil wars.
 (D) Civil wars are increasingly being resolved with both sides facing their enemies across the negotiating table.

DIRECTIONS for question 78: Select one or more answer choices according to the directions given in the question.

78. All of the following inferences regarding outside intervention in civil wars today are supported by the passage EXCEPT?

Select all that apply:

- (A) By using military power, outsiders can make rebels see peace as the least bad option.
- (B) Civil combatants fold without foreign proxies.
- (C) The guns would fall silent if militias stopped receiving money from abroad.
- (D) Intervention fuels internecine fighting in weak young states.

79. The author compares which of the following to "a winter cold round an office" as mentioned in the last line of the fourth paragraph?

- (A) Civil wars contagiously passing from one country to another.
- (B) Civil wars ending in a messy way.
- (C) Negotiations taking place in parallel with combat.
- (D) Readying the underlying dynamics of civil war.

80. The author cites South Sudan to make the case that

- (A) many nations with fissiparous tensions at home recoil from the ideas of any partition anywhere, lest it be seen as a precedent.
- (B) separating sects may well spark new conflicts.
- (C) populations mobilized by grievances that have ripened over decades are best separated.
- (D) fighters cling to their original dreams long after all possibility of attaining them has faded.

PASSAGE - II

At the zenith of its physical power in the world, Europe was at the nadir of its moral capacity to lead it, or even to reform itself. The sheer violence and aggression of the expansions was justified in terms of white European supremacy on various moral, religious, organisational and other counts, which tended to be accepted through their constant repetition. But the brutalising nature of the colonial encounters tended to rebound on these countries themselves, culminating in the internal wars and the emergence of very dark political forces within Europe in the first half of the 20th century.

Colonial rulers hugged the idea of civilising colonial peoples so completely that they would be 'assimilated' to European standards. This was an idea that marked them off from both the British and the Dutch. Britain was prepared to give some of its subjects Western knowledge, Holland to give some of them Western husbands: France proposed in addition to give them Western souls, to translate them into Frenchmen". But the "ideal of assimilation soon wilted under contact with the realities of colonial profit-making". Homelands were always depicted as being in frightful conditions of misrule or chaos (Malaya) or prone to appalling social practices (India and China). Debt-slavery was highlighted and emphasised to generate shock among the British public, "little as the reality might differ from indentured labour on a British plantation". The fact that the natives did not always respond with gratitude at this deliverance was a frequent source of annoyance and irritation. "The haughtiest conqueror has moods of regret that he is not loved, and Burma was hugged as a consolation for India". But that too proved to be but a fleeting compensation. Kiernan describes the bewilderment of an officer who finds to his dismay people did not after all seem to have been so unhappy under their old regime, "and gave no evidence of rejoicing at our coming".

In the meantime, the cruelty and violence with which the native populations were treated could be justified in various ways. H. H. Prichard argued that "negroes have far duller nerves and are less susceptible to pain than Europeans". This justified not just outright killing and torture but also the slave trade. Resilience in turn could become a weapon to be used against the native. "It was widely suggested that Africans only understood force and positively enjoyed being ruled with a rod of iron".

The degradation of other peoples was even greater when they were openly manipulated and conned, with their subjugation being seen as evidence of their inherently inferior nature. In Australia, as in other continents, "the argument was heard that natives had no souls, so that killing them was nothing like murder. Like any killing, it could come to be viewed as sport." Late in the 19th century, a man in Queensland showed a visitor "a particular bend in the river where he had once, as a jest, driven a black family, man, woman and children, into the water among a shoal of crocodiles". In the case of New Zealand, for example, the conditions of the Maori and their exploitation at the hands of British settlers were simply ignored. England reserved no right and recognised no duty to protect the native population, and was free to collect its dividends or eat its frozen mutton without looking too closely into how they were produced. Tacit agreement was spreading in Europe with the doctrine of men on the spot that primitive races were bound to be displaced, even to die out, very much as a large crop of annual accidents in mines or mills at home was accepted. "Progress has to be paid for, preferably by someone else".

81. According to the passage, the ideal of assimilation failed because

- (A) of different political economies and social histories in colonial encounters.
- (B) colonialism warped the masters as much as it degraded natives.
- (C) of the brutalising nature of colonial encounters.
- (D) of the imperatives of the balance sheet.

