

PARA-COMPLETION

1991

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 6: Each of these questions contains a sentence followed by four choices. Select from among these choices the one which most logically completes the idea contained in the given sentence.

1. Particularly today, when so many difficult and complex problems face the human species, the development of broad
 - (a) and powerful shoulders is necessary.
 - (b) plans of action is not possible.
 - (c) moral values is required.
 - (d) and powerful thinking is desperately needed.
2. In the European Community countries there has been talk of an energy tax to raise funds
 - (a) by burdening the rich who can afford higher taxes.
 - (b) to penalise heavy users of energy.
 - (c) by raising the price of energy-intensive implements.
 - (d) to search for alternative sources of energy.
3. "Look before you leap" reflects an attitude expressed in such a saying as
 - (a) 'Forewarned is forearmed.'
 - (b) 'A stitch in time saves nine.'
 - (c) 'No risk no gain.'
 - (d) 'Fools rush where the angels fear to tread.'
4. This is the ancient kingdom of Sumeria and you are its venerated ruler. The fate of Sumeria' economy and of your royal subjects
 - (a) is written in their horoscopes.
 - (b) is as unknown as the name of your kingdom.
 - (c) is entirely in your hands.
 - (d) is allocated according to their needs.
5. Furthermore, to be radical means to be ready and willing to break with the predominant cultural, political and social beliefs and values in order to
 - (a) investigate the essential realities that they conceal.
 - (b) investigate the root cause of malaise in a society.
 - (c) shape a new economic order.
 - (d) re-construct the system in terms of new realities.
6. Entrepreneurs are never satisfied with the status quo, they are intent on shaping the future, rather than being shaped by it. As one Chief Executive once said,
 - (a) "The future is the sum total of actions in the present and past."
 - (b) "If you are not alert, before you realize it the future is on you."
 - (c) "I do not want our competitors making decisions for us."
 - (d) "It is a sound business policy to anticipate change than being swamped by it."

1993

DIRECTIONS for Questions 7 to 10: Each question is a logical sequence of statements with a missing link, the location of which is shown parenthetically. From the four choices available you are required to choose the one which best fits the sequence logically.

7. Many of us live one-eyed lives. We rely largely on the eye of the mind to form our images of reality. It is a mechanical world based on fact and reason. (____). So today more and more of us are opening the other eye, the eye of the heart, looking for realities to which the mind's eye is blind. This is a world warmed and transformed by the power of love, a vision of community beyond the mind's capacity to see. Either eye alone is not enough. We need "wholesight", a vision of the world in which mind and heart unite.
 - (a) It had led to unprecedented scientific growth and material well – being.
 - (b) In the nuclear age, our mind-made world has been found flawed and dangerous, even lethal,
 - (c) The question is irrelevant, whether or not they can be seen and reasoned.
 - (d) We have built our lives based on it because it seemed predictable and safe.
8. People arguing for a position have been known to cast the opposite in an unnecessarily feeble light. (____). People who indulge in this fallacy may be fearful or ignorant of a strong counter argument. Detecting this fallacy often depends on having already heard a better refutation, or having information with which to construct one.

1.2 Verbal Logic

- (a) Casting the opposite as weaker than it really is, is a very effective strategy.
- (b) This portrayal of a refutation as weaker than it really is, is a sure way of proving your point.
- (c) Casting the opposite as weaker than it really is, is not a very effective strategy.
- (d) This portrayal of refutation as weaker than it really is, is unwarranted.
9. The question of what rights animals should enjoy is a vexatious one. Hundreds of millions of animals are put to death for human use each year. Contrariwise, it can be argued that slowing down scientific research would retard discovery of antidotes to diseases such as cancer which kill humans and animals alike. (_____). What if super intelligent beings from Alpha Centauri landed on earth and decided to use us for their experiments, arguing that they could save far more of their and our lives by so doing?
- (a) It will benefit both in the long run.
- (b) Is the argument truly fair to animals?
- (c) But the progress of human civilization cannot be made contingent on some hypothetical rights of animals.
- (d) There is no question of equating human rights with those of animals.
10. A deliberation is a form of discussion in which two people begin on different sides of an issue. (_____) Then each decides, in the light of the other argument whether to adopt the other position, to change his or her position somewhat, or to maintain the same position. Both sides realize that to modify one's position is not to lose; the point is to get closer to the truth of the matter.
- (a) Each person argues his or her position most sincerely.
- (b) The prerequisite for deliberation to be productive is that persons involved must keep an open mind.
- (c) The purpose is to resolve the issue to the satisfaction of both parties.
- (d) The trick is to state your viewpoint from a position of strength.

