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Question-1

- ABCD
- (A) Realists believe that there is an objective reality "out there" independent of ourselves.
 - (B) This reality exists solely by virtue of how the world is and it is in principle discoverable by application of the methods of science.
 - (C) They believe in the possibility of determining whether or not a theory is indeed really true or false.
 - (D) I think it is fair to say that this is the position to which most working scientists subscribe.

Question- 2

- BACD
- (A) There is a strong manufacturing base for a variety of products.
 - (B) India has come a long way on the technology front.
 - (C) But the technology adopted has been largely of foreign origin.
 - (D) There are, however, areas such as atomic energy, space, agriculture, and defence where significant strides have been made in evolving relevant technologies within the country.

Question-3

- CBAD
- (A) In emission trading, the government fixes the total amount of pollution that is acceptable to maintain a desired level of air quality.
 - (B) Economists argue this approach makes air pollution control more cost-effective than the current practice of fixing air pollution standards and expecting all companies to pollute below these standards.
 - (C) USA uses emission trading to control air pollution.
 - (D) It then distributes emission permits to all companies in the region, which add up to the overall acceptable level of emission.

Question-4

- CABD
- (A) The individual companies vary in size, from the corner grocery to the industrial giant.
 - (B) Policies and management methods within firms range from formal, well-planned organization and controls to slipshod day-to-day operations.
 - (C) Various industries offer a wide array of products or services through millions of firms largely independent of each other.
 - (D) Variation in the form of ownership contributes to diversity in capital investment, volume of business and financial structure.

Question-5

- ADBC
- (A) All levels of demand, whether individual, aggregate, local, national or international are subject to change.
 - (B) At the same time science and technology add new dimensions to products, their uses, and the methods used to market them.
 - (C) Aggregate demand fluctuates with changes in the level of business activity, GNP and national income.
 - (D) The demand of individuals tends to vary with changing needs and rising income

By mistake the sixth was same

Question-7

1. What does the state do in a country where tax morality is very low?

- BACD
- (A) It tries to spy upon the tax payers.
 - (B) It investigates income sources and spending patterns.
 - (C) Exactly what the tax authority tries to do now even if inconsistently.
 - (D) It could also encourage people to denounce to the tax authorities any conspicuously prosperous neighbours who may be suspected of not paying their taxes properly.
6. The ultimate solution would be an Orwellian System.

Question-8

1. The fragile Yugoslav state has uncertain future.

(A) Thus there will surely be chaos and uncertainty if people fail to settle their differences.

(B) Sharp ideological differences already exist in the country.

(C) Ethnic, regional, linguistic and material disparities are profound.

(D) The country will also lose the excellent reputation it enjoyed in international arena.

6. at worst, it will once more become vulnerable to international conspiracy and intrigue.

Question- 9

1. India's experience of industrialization is characteristic of the difficulties faced by a newly-independent developing country.

(A) In 1947 India was undoubtedly as underdeveloped country with one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world.

(B) Indian industrialization was the result of a conscious deliberate policy of growth by indigenous political elite.

(C) Today India ranks fifth in the international community of nations if measured in terms of purchasing power.

(D) Even today, however, the benefits of Indian industrialization since independence have not reached the masses.

6. In India, there have been limited successes; one more example of growth without development.

Question-10

1. The New Economic Policy comprises of the various policy measures and changes introduced since July 1991.

(A) There is a common thread running through all these measures.

(B) The objective is simple- to improve the efficiency of the system.

(C) The regulator mechanism involving multitude of controls has fragmented the capacity and reduced competition even in the private sector.

(D) The thrust of new policy is towards creating a more competitive environment as a means to improving the productivity and efficiency of the economy.

6. This is to be achieved by removing the barriers and restriction on the entry and growth of firms.

Question-11

1. It is significant that one of the most common objections to competition is that it is bad.

(A) This is important because in a system of free enterprise based on private property chances are not equal and there is indeed a strong case for reducing that inequality of opportunity.