82. The author contends that Burma proved to be just a fleeting compensation to "ungrateful India" because

- (A) the weakness of the Burmese in collective organization in their own land made them an easy prey.
- (B) the Burmese were openly manipulated and conned.
- (C) the Burmese did not consider themselves as undeveloped as imagined nor were they so interested to adapt themselves to 'civilization'.
- (D) the subjugation of the Burmese was seen as evidence of their inherently inferior nature.

DIRECTIONS for question 83: Select one or more answer choices according to the directions given in the question.

83. All of the following are assumptions that are disproved in the passage EXCEPT?

Select all that apply:

- (A) The conditions in the controlled society were so dreadful, that the Europeans necessarily came in as saviours.
- (B) The Africans were more or less impervious to pain as physical sensation was mercifully blunted.
- (C) Primitive races were bound to be displaced, or even to die out.
- (D) Colonialism is justified by appeals to the civilising burden of the more developed societies.

84. The last sentence of the passage "Progress someone else" implies which of the following?

- (A) Native populations had only second-rate souls, and they were better off as slaves.
- (B) Economic benefits accrued without causing any headaches of moral or ethical concerns about the conditions faced by native peoples.
- (C) Public misgivings were assuaged with the notion that all native peoples were destined bondsmen.
- (D) Evil, however covered up and sanctified, comes home in often unexpected ways – Those to whom evil is done, do evil in return.

DIRECTIONS for questions 85 to 88: Read the paragraph and answer the question given below it.

85. Making LED light bulbs give off less blue light might help protect people from insect-borne diseases, according to a scientist who specializes in the environmental effects of artificial light. The scientist, Travis Longcore, a professor of spatial sciences at the University of Southern California, is working with Royal Philips, a Dutch electronics company, to develop bulbs less attractive to insects. He took experimental Philips LED bulbs whose mix of red, blue, green and white could be "tuned" and tested them against off-the-shelf LEDs and compact fluorescent bulbs – all suspended at night over traps of soapy water in the Santa Monica Mountains. Mosquitoes, sand-flies and the kissing bugs that transmit malaria, leishmaniasis, Chagas and other diseases are attracted to the blue wavelengths of the oldest and cheapest LED bulbs, which were created by putting a phosphor coating on a blue diode, Dr. Longcore said.

Which of the following statements, if true, most supports the conclusion made by Dr. Longcore regarding the attractiveness of blue lights to insects?

- (A) Insects are most active in day light and blue light is the closest to mimicking day light.
- (B) Insects are attracted to blue light more than lights of other colours but in the absence of blue light they will be attracted to lights of other colours.

(C) The attractiveness of different wavelengths of light to insects is dependent on other factors like temperature.

(D) Insects that transmit diseases like malaria, leishmaniasis, Chagas are the most active during day time when little artificial light is required.

86. 'When modern life evolved over 500 million years ago, CO₂ was more than 10 times higher than today, yet life flourished at this time. Then an Ice Age occurred 450 million years ago when CO₂ was 10 times higher than today.' There is some correlation, but little evidence, to support a direct causal relationship between CO₂ and global temperature through the millennia. The fact that we had both higher temperatures and an ice age at a time when CO₂ emissions were 10 times higher than they are today fundamentally contradicts the certainty that human-caused CO₂ emissions are the main cause of global warming.

Which of the following, if true, would weaken the above argument?

- (A) The increase in temperature between 1910-1940 was virtually identical to the increase between 1970-2000, when man-made CO₂ emissions were several fold higher.
- (B) Carbon molecules that result from human-induced CO₂ emissions are "lighter" than those from any other sources of CO₂ and scientific observations show a correspondence in the proportion of such carbon molecules out of the totality of carbon in the atmosphere measured over the last few decades and the known trend in global temperatures.
- (C) Humans are responsible for more than half the emissions of methane, which makes up for one-third of the all gases contributing to global warming but has about 25 times the impact that CO₂ has.
- (D) There is ample reason to believe that a sharp cooling of the climate would bring disastrous results for human civilization and a warmer climate may be more advantageous as humans are a tropical species.

