

Question 1-

1 and 6 are the starting and ending lines of a paragraph, arrange the answer options logically to make a sensible paragraph.

1. What are the main constraints?
 - a. Seed replacement remains a concern.
 - b. Water will be a scarce resource in times to come.
 - c. Land will remain limited, may even shrink.
 - d. The first green revolution areas have limited potential to increase yields, particularly of cereals.
6. Varietal replacement is still lower.

Question 2-

- A. Mines in Indonesia, Vietnam and Australia are the obvious choice.
- B. So, companies are rapidly trying up affordable long-term coal supply.
- C. Coal is the cheapest fuel for power plants and steel factories, and also their single biggest recurring cost.
- D. It's almost a truism now that if we want more electricity, build more cities and infrastructure, the country needs to shop overseas for quality coal.
- E. Demand is growing 10% each year.

Question 3-

- A. One powerful force is the use of language to tell stories.
- B. But there is no Darwinian payoff to sacrificing our resources to anonymous strangers, particularly those in faraway lands.
- C. These can motivate us to think of distant people as if they were friends and family.
- D. There is an adaptive logic to being kind to those with whom we continually interact; we scratch their backs, they scratch ours.
- E. The explanation for our expanded morality comes from intelligence, imagination and culture.

Question 4-

- A. It makes eminent sense; I grew up with Malthus's idea brought up-to-date in apocalyptic books like The Population Bomb.
- B. It was not that long ago experts were predicting that our skyrocketing human population would outstrip its food supply, leading directly to mass famine.
- C. It was the old doom-and-gloom mathematics of Thomas Malthus at work: population shoots up geometrically while food production lags behind.
- D. By now, millions were supposed to be perishing from hunger every year.

Question 5-

- A. Help is at hand in the form of a new study from cognitive scientists at the University of Rochester, which suggests that video gamers make faster and more accurate reviews.
- B. Parents worry that violent games make their children antisocial, violent, shallow and obese and are breeding a generation that cannot sustain their concentration.
- C. Video games have been blamed for the ills of the world.
- D. Screen time is routinely limited, much to the chagrin of their keyboard-pounding offspring.

Question 6 -

- A. The wall does not simply divide Israel from a putative Palestinian state on the basis of the 1967 borders.
- B. A chilling omission from the road map is the gigantic 'separation wall' now being built in the West Bank by Israel.
- C. It is surrounded by trenches, electric wire and moats; there are watchtowers at regular intervals.
- D. It actually takes new tracts of Palestinian and, sometimes five or six kilometres at a stretch.
- E. Almost a decade after the end of South African apartheid this ghastly racist wall is going up with scarcely a peep from Israel's American allies who are going to pay for most of it.

Question 7-

- A. Call it the third wave sweeping the Indian media.
- B. Now they are starring in a new role, as suave dealmakers who are in a hurry to strike alliances and agreements.
- C. Look around and you will find a host of deals that have been inked or are ready to be finalized.
- D. Then the media barons wrested back control from their editors, and turned marketing warriors with the brand as their missile.
- E. The first came with those magnificent men in their mahogany chambers who took on the world with their mighty fountain pens.

Question 8-

- A. To much of the Labour movement, it shows the brutality of the upper classes.
- B. And to everybody watching, the current mess over foxhunting symbolizes the government's weakness.
- C. To foxhunting supporters, Labour's 1991 manifesto commitment to ban it symbolizes the party's metropolitan roots and hostility to see the countryside.
- D. Small issues sometimes have large symbolic power.
- E. To those who enjoy thundering across the countryside in red coats after foxes, foxhunting symbolizes the ancient roots of rural lives.

Question 9 -

- A. Who can trace to its first beginnings the love of Damon for Pythias, of David for Jonathan, of Swan for Edgar?
- B. Similarly, with men.
- C. There is about great friendships between man and man, a certain inevitability that can only be compared with the age-old association of ham and eggs.
- D. One simply feels that it is one of the things that must be so.
- E. No one can say what was the mutual magnetism that brought the deathless partnership of these wholesome and palatable foodstuffs about.

Question 10-

- A. But this doesn't mean that death was the Egyptian's only preoccupation.
- B. Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.
- C. Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.
- D. Houses in which ordinary Egyptian lived and have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves.
- E. We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich.

Question 11-

- A. This is now orthodoxy to which I subscribe- up to a point.
- B. It emerged from the mathematics of chance and statistics.
- C. Therefore, the risk is measurable and manageable.
- D. The fundamental concept: Prices are not predictable, but the mathematical laws of chance can describe their fluctuations.
- E. This is how what business now call modern finance was born.

Question 12-

- A. In semiotics, consumers are not independent spirits, articulating their original opinions and making their own individual buying decisions.
- B. They are constructed by the communication of that culture.
- C. Semiotics looks at things through the other end of the marketing telescope, the cultural end.
- D. By and large, consumers are products of the popular culture in which they live.
- E. It bases the interpretation of what it sees firmly on the theory of consumers and culture.

OAs:

1. CBDA

BD form a mandatory pair. A can only be applied in the end. The paragraph talks about agriculture so it has to be about the land first and then water and its effects.

2. DCEBA

DC is mandatory as compared to answer option A. And we are moving from general to specific so that logical line of thought would be EB followed by A the only solution

3. DBEAC

The trick here is to find out the mandatory pair. DB here is a mandatory pair. B doesn't make sense elsewhere. Option A can be tempting but if you find DB as the pair, then option A can be easily eliminated for the starters.

4. BDAC

B clearly is the starting sentence as compared to the other answer options. While figuring out the mandatory pairs BC and BD can be confusing.

D cannot be placed at the end, also D logically makes more sense after B.

Option D states that millions were to die by now and that idea is carried forward by option A which says that this makes sense since he read that in the population book.

Whereas option C talks about food and population which is different from option D.

5. CBDA

BD forms a mandatory pair with respect to the parents and the offspring, and then with the concept of moving from general to specific, C comes first and A comes last.

6. BADCE

B undoubtedly is the opening sentence introducing the idea of the wall. BA is mandatory as A gives a clear description of the wall. DC are again pairs which describe the wall's physical traits.

7. AEDBC

AE form a mandatory pair. This can be solved by considering the time reference. Starting from the past and then talking about the future.

Thus, first the past of media is stated, followed by things that came up, followed by the future plans.

8. DEACB

DE and CB form mandatory pairs. Again moving from general to specific, small issues is introduced which is followed by foxhunting.

9. ACEBD

CE form mandatory pairs. A introduces the idea of the paragraph, C build up on it. BD forms another set of mandatory pair.

We start with A because it has the introduction for the passage. C actually builds up on it not the other way round. C starts with there is about great friendship and those friendships are already mentioned in A.

10. EDCBA

CB form a mandatory pair. The passage talk about the difference in Egyptian way of life. This is introduced in Option E followed by D which builds upon the idea. C introduces pyramids and B takes it forward.

11. EBDCA

DC form a mandatory pair. D says mathematical law of chance can describe its fluctuations, C says risk is measurable and manageable.

A can't fit in anywhere else and looks like a concluding statement which gives an opinion.

E is the introductory line which gives the central idea of the passage.

12. CEADB

C is the obvious opening sentence, E describes C. A build up on culture and semiotics and DB form mandatory pair wherein both talk about consumers.