1996

11. When we call others dogmatic, what we really object to is ____.
- (a) their giving the dog a bad name
- (b) their holding dogmas that are different from our own
- (c) the extremism that goes along with it
- (d) the subversion of whatever they actually believe in concomitantly

12. I am an entertainer ____, I have to keep smiling because in my heart laughter and sorrow have an affinity.
- (a) Even if I have tears in my eyes
- (b) Even though I am depressed inside
- (c) While entertaining people
- (d) In the entertainment business
13. The stock markets ____. The state they are in right now speaks volumes about this fact.
- (a) is the barometer of public confidence
- (b) are the best indicators of public sentiment
- (c) are used to trade in expensive shares
- (d) are not used to taking stock of all markets
14. Political power is just as permanent as today's newspaper. Ten years down the line, ____ the most powerful man in any state today.
- (a) who cares
- (b) nobody will remember what was written in today's newspaper or
- (c) few will know, or care about
- (d) when a lot of water will have passed under the bridge, who will care
15. ____, the more they remain the same.
- (a) People all over the world change
- (b) The more people change
- (c) The more they are different
- (d) The less people change
16. Although, it has been more than 50 years since Satyajit Ray made *Pather Panchali*, ____ refuse to go away from the mind.
- (a) the haunting images
- (b) its haunting images
- (c) its haunted images
- (d) the haunt of its images.

2005

DIRECTIONS for Questions 17 to 20: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose that one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

17. The audiences for crosswords and sudoku, understandably, overlap greatly, but there are differences, too. A crossword attracts a more literary person, while sudoku appeals to a keenly logical mind. Some crossword enthusiasts turn up their noses at sudoku because they feel it lacks depth. A good crossword requires vocabulary, knowledge, mental flexibility and sometimes even a sense of humor to complete.

- It touches numerous areas of life and provides an “Aha!” or two along the way. _____
- Sudoku, on the other hand, is just a logical exercise, each one similar to the last.
 - Sudoku, incidentally, is growing faster in popularity than crosswords, even among the literati.
 - Sudoku, on the other hand, can be attempted and enjoyed even by children.
 - Sudoku, however, is not exciting in any sense of the term.
- 18.** Most firms consider expert individuals to be too elitist, temperamental, egocentric, and difficult to work with. Force such people to collaborate on a high-stakes project and they just might come to fisticuffs. Even the very notion of managing such a group seems unimaginable. So most organizations fall into default mode, setting up project teams of people who get along nicely. _____
- The result, however, is disastrous
 - The result is mediocrity.
 - The result is creation of experts who then become elitist.
 - Naturally, they drive innovations.
- 19.** Federer’s fifth grand slam win prompted a reporter to ask whether he was the best ever. Federer is certainly not lacking in confidence, but he wasn’t about to proclaim himself the best ever. “The best player of this generation, yes”, he said. “But nowhere close to ever. Just look at the records that some guys have. I’m a minnow.” _____
- His win against Agassi, a genius from the previous generation, contradicts that.
 - Sampras, the king of an earlier generation, was as humble.
 - He is more than a minnow to his contemporaries.
 - The difference between ‘the best of this generation’ and ‘the best ever’ is a matter of perception.
- 20.** Thus the end of knowledge and the closing of the frontier that it symbolizes is not a looming crisis at all, but merely one of many embarrassing fits of hubris in civilization’s long industry. In the end, it will pass away and be forgotten. Ours is not the first generation to struggle to understand the organizational laws of the frontier, deceive itself that it has succeeded, and go to its grave having failed. _____
- One would be wise to be humble.
 - But we might be the first generation to actually reach the frontier.
 - But we might be the first generation to deal with the crisis.
 - However, this time the success is not illusory.
- 2006**
- DIRECTIONS for Questions 21 to 32:** Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.
- 21.** Relations between the factory and the dealer are distant and usually strained as the factory tries to force cars on the dealers to smooth out production. Relations between the dealer and the customer are equally strained because dealers continuously adjust prices — make deals — to adjust demand with supply while maximizing profits. This becomes a system marked by a lack of long-term commitment on either side, which maximizes feelings of mistrust. In order to maximize their bargaining positions, everyone holds back information — the dealer about the product and the consumer about his true desires.
- As a result, ‘deal making’ becomes rampant, without concern for customer satisfaction.
 - As a result, inefficiencies creep into the supply chain.
 - As a result, everyone treats the other as an adversary, rather than as an ally.
 - As a result, fundamental innovations are becoming scarce in the automobile industry.
 - As a result, everyone loses in the long run.
- 22.** We can usefully think of theoretical models as maps, which help us navigate unfamiliar territory. The most accurate map that it is possible to construct would be of no practical use whatsoever, for it would be an exact replica, on exactly the same scale, of the place where we were. Good maps pull out the most important features and throw away a huge amount of much less valuable information. Of course, maps can be bad as well as good — witness the attempts by medieval Europe to produce a map of the world. In the same way, a bad theory, no matter how impressive it may seem in principle, does little or nothing to help us understand a problem.
- But good theories, just like good maps, are invaluable, even if they are simplified.
 - But good theories, just like good maps, will never represent unfamiliar concepts in detail.
 - But good theories, just like good maps, need to balance detail and feasibility of representation.
 - But good theories, just like good maps, are accurate only at a certain level of abstraction.
 - But good theories, just like good maps, are useful in the hands of a user who knows their limitations.