87. The overwhelming hum from nearby traffic is often annoying, but it could also be making individuals more obese, according to new research from Sweden. Researchers said they found that residents of Stockholm exposed regularly to noise from trains, aircraft or road traffic, all experienced growth in their respective waistlines. For individuals that were unlucky enough to have been consistently exposed to all three categories, the risk of a larger waist doubled from the 25% heightened risk among people exposed to only one noise source. The research team was unable to draw a conclusive link between noise pollution and obesity, but suggested that the increase of stress caused by audible irritants may be a possible culprit. "Traffic noise may influence metabolic and cardiovascular functions through sleep disturbances and chronic stress," said Andrei Pyko, lead author of the study at Sweden's Karolinska Institute.

Considering the information presented in the paragraph to be accurate, it can be concluded that

- (A) individuals with larger waistlines most likely would have been consistently exposed to noise from trains, aircraft or road traffic.
- (B) the noise pollution increases the stress levels among individuals which will most likely result in an increase in their weight.
- (C) a decrease in the exposure to noise irritants from traffic would most likely result in a decrease in weight of individuals suffering such exposure.
- (D) the correlation between the increase in weight among individuals and their exposure to noise pollution can be a coincidence.
88. We must remember that some things are indeed relative. A room may be at an absolute temperature, of say 78 degrees, but two different people may think two different things about that absolute fact – one may say that it is hot in the room, but the other may say that it is cold. Who is right? Well, nobody – it is relative. But notice that even relativity has, at its roots, absolutes.

In fact, nobody is a pure relativist. Simply stating the proposition, "All morals are relative," is to assert the existence of an absolute. Ultimately, relativism is believed for two reasons: (1) because a person sees disagreement on morals all around them and concludes that since there is disagreement, there cannot be an absolute truth. Or, rather, that because there is disagreement, then even if there were absolutes, it is obvious that nobody knows them and therefore we ought to act as if there were no absolutes. Or (2) because a person wants to live a life of "freedom." They want to enjoy the pleasures of this world free from guilt. The only way to be free from guilt is to believe that there is nothing wrong with their actions. This naturally leads someone to take a relativistic position.

Fortunately, relativism is self-refuting. Usually it takes no more than a few minutes of good questions to help a person see that. Once absolutes are established, then comes the inevitable question of where absolutes come from.

Which of the following statements would best support the central argument of the above paragraph?

- (A) Two persons, each of whom are assigned an equally strenuous task, would not feel equally tired, even if they were to take the same amount of time to complete their respective tasks.
- (B) In the absence of factual information, one may formulate and hold on to a view that may not necessarily subscribe to the facts, while another may believe that no view can be formulated owing to insufficient information.
- (C) A person who claims that "everything is relative" would not like to be hit over the head with a bat by someone who believes that it is not wrong to do so, despite the first person believing that it is.
- (D) The guilt that results from indulging oneself in the pleasures of this world is itself an indication that not everything is relative.

DIRECTIONS for questions 89 to 92: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

89. Much of the tragical lore of the infant mortality, the malnutrition, and the five-in-a-room morality of the city's poor is written in statistics, and the statistical path to the heart is more figurative than literal. Gertie Slayback was statistically down as a woman wage-earner; a sorry case among the thousands of the Borough of Manhattan; and her twice-a-day share in the Subway fares collected in the present year. She was a very atomic one of the city's four millions. But after all, what are the kings and peasants, poets and draymen, but great, greater, or greatest, less, lesser, or least atoms of us? If not of the least, Gertie Slayback was of the very lesser. Yet, half a life-time of opening her door upon this or that desert-aisle of hall bedroom had not taught her heart how not to sink or the feel of daily rising in one such room to seem less like a damp bathing-suit, donned at dawn. When she unlocked the front door to her rooming-house of evenings, there was no one to expect her, except on Tuesdays, which evening it so happened her week was up. And when she left of mornings with her breakfast crumblessly cleared up and the box of biscuit and condensed-milk can tucked unsuspectedly behind her camisole in the top drawer there was no one to regret her. There are some who call this freedom.

- (A) Yet, Gertie Slayback was indifferent to the monotony of her lifestyle.
- (B) Statistics seems to exaggerate the hardships faced by Manhattan's poor.
- (C) Again there are those, like Gertie Slayback, for whom one spark of home fire burning would light the world.
- (D) Gertie Slayback was one of those who were satisfied with the freedom that living alone offered her.