(B) Rather it is a choice between a system where it is the will of a few persons that decides who is to get what and one where it depends at least partly on the ability and the enterprise of the people.

(C) Although competition and justice may have little else in common, it is as much a commendation of competition of justice that it is no respecter of justice.

(D) The choice today is not between a system in which everybody will get what he deserves according to some universal standard and one where individual shares are determined by chance or goodwill.

6. The fact that opportunities open to the poor in a competitive society are much more restricted than those open to the rich, does not make it less true that in such a society the poor are more free than a person commanding much greater material comfort in a different type of society.

Question-12

1. The necessity for regional integration in South Asia is underlined by the very history of the last 45 years since the liquidation of the British Empire in this part of the world.

(A) After the partition of the Indian sub continent, Pakistan was formed in that very area which the imperial powers had always marked out as the potential base for operations against the Russian power in Central Asia.

(B) Because of the disunity and ill-will among the South Asian neighbours, particular India and Pakistan, the great powers from outside the area could meddle into their affairs and thereby keep neighbours apart.

(C) It needs to be added that it was the bountiful supply of sophisticated arms that emboldened Pakistan to go for war like bellicosity towards India.

(D) As a part of the cold war strategy of the U.S., Pakistan was sucked into Washington's military alliance spreading the over the years.

6. Internally too, it was the massive induction of American arms into Pakistan which empowered the military junta of the country to stuff out the civilian government and destroy democracy in Pakistan.

Question-13

1. Commercial energy consumption shows an increasing trend and poses a major challenge for the future.

(A) The demand for petroleum during 1996-97 and 2006-07 is anticipated to be 81 million tones and 125 million tones respectively.

(B) According to the projection of 14th Power Survey Committee Report, the electricity generation requirements from utilities will be about 415 billion units by 1996-97 and 824 billion units by 2006-07.

(C) The production of coal should reach 303 million tones by 1996-97 to achieve Plan targets and 460 million tones by 2006-07.

(D) The demand for petroleum products has already outstripped indigenous production.

6. Electricity is going to play a major role in the development of infrastructure facilities.

Question-14

1. The success of any unit in a competitive environment depends on prudent management of resources.

(A) In this context it would have been more appropriate if the concept of accelerated depreciation together with additional incentives towards capital allowances for recouping a portion of the cost of replacements out of the current generations had been accepted.

(B) Added to this are the negligible retention of profits because of inadequate capital allowances are artificial disallowances of genuine outflows.

(C) One significant cause for poor generation of surpluses is the high cost of capital and its servicing cost.

(D) The lack of a mechanism in India tax laws for quick recovery of capital costs has not received its due attention.

6. While this may apparently look costly from the point of view of the exchequer, the ultimate cost to the government and the community in the losses suffered through poor viability will be prohibitive.

Question-15

1. Count Rumford is perhaps best known for his observations on the nature of heat.

(A) He undertook several experiments in order to test the theories of the origin of frictional heat.

(B) According to the calorists, the heat was produced by the "caloric" squeezed out of the chips in the process of separating them from the larger pieces of metal.

(C) Lavoisier had introduced the term "caloric" for the weightless substance heat, and has included it among the chemical elements along with carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen.

(D) In the ammunitions factory in Munich, Rumford noticed that a considerable degree of heat developed in a brass gun while it was being bored.

6. Rumford could not believe that the amount of heat generated could have come from the small amount of dust created.

Question-16

1. The death of cinema has been predicted annually.

(A) It hasn't happened.

(B) It was said that the television would kill it off-and indeed audiences plummeted, reaching a low in 1984.

(C) Film has enjoyed a renaissance, and audiences are now roughly double of what they were a decade ago.

(D) Then the home computer became the projected nemesis followed by satellite television.

Question-17

1. The idea of sea-floor spreading preceded the theory of plate tectonics.

(A) The hypothesis was soon substantiated by the discovery that periodic reversals of the earth's magnetic field are recorded in the oceanic crust.

(B) In its original version, it described the creation and destruction of the ocean floor, but it did not specify rigid lithospheric plates.