1.4 Verbal Logic

23. In the evolving world order, the comparative advantage of the United States lies in its military force.

Diplomacy and international law have always been regarded as annoying encumbrances, unless they can be used to advantage against an enemy. Every active player in world affairs professes to seek only peace and to prefer negotiation to violence and coercion.

- (a) However, diplomacy has often been used as a mask by nations which intended to use force.
 - (b) However, when the veil is lifted, we commonly see that diplomacy is understood as a disguise for the rule of force.
 - (c) However, history has shown that many of these nations do not practice what they profess.
 - (d) However, history tells us that peace is professed by those who intend to use violence.
 - (e) However, when unmasked, such nations reveal a penchant for the use of force.
24. I am sometimes attacked for imposing 'rules'. Nothing could be further from the truth. I hate rules. All I do is report on how consumers react to different stimuli. I may say to a copywriter, "Research shows that commercials with celebrities are below average in persuading people to buy products. Are you sure you want to use a celebrity?" Call that a rule? Or I may say to an art director, "Research suggests that if you set the copy in black type on a white background, more people will read it than if you set it in white type on a black background."
- (a) Guidance based on applied research can hardly qualify as 'rules'.
 - (b) Thus, all my so called 'rules' are rooted in applied research.
 - (c) A suggestion perhaps, but scarcely a rule.
 - (d) Such principles are unavoidable if one wants to be systematic about consumer behaviour.
 - (e) Fundamentally it is about consumer behaviour — not about celebrities or type settings.
25. Age has a curvilinear relationship with the exploitation of opportunity. Initially, age will increase the likelihood that a person will exploit an entrepreneurial opportunity because people gather much of the knowledge necessary to exploit opportunities over the course of their lives, and because age provides credibility in transmitting that information to others. However, as people become older, their willingness to bear risks declines, their opportunity costs rise, and they become less receptive to new information.
- (a) As a result, people transmit more information rather than experiment with new ideas as they reach an advanced age.
 - (b) As a result, people are reluctant to experiment with new ideas as they reach an advanced age.

- (c) As a result, only people with lower opportunity costs exploit opportunity when they reach an advanced age.
- (d) As a result, people become reluctant to exploit entrepreneurial opportunities when they reach an advanced age.
- (e) As a result, people depend on credibility rather than on novelty as they reach an advanced age.

2007

26. Characters are also part of deep structure. Characters tie events in a story together and provide a thread of continuity and meaning. Stories can be about individuals, groups, projects, or whole organizations, so from an organizational studies perspective, the focal actor(s) determine the level and unit of analysis used in a study. Stories of mergers and acquisitions, for example, are commonplace. In these stories whole organizations are personified as actors. But these macro-level stories usually are not told from the perspective of the macro-level participants, because whole organizations cannot narrate their experiences in the first person.

- (a) More generally, data concerning the identities and relationships of the characters in the story are required, if one is to understand role structure and social networks in which that process is embedded.
 - (b) Personification of a whole organization abstracts away from the particular actors and from traditional notions of level of analysis.
 - (c) The personification of a whole organization is important because stories differ depending on who is enacting various events.
 - (d) Every story is told from a particular point of view, with a particular narrative voice, which is not regarded as part of the deep structure.
 - (e) The personification of a whole organization is a textual device we use to make macro-level theories more comprehensible.
27. Nevertheless, photographs still retain some of the magical allure that the earliest daguerreotypes inspired. As objects, our photographs have changed; they have become physically flimsier as they have become more technologically sophisticated. Daguerre produced pictures on copper plates; today many of our photographs never become tangible things, but instead remain filed away on computers and cameras, part of the digital ether that envelops the modern world. At the same time, our patience for the creation of images has also eroded. Children today are used to being tracked from birth by digital cameras and video recorders and they expect to see the results of their poses and performances instantly.

The space between life as it is being lived and life as it is being displayed shrinks to a mere second.