90. The "Infinite" is the name which complex vision gives to the psychological phenomenon the humans experience when trying to fathom the universe. The fact that the mind stops abruptly and breaks into irreconcilable contradictions when it is confronted with unfathomable space is simply a proof that space without an end is as unimaginable as space with an end. It is no proof that space is merely a subjective category of the human mind. One thing, however, it is a proof of –

- (A) the fact that the universe can never be satisfactorily explained on any materialistic hypothesis.
- (B) the fact that all of us, at every hour of our common day, are surrounded by this unthinkable thing, space without end, is an eternal reminder that the forms, shapes and events of habitual occurrence, which we are inclined to take so easily for granted, are part of a staggering and inscrutable enigma.
- (C) the fact that the revelation of the complex vision saves us from the logical boredom of the word "infinite".
- (D) the fact that the idea of the infinite is merely a tedious mathematical formula, marking the psychological point where the mind finds its stopping-place.

91. How, in such an alien and inhuman world, can so powerless a creature as Man preserve his aspirations untarnished? A strange mystery it is that Nature, omnipotent but blind, in the revolutions of her secular hurryings through the abysses of space, has brought forth at last a child, subject still to her power, but gifted with sight, with knowledge of good and evil, with the capacity of judging all the works of his unthinking Mother. In spite of death, the mark and seal of the parental control, Man is yet free, during his brief years, to examine, to criticise, to know, and in imagination to create. To him alone, in the world with which he is acquainted, this freedom belongs.

- (A) But the world of fact, after all, is not good; and, in submitting our judgment to it, there is an element of slavishness from which our thoughts must be purged.
- (B) The savage, like ourselves, feels the oppression of his impotence before the powers of Nature; but having in himself nothing that he respects more than power, he is willing to prostrate himself before his gods, without inquiring whether they are worthy of his worship.
- (C) Thus Man creates God, all-powerful and all-good, the mystic unity of what is and what should be.
- (D) And in this lies his superiority to the resistless forces that control his outward life.

92. Everything that the human race has done and thought is concerned with the satisfaction of deeply felt needs and the assuagement of pain. One has to keep this constantly in mind if one wishes to

understand spiritual movements and their development. Feeling and longing are the motive force behind all human endeavor and human creation, in however exalted a guise the latter may present themselves to us. Now what are the feelings and needs that have led men to religious thought and belief in the widest sense of the words? A little consideration will suffice to show us that the most varying emotions preside over the birth of religious thought and experience. With primitive man it is, above all, fear that evokes religious notions – fear of hunger, wild beasts, sickness, death. Since at this stage of existence understanding of causal connections is usually poorly developed, the human mind creates illusory beings more or less analogous to itself on whose wills and actions these fearful happenings depend.

- (A) The religious geniuses of all ages have been distinguished by this kind of religious feeling, which knows no dogma and no God conceived in man's image; so that there can be no church whose central teachings are based on it.
- (B) In this sense I am speaking of a religion of fear.
- (C) It is very difficult to elucidate this feeling to anyone who is entirely without it, especially as there is no anthropomorphic conception of God corresponding to it.
- (D) Thus one tries to secure the favor of these beings by carrying out actions and offering sacrifices which, according to the tradition handed down from generation to generation, propitiate them or make them well disposed toward a mortal.

DIRECTIONS for questions 93 to 100: Read the following passages and answer the questions associated with each of them.

PASSAGE – III

The philosophical concept of transcendence was developed by the Greek philosopher Plato. He affirmed the existence of absolute goodness, which he characterized as something beyond description and as knowable ultimately only through intuition. Later religious philosophers, influenced by Plato, applied this concept of transcendence to divinity, maintaining that God can be neither described nor understood in terms that are taken from human experience. The doctrine that God is transcendent, in the sense of existing outside of nature, is a fundamental principle in the orthodox forms of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam.

*Difficult
to be done
again*

The terms transcendent and transcendental were used in a more narrow and technical sense by scholastic philosophers late in the Middle Ages to signify concepts of unrestricted generality applying to all types of things. The Scholastics recognized six such transcendental concepts: essence, unity, goodness, truth, thing, and something (Latin ens, unum, bonum, verum, res, and aliquid). The German philosopher Immanuel Kant was the first to make a technical distinction between the terms transcendent and transcendental. Kant reserved the term transcendent for those entities such as God and the soul, which are thought to exist outside of human experience and are therefore unknowable; he used the term transcendental to signify a priori forms of thought, that is, innate principles with which the mind gives form to its perceptions and makes experience intelligible. Kant applied the name transcendental philosophy to the study of pure mind and its a priori forms. Later German idealist philosophers who were influenced by Kant, particularly Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling, and Edmund Husserl, described their views as transcendental. Consequently, the term transcendentalism came to be applied almost exclusively to doctrines of metaphysical idealism.