(C) An explanation of this process devised by F. J. Vine and D. H. Matthews of Princeton is now generally accepted.

(D) The sea-floor spreading hypothesis was formulated chiefly by Harry H. Hess of Princeton University in the early 1960s.

6. As magma rises under the mid-ocean ridge, ferromagnetic minerals in the magma become magnetized in the direction of the geomagnetic field.

Question-18

1. Visual recognition involves string and retrieving of memories.

(A) Psychologists of the Gestalt School maintain that objects are recognized as a whole in parallel procedure.

(B) Neural activity, triggered by the eye, forms an image in the brain's memory system that constitutes an internal representation of the viewed object.

(C) Controversy surrounds the question of whether recognition is a single one-step procedure or a serial step-by-step one.

(D) When an object is encountered again, it is matched with its internal recognition and thereby recognized.

6. The internal representation is matched with the retinal image in a single question.

Question-19

1. The history of mammals dates back at least to Triassic time.

(A) Miocene and Pliocene time was marked by culmination of several groups and continued approach towards modern characters.

(B) Development was retarded, however, until the sudden acceleration of evolutionary change that occurred in the oldest Paleocene.

(C) In the Oligocene Epoch, there was further improvement, with appearance of some new lines and extinction of theories.

(D) This led to Eocene time to increase in average size, larger mental capacity, and special adaptations for different modes of life.

6. The peak of the career of mammals in variety and average large size was attained in this epoch.

Question- 20

(A) To have settled one's affairs is a very good preparation to leading the rest of one's life without concern for the future.

(B) When I have finished this book I shall know where I stand.

(C) One does not die immediately after one has made one's will; one makes one's will as a precaution.

(D) I can afford then to do what I choose with the years that remain to me.

OAs:

1: ABCD

AB form a mandatory pair, A talks about the objective reality and B connects it with 'this reality'. It is followed by C talking about the possibility mentioned in B. D is a stand alone sentence.

2. BACD

B clearly is the introductory sentence. The technological front aspect is carried forward in answer option A. BA is a mandatory pair because they talk of the same idea whereas C, contradicts it by using the keyword But. D again, is a substantiation of the view opposing C.

3. CBAD

See A is talking about how this emission trading is followed which is not argued by the economists. What they are arguing about is this method of emission trading. So AD are actually explaining the implementation. If you put b in the end it will make no sense as economists are arguing about the method not its implementation.

4. CABD

CA form a mandatory pair, C introduces the passage and talks about firms. A takes it forward by giving a little more information in a general way as compared to B which is much more specific. Thus, after A, B follows.

5. ADBC

A very well gives a generic introduction to the passage. The same line of thought is carried in D because D mentions demand varying due to changing needs.

The reason why C doesn't come after D is because if you carefully observe, C is an example of the new dimension part mentioned in option B. The reason for fluctuation has already been mentioned in the opening sentence of the passage but what C states is something new. Hence, logically the introduction comes first i.e B followed by the example.

6. Same as 5

7. BACD

the confusion between the opening sentence is between A and B. But spying comes much later than investigation one, two, rather than jumping straight to the taxpayers, one starts a general enquiry first. So B wins here, which then can be followed by A.

C mentions tax authorities and D takes it forward by suggesting what more can be done.

8. BCAD

B mentions sharp ideological differences and C states the ideological differences so general comes first followed by the specific.

9. BACD

See 1 mentions industrialisation and B elaborates it. CD are mandatory pair as per the chronological sequence.

10. ABCD

1 and A are mandatory. If you see one talks about measures and A says common thread running through all THESE measure. In D, not measures but targets are stated that they wish to achieve with the new policy. They aren't measures. Hence, the discontinuity.

For the same reason DA cannot follow because creating a competitive environment to improve productivity and efficiency are targets not measures. Measure are implementation practices to achieve set targets.

C talks about how the improvement has taken place with the regulator mechanism and D in the end talks about the achievable.

11. CDBA

12. ABDC

13. DACB