- (a) Yet, despite these technical developments, photographs still remain powerful because they are reminders of the people and things we care about.
 - (b) Images, after all, are surrogates carried into battle by a soldier or by a traveller on holiday.
 - (c) Photographs, be they digital or traditional, exist to remind us of the absent, the beloved, and the dead.
 - (d) In the new era of the digital image, the images also have a greater potential for fostering falsehood and trickery, perpetuating fictions that seem so real we cannot tell the difference.
 - (e) Anyway, human nature being what it is, little time has passed after photography's invention became means of living life through images.
28. Mma Ramotswe had a detective agency in Africa, at the foot of Kgale Hill. These were its assets: a tiny white van, two desks, two chairs, a telephone, and an old typewriter. Then there was a teapot, in which Mma Ramotswe - the only private lady detective in Botswana - brewed redbush tea. And three mugs - one for herself, one for her secretary, and one for the client. What else does a detective agency really need? Detective agencies rely on human intuition and intelligence, both of which Mma Ramotswe had in abundance.
- (a) But there was also the view, which again would appear on no inventory.
 - (b) No inventory would ever include those, of course.
 - (c) She had an intelligent secretary too.
 - (d) She was a good detective and a good woman.
 - (e) What she lacked in possessions was more than made up by a natural shrewdness.

2008

29. Most people at their first consultation take a furtive look at the surgeon's hands in the hope of reassurance. Prospective patients look for delicacy, sensitivity, steadiness, perhaps unblemished pallor. On this basis, Henry Perowne loses a number of cases each year. Generally, he knows it's about to happen before the patient does: the downward glance repeated, the prepared questions beginning to falter, the overemphatic thanks during the retreat to the door.
- (a) Other people do not communicate due to their poor observation.
 - (b) Other patients don't like what they see but are ignorant of their right to go elsewhere.
 - (c) But Perowne himself is not concerned.'
 - (d) But others will take their place, he thought.
 - (e) These hands are steady enough, but they are large.
30. Trade protectionism, disguised as concern for the climate, is raising its head. Citing competitiveness concerns, powerful industrialized countries are holding out threats of a levy on imports of energy-intensive products from developing countries that refuse to accept their demands. The actual source of protectionist sentiment in the OECD countries is, of course, their current lacklustre economic performance, combined with the challenges posed by the rapid economic rise of China and India - in that order.
- (a) Climate change is evoked to bring trade protectionism through the back door.
 - (b) OECD countries are taking refuge in climate change issues to erect trade barriers against these two countries.
 - (c) Climate change concerns have come as a convenient stick to beat the rising trade power of China and India.
 - (d) Defenders of the global economic status quo are posing as climate change champions.
 - (e) Today's climate change champions are the perpetrators of global economic inequity.
31. Mattancherry is Indian Jewry's most famous settlement. Its pretty streets of pastel coloured houses, connected by first-floor passages and home to the last twelve saree-and-sarong-wearing, white-skinned Indian Jews are visited by thousands of tourists each year. Its synagogue, built in 1568, with a floor of blue-and-white Chinese tiles, a carpet given by Haile Selassie and the frosty Yaheh selling tickets at the door, stands as an image of religious tolerance.
- (a) Mattancherry represents, therefore, the perfect picture of peaceful co-existence.
 - (b) India's Jews have almost never suffered discrimination, except for European colonizers and each other.
 - (c) Jews in India were always tolerant.
 - (d) Religious tolerance has always been only a façade and nothing more.
 - (e) The pretty pastel streets are, thus, very popular with the tourists.
32. Given the cultural and intellectual interconnections, the question of what is 'Western' and what is 'Eastern' (or 'Indian') is often hard to decide, and the issue can be discussed only in more dialectical terms. The diagnosis of a thought as 'purely Western' or 'purely Indian' can be very illusory.

1.6 Verbal Logic

- (a) Thoughts are not the kind of things that can be easily categorized.
- (b) Though 'occidentalism' and 'orientalism' as dichotomous concepts have found many adherents.
- (c) 'East is East and West is West' has been a discredited notion for a long time now.
- (d) Compartmentalizing thoughts is often desirable.
- (e) The origin of a thought is not the kind of thing to which 'purity' happens easily.
- (a) CD (b) BD
- (c) AB (d) None of these

MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS

2009

- 33.** There are two gaps in the sentence/paragraph given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.
- It goes without saying that the vast majority of sporty kids weren't bullies at all – but like a _____ blaming anyone vaguely brown for the actions of 19 people on 9/11, I developed my _____ long ago and still enjoy feeling it fester.
- (a) bigot, prejudice (b) chauvinist, belief
- (c) fanatic, conviction (d) philistine, aversion
- 34.** There are two gaps in the sentence/paragraph given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.
- According to this thesis, Amundsen approached the hardships _____, applying practical lessons from his experience with Eskimos in the north and relying on well-trained dogs to pull sledges. Scott, by contrast, took a more _____ view of exploration, in which hardships simply were to be endured as a test of heroism.
- (a) rationally, impractical
- (b) shrewdly, fanciful
- (c) pragmatically, naïve
- (d) realistically, romantic
- 35.** A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.
- Since the gods are super parents and super leaders, they must necessarily have large houses in which to 'meet' with their followers. Anyone flying low over human settlements in a spacecraft and ignorant of our ways would notice immediately that in many of the villages and towns and cities there were one or two homes much bigger than the rest.
- (a) These – the houses of the gods-the temples, the mosques, the churches and the cathedral – are buildings apparently made for giants.
- (b) Mere mortals do not require buildings that large.
- (c) Their followers repeatedly visit them and bow down before them, but they themselves are invisible.
- (d) The visitors would then imagine what purpose they would serve.
- 36.** A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.
- Camera phones, a gimmick and a luxury a few years ago, have become ubiquitous. The International Telecommunications Union estimates that 4.6 billion mobile phones are in use at the moment. Of those, more than a billion are equipped with cameras, according to Tom Hausken, an analyst at Strategies Unlimited, a market research firm based in Mountain View, California. Dr Hausken estimates that some 800m camera-phones will be sold this year. Yet most of the photos taken with these phones will be grainy and of low resolution—fine for capturing the essence of a moment to send to friends and family, but not good enough to frame for the wall. The reason is that both camera and lens have to be small, to fit with all the other gubbins on a phone.
- (a) Phone cameras with up to five megapixels are becoming available, but InVisage, hopes to leap from that to 12 megapixels, without any increase in size.
- (b) In a typical camera-phone, the image is focused by the lens onto a photosensitive silicon chip.
- (c) A typical camera-phone is equipped with a one- or two-megapixel silicon-based camera chip that is about 8mm across.
- (d) After all one buys a phone not for the camera alone; the camera is merely another feature.
- 37.** A paragraph is given below from which a sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.
- Dr James Ost, senior lecturer in psychology at the University of Portsmouth, specialises in the study of memory. He says not remembering much of your childhood is normal, mostly because it is mundane._____. He had a simpler idea: "If you want to remember something that happened at a particular place, go back to that place." It's called context reinstatement and is what the police use in crime re-enactment.

- (a) Recently, after the birth of my second son, Rufus, I was inspired to go looking for tangible memories of my mother.
- (b) He debunked the idea that a major trauma may have wiped out my memory, or that hypnosis would help me to remember.
- (c) Clearly, memory does play tricks on us.
- (d) I asked James how I can best help my children remember their childhood: "The more I learn about memory, the less I rely on my own," he said.

2010

38. A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

The realist at last loses patience with ideals altogether, and sees in them only something to blind us, something to numb us, something to murder self in us, something whereby, instead of resisting death, we can disarm it by committing suicide. The idealist, who has taken refuge with the ideals because he hates himself and is ashamed of himself, thinks that all this is so much the better.

- (a) And it is not the ignorant and stupid who maintain this error, but the literate and the cultured.
 - (b) The idealist says, 'Realism means egotism; and egotism means depravity.'
 - (c) The realist, who has come to have a deep respect for himself and faith in the validity of his own will, thinks it so much the worse.
 - (d) Unfortunately, this is the sort of speech that nobody but a realist understands.
39. A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Christopher Dell's "Monsters: A Bestiary of the Bizarre" is a visual typology of the monstrous. Dell draws on images from across centuries and continents to celebrate the hideous fecundity of the human imagination. 'Resistance to monsters is clearly futile,' he writes. 'While we may no longer worry about being eaten by trolls on the way home, there remains a fascination with, and fear of, these creatures that have shadowed us throughout history.'

- (a) It shows us what man's imagination can do to man.'
- (b) After all, we should remember God is our creator.'
- (c) After all, we should remember who created them: not the gods, not Echidna, but man.'
- (d) Believe in God, not in fantasy.'

40. A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Months after its debut, "Hillary: The Movie" faces the supreme court. The justices' review of the documentary financed by long term critics of Secretary of State Hillary Clinton could bring more than just a thumbs up or thumbs down.

- (a) It may win all time high approval ratings for the Secretary of State.
- (b) It will vindicate the faith of movie goers the world over.
- (c) It may settle the question of whether Hillary deserves to be so popular.
- (d) It may settle the question of whether the government can regulate a politically charged film as a campaign ad.