In its most specific usage, transcendentalism refers to a literary and philosophical movement that developed in the U.S. in the first half of the 19th century. While the movement was, in part, a reaction to certain 18th-century rationalist doctrines, it was strongly influenced by Deism, which, although rationalist, was opposed to Calvinist orthodoxy. Transcendentalism also involved a rejection of the strict Puritan religious attitudes that were the heritage of New England, where the movement originated. In addition, it opposed the strict ritualism and dogmatic theology of all established religious institutions.

More important, the transcendentalists were influenced by romanticism, especially such aspects as self-examination, the celebration of individualism, and the extolling of the beauties of nature and humankind. Consequently, transcendentalist writers expressed semireligious feelings toward nature, as well as the creative process, and saw a direct connection, or correspondence, between the universe (macrocosm) and the individual soul (microcosm). In this view, divinity permeated all objects, animate or inanimate, and the purpose of human life was union with the so-called Over-Soul. Intuition, rather than reason, was regarded as the highest human faculty. Fulfillment of human potential could be accomplished through mysticism or through an acute awareness of the beauty and truth of the surrounding natural world. This process was regarded as inherently individual, and all orthodox tradition was suspect. American transcendentalism began with the formation (1836) of the Transcendental Club in Boston. Among the leaders of the movement were the essayist Ralph Waldo Emerson, the feminist and social reformer Margaret Fuller, the preacher Theodore Parker, the educator Bronson Alcott, the philosopher William Ellery Channing, and the author and naturalist Henry David Thoreau.

- 93.** The statement that is true, keeping Kant's ideas of 'transcendental' and 'transcendent' in view is
- knowledge about all objects can be considered transcendental knowledge.
 - certain features or aspects of objects are not amenable to be quantified by our senses.
 - thought that helps us understand objects as objects is transcendental.
 - any type of knowledge can be obtained through reasoning.

- 94.** Transcendentalists opposed the strict ritualism associated with religious practices because
- they subscribed to the view that each person's experience is unique and equally important.
 - they considered nature to be God's alter ego and thus worshipped nature.
 - according to them, each individual has his unique way of uniting them with the Over-Soul.
 - they did not perceive God in idols or in any other form of tangible representation.

- 95.** All of the following are true from the passage EXCEPT?
- "Transcendentalism"— a literary and philosophical movement came into existence in the first half of the 19th century with the formation of the transcendental club in Boston.
 - As transcendentalism developed as a movement over time, it came to accept many principles and dogmas of other religious

establishments and it rejected metaphysical idealism.

- Intuition, and not reason, was more important to transcendentalists as a principle through which the mind gave form to its perceptions.
- Transcendentalists celebrated mysticism, individualism and natural beauty.

DIRECTIONS for question 96: Select one or more answer choices according to the directions given in the question.

- 96.** Which of the following statements is/are true as per the passage?

Select all that apply:

- The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss a plan for investigation of a phenomenon that is not yet fully understood.
- The primary purpose of the passage is to describe an alternative hypothesis and provide evidence and arguments that support it.
- Religious forms like Christianity, Judaism and Islam differ from transcendentalism in the respect and status accorded to nature.
- Religious forms like Christianity, Judaism and Islam differ from transcendentalism in the perception of the link between macrocosms and microcosms.
- None of the above.

PASSAGE - IV

Done

Pieces of behaviour, beliefs, arguments, policies, and other exercises of the human mind may all be described as rational. To accept something as rational is to accept it as making sense, as appropriate, or required, or in accordance with some acknowledged goal, such as aiming at truth or aiming at the good.

The contrast between "rational coherence" and "reason" might be questioned. In principle, the answer to this question might perfectly coincide: that what agents have reason, or ought, to do just is what it would be rationally coherent for them to do, and vice versa. In several ways, however, the answers might be expected to diverge.