2011

41. A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

The answers to these questions about reality were many, but in Germany they tended to posit the idea of an evolving harmony, a movement towards equilibrium between the two poles of an objective reality and subjective human consciousness. The work of Mommsen, Eucken and Heyse was characterized by this spirit of willingness to see reality in an explicable, idealized light, whereas Hauptmann, the consummate naturalist, rejected all attempts to embellish reality. Like other naturalists he adopted a critical position, under the banner of "truth", towards hypocrisy and convention and under the banner of "modernity", towards the fashion for historical themes and subjects within literature.

- (a) It is this dichotomy that should be considered in evaluating these German prize winners' works.
- (b) And thus there existed a dichotomy between the idealized and the naturalistic view of beauty.
- (c) Equally important is that the industrial revolution introduced Germany to pragmatic thinking.
- (d) This gave rise to a crisis within the educated bourgeoisie, nurtured by Goethean ideals of good.

1.8 Verbal Logic

42. A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Policy failures come in many shapes and sizes. But they are almost invariably accentuated by the choices that have to be made in periods of financial shortage. Yesterday the coalition government found itself confronted by two of them, one in policing policy and the other in higher education. The failures are radically different in many details. But they have this in common: they are both serious failures, and they were both foreseeable. They could both have been mitigated by clearer policymaking at an earlier stage.

- (a) On the policing cuts, it is the opinion that Britain has more police officers than it needs.
- (b) Instead each has been allowed to fester and become more difficult to solve politically.
- (c) Downing Street must be thanking Prince Andrew for providing some distraction.
- (d) Police numbers have increased without proper regard to social need.

2012

43. Given below is a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

It might not sound like a recipe for success – but this is the most important piece of theatre happening anywhere in the country. Some 40 years ago, director Augusto Boal began experimenting with invisible theatre – rehearsing and performing semi-improvised pieces in public spaces to the unsuspecting public. Meanwhile in the bohemian lofts of New York City, a new generation of visionaries were embedding their art ever further into the everyday. Lurking in the corner of a diner, Vito Acconci sat quietly rubbing his arm to produce a sore, while Allan Kaprow created instructions for almost unseen activities to be carried out on the streets of the city. _____

- (a) Such theatre is not as successful as that which happens in an auditorium.
- (b) Even audiences were transformed, no longer limited to those who knew they were an audience.
- (c) In this way, theatre broke free of the auditorium, art tore itself from the gallery and the museum.
- (d) Theatre veterans are least bothered about praise or criticism.

44. Given below is a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

There is much to commend in this novel, a witty parable of India's changing society, yet there is much to ponder. The scales have fallen from the eyes of some Indian writers, many either living abroad, or educated there like Adiga. The home country is invariably presented as a place of brutal injustice and sordid corruption, one in which the poor are always dispossessed and victimised by their age-old enemies, the rich. Characters at the colourful extremities of society are Dickensian grotesques, Phiz sketches, adrift in a country that is lurching rapidly towards bland middle-class normality.

- (a) My hunch is this is fundamentally an outsider's view and a superficial one.
- (b) There are so many alternative Indias, uncontacted and unheard which Adiga can never hope to explore.
- (c) Adiga is a genius of this age who has written a pathbreaking book.
- (d) Presenting the home country as a poverty-stricken place has become a means of getting cheap popularity.

45. Given below is a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Warschawski describes the atrocities of the occupation—from the sack of Ramallah to the massacre in Jenin, the razing of houses and refugee camps, shooting at ambulances and hospitals, the use of Palestinian civilians as human shields—showing how each of these pushes back the boundaries of what was previously thinkable. Warschawski has the keen eye of an Israeli insider. _____

- (a) He keenly observes the destructive movements of Palestinians and develops a powerful critique of their terrorist activities with a persuasive power drawn from his Jewish origins.
- (b) He develops a powerful critique of Israeli policies with a persuasive power drawn from his own Jewish origins.
- (c) Palestinian occupation of Israel is the subject that worries him the most, and he writes a powerful critique with a comprehensive account of massacre and plunder.
- (d) He blindly supports the Palestinian cause and even expects the U.S. to stand by an independent state for them.

2013

46. A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Twenty some years ago I took my family (wife, toddler, and infant) to the National Gallery of Art, in Washington, D.C. At one point I found myself alone, and I suddenly questioned my assumption that the toddler, my son, was with my wife, who also had the infant. As I stood in a gallery looking around for them, I saw a security guard framed in the door of an adjacent room. He was at first (as guards often are) as staid and unmoving as the statuary he was protecting. _____

- (a) Suspecting the worst, I ran into the room and saw my son, who wasn't with my wife, swinging on the frame of a huge painting.
- (b) My eyes then moved on to the painting that I had almost become the proud owner of, Peter Paul Rubens' Daniel in the Lions' Den.
- (c) As I glanced at him again, there came a crowd streaming inside the hall which made me curious for the reason of the commotion.
- (d) Suddenly he flinched, gasped, and pointed agitatedly, horror smearing across his face.
47. A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Historians have established that parts of Bangalore were inhabited since the time of the Western Ganga dynasty (AD 350 to AD 550) and played a role in the fortunes of the Chola, Hoysala and Vijaynagar empires, as the place was situated in a strategic location at the center of the South Indian peninsula. In spite of this hoary history, the founding date of the city is usually given as AD 1537 when Kempe Gowda I built a mud fort which was later fortified by Haider Ali in the 18th century. This fort was the nucleus of what is now commonly known as the "pete" area, a Bangalore that preceded the arrival of the British. With the defeat of Tipu Sultan in Srirangapatnam, the British army garrisoned itself in the vicinity of the old city area of Bangalore, thus laying the foundation of Bangalore Cantonment in the early 19th century. _____

- (a) For a significant part of its history, Bangalore was a divided city.
- (b) Through the 19th century the Cantonment gradually expanded and acquired a distinct cultural and political salience as it was governed directly by the British.

- (c) This was the beginning of a very different Bangalore from the one that existed around the old fort.
- (d) The overwhelming influence of the British also bequeathed a particularly libertarian cultural character to the Cantonment that the conservative residents of the city both loathed and longed for at the same time.

48. A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

When India revised its policy with respect to foreign investment, the country's balance of payments difficulties had not been resolved. However, the presumption was that foreign firms would use India as a base for world market production, earning the country vast amounts of foreign exchange. However, that expectation has been belied. _____

- (a) This makes the foreign exchange cost of liberalization high and its implications for India's balance of payments adverse.
- (b) Unable to limit foreign presence as a result, the government in those years opted for regulation to reduce the cost of foreign presence.
- (c) That experience suggested that policy favouring foreign capital partly explained India's retarded development.
- (d) Foreign firms do not engage in export, but their principal target remains the domestic market.

PARA-JUMBLES

1991

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 69: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of the sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1. A. And that the pursuit of money by whatever design within the law is always benign.
- B. And it holds broadly that the greater the amount of money, the greater the intelligence.
- C. This is the institutional truth of Wall Street, this you will be required to believe.
- D. The institutional truth of the financial world holds that association with money implies intelligence.
- (a) ACBD
- (b) CDDB
- (c) DBAC
- (d) DCAB

1.10 Verbal Logic

2. A. Then think of by how much our advertising could increase the sales level.
B. Advertising effectiveness can be best grasped intuitively on a per capita basis.
C. Overall effectiveness is easily calculated by considering the number of buyers and the cost of advertising.
D. Think of how much of our brand the average individual is buying now.
(a) DCAB (b) DACB
(c) BCDA (d) ABCD
3. A. The age of pragmatism is here, whether we like it or not.
B. The staple rhetoric that was for so long dished out also belongs to the bipolar world of yesterday.
C. The old equations, based on the cold war and on non-alignment no longer holds good.
D. But contrary to much of what is being said and written, it is a multipolar rather than unipolar world that appears to be emerging out of recent events.
(a) ABCD (b) ACBD
(c) ADBC (d) ADCB
4. A. Past research has uncovered the fact that cognitive age is inversely related to life satisfaction among the elderly.
B. A person may feel young or old irrespective of chronological age.
C. That is, the 'younger' an elderly person feels, the more likely she or he is to be satisfied with life in general.
D. Cognitive age is a psychological construct that refers to one's subjective assessment of one's age.
(a) BDAC (b) DBAC
(c) DCAB (d) ABCD
5. A. It was a fascinating tempting green, like the hue of the great green grasshopper.
B. Her teeth were very white and her voice had a cruel and at the same time a coaxing sound.
C. While she was uncorking the bottle I noticed how green her eyeballs were.
D. I saw, too, how small her hands were, which showed that she did not use them much.
(a) ACBD (b) BACD
(c) CADB (d) BADC
6. A. By intelligence we mean a style of life, a way of behaving in various situations, and particularly in new, strange and perplexing situations.
B. When we talk about intelligence, we do not mean the ability to get a good score on a certain kind of test, or even the ability to do well at school.
C. The true test of intelligence is not how to do, but how we behave when we don't know what to do.
D. These are at best only indicators of something large, deeper and far more important.
(a) BDAC (b) CDBA
(c) ABCD (d) CABD
7. A. In formal speech, syllables are likely to be more deliberately sounded than in informal speech.
B. Yet dictionary editors have no choice but to deal with each word as an individual entity.
C. The pronunciation of words is influenced by the situation.
D. Further, the pronunciation of a word is affected by its position in the sentence and by the meaning it carries.
(a) ACBD (b) ACDB
(c) ABCD (d) CADB
- 1992**
8. A. It is turning off the tap.
B. And with no consensus of the exit policy, the government is damned if it supports loss making units and damned if it doesn't.
C. The private sector did the same in the past because securing legal sanction for closure was virtually impossible.
D. After years of funding the losses of public sector companies, the government is doing the unthinkable.
(a) DACB (b) CADB
(c) DCAB (d) BDAC
9. A. Trade protocols were signed, the dollar as the medium of exchange was ignored, trade was denominated in rupees and the exchange rate between the two countries was to be fixed outside the ambit of free markets.
B. A young India, some years after independence fashioning her foreign policy of nonalignment, found it prudent to stay close to the former Soviet Union.

- C. Once upon a time there was a super power named Soviet Union that attracted nations apprehensive of the global aspirations of the other superpower, the U.S.A.
- D. One way of doing this was to evolve a bilateral relations in trade that could be called upon provide a buffer against the arm-twisting by the U.S.A.
- (a) CBAD (b) BADC
(c) BCAD (d) CBDA
10. A. I had heard that sort of thing before.
B. He said that his generation was the first to believe that it had no future.
C. A young American made earthling stopped by my house the other day to talk about some book of mine he had read.
D. He was the son of a Boston man who had died an alcoholic vagrant.
- (a) CDBA (b) ABCD
(c) CBAD (d) ABDC
11. A. This is probably one of the reasons why the number of women and men remain roughly equal in most societies.
B. Fortunately or unfortunately, individual couples cannot really be concerned about this overall 'error'.
C. Population growth then can be considered the error of this central process.
D. Purely at the human level, it appears that most couples like to have at least one living daughter and one living son when they are in the middle ages.
- (a) CBDA (b) DACB
(c) DCBA (d) CDAB
12. A. Against this background, the current target of 12.8 percent does not seem that high a figure.
B. A better vantage point to evaluate the 12.8 percent target for export growth is our performance in the 'golden years' between 1986 – 87 and 1990 – 91, during which time exports in dollar terms increased by 17.1 percent.
C. In fact, the rate of growth would have to increase still further if we are to achieve the eighth plan target of export growth in value terms of 13.6 percent per annum.
D. Even in 1990 – 91, the year of the Gulf War, exports went up by 9 percent.
- (a) BDAC (b) BCAD
(c) DABC (d) ACBD
13. A. Their growing costs and a growing economy-must be reckoned with realistically.
B. Central programmes persist and in some cases grow.
C. As demand expands, programmes expand.
D. It is extremely difficult to curtail them.
- (a) CDAB (b) BCDA
(c) DABC (d) ACBD
14. A. It was never denied and seemed to be integrated into the city life.
B. The poverty was there right in the open in all the streets.
C. But, somehow it did not depress me as much as I had feared.
D. Indian society is associated with great poverty, and indeed I saw a lot of poverty in Bombay.
- (a) ADBC (b) BCAD
(c) BCDA (d) DCBA
15. A. This has been going on now for nearly 200 years.
B. They haven't even been noticed much by central, state, or local governments, no matter how insolent or blasphemous or treasonous those writers may be.
C. But writers of novels, plays, short stories or poems have never been hurt or hampered much.
D. Journalists and teachers are often bullied or fired in my country for saying this or that.
- (a) DCBA (b) ABCD
(c) BCDA (d) DCAB

1993

16. 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.
- (a) BADC (b) ACDB
(c) CADB (d) DBAC
17. 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.

1.12 Verbal Logic

- 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.
- (a) ABCD (b) CDBA
(c) DCBA (d) BCAD
18. 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 demands of individuals tend to vary with changing needs and rising income.
- (a) CBDA (b) DCAB
(c) BCAD (d) ADCB
19. 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 defense where significant strides have been made in evolving relevant technologies within the country.
- (a) ADCB (b) DBAC
(c) BACD (d) CBAD
20. A. Secret persons shall strike with weapons, fire or poison.
- B. Clans mutually supporting each other shall be made to strike at the weak points.
- C. He shall destroy their caravans, herds, forests and troop reinforcements.
- D. The conqueror shall cause enemy kingdom to be destroyed by neighboring kings, jungle tribes, pretenders or unjustly treated princes.
- (a) DCBA (b) ABCD
(c) BDCA (d) ADCB
21. 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.
- (a) DBCA (b) CADB