First, even if what one ought to do is just to make one's responses globally coherent, what it takes to make one's responses locally coherent might differ from what it takes to make them globally coherent. By Subjective Desire-Based Theory, what agents have reason, or ought, to do or intend is just what, given what they believe their circumstances to be, would best satisfy their strongest, present intrinsic desires. Suppose that the agent's strongest, present intrinsic desire is for health. Nevertheless, he intends to have a smoke, believing that lighting up is a necessary means. By Subjective Desire-Based Theory, it is not the case that he ought to intend to light up. If he were globally coherent, the agent would not intend to light up. But if he does form an intention to light up, he achieves a kind of local coherence.

Second, what the agent has reason, or ought, to do or intend may depend not on what she believes her circumstances to be, but on something more "objective." What an agent has reason, or ought, to do, might be what the evidence (where this depends on something other than her attitudes) available to the agent suggests about her circumstances, what the evidence of the person making the reason- or ought-claim suggests about the agent's circumstances, what the

evidence of the person assessing the claim suggests about the agent's circumstances, or all of the relevant facts about the agent's circumstances. Consider the Objective Desire-Based Theory – agents have reason, or ought, to do or intend just what, given what their circumstances actually are, would best satisfy their strongest, present intrinsic desires taken as a whole. Suppose the agent's strongest, present intrinsic desire is to drink a gin and tonic, and she so intends. However, she mistakenly believes that the stuff in this bottle is gin, when it is in fact petrol. So she believes that mixing the stuff with tonic is a means to drinking a gin and tonic. According to the Objective Desire-Based Theory, she does not have reason to intend to mix the stuff with tonic and drink it. But if she does so intend, she might be said to have achieved a kind of rational coherence, both local and global.

Third, one might hold not a Desire-Based Theory, but a Value-Based Theory – whatever ultimate ends an agent has reason, or ought, to achieve depend not on what she desires or wills, but instead on what is of independent value. Suppose the madman's strongest, present intrinsic desire is to set off a nuclear war, and he so intends. Moreover, the madman knows that intending to press this button is a necessary and sufficient means to setting off a nuclear war. In intending to press this button, the madman would achieve a kind of coherence, both local and global. By Desire-Based Theories, the madman ought so to intend. By Value-Based Theory, this is not the case.

There are several reasons to expect at least some divergence between what one has reason, or ought, to do or intend, and what it would be rationally coherent for one to do or intend. But that is perfectly compatible with partial convergence. Among the things that agents have reason, or ought, to do or intend is precisely to make their responses rationally coherent. Just as we ought not to torture, or ought to care for our children, we ought to be rationally coherent.

97. Which of the following statements best summarizes the difference between the value based theory and the desire based theory?
- There is only a subtle difference between the value based theory and the desire based theory.
 - The desire based theory involves local and/or global coherence while the value based theory doesn't.
 - According to desire based theory, one does or intends to do something to fulfill a deep intrinsic desire thereby achieving a local or global coherence (which differ according to the subjective and objective desire-based theory) but according to the value based theory not everything one does is desire based but can be due to an independent value.
 - The desire based theory places importance on desire, which when fulfilled achieves a local or global coherence (which are similar according to the subjective and objective desire-based theory) and the value based theory revolves around a value interest rather than desire.
98. What according to the author is the relationship between rational coherence and reason?
- Coherent
 - Divergent
 - Non-existent
 - None of the above
99. What is the difference between rational local coherence and rational global coherence?
- Rational global coherence is based on long-term benefits while rational local coherence is based on short-term gratification.
 - Rational local coherence is based on long-term benefits while rational global coherence is based on short-term gratification.
 - Rational global coherence is based on circumstances and personal benefits, while rational local coherence is based on intentions and desires.
 - None of the above.

DIRECTIONS for question 100: Select one or more answer choices according to the directions given in the question.

100. Which of the following statements are true is/are true as per the passage?

Select all that apply.

- (A) Rational local coherence and global coherence coincide at all times if we use the Subjective-Desire Based Theory.
- (B) Rational local coherence and global coherence do not coincide at all times if we use the Subjective-Desire Based Theory.
- (C) If a person wants to indulge in binge-eating and gorge on junk food as she is frustrated with her strict diet and exercise regime and follows this desire, then the Objective-Desire Based Theory is applicable. This desire is neither locally nor globally coherent.
- (D) If a person wants to indulge in binge-eating and gorge on junk food as she is frustrated with her strict diet and exercise regime and follows this desire, then the Subjective-Desire Based Theory is applicable. This desire is globally coherent but not locally coherent.
- (E) None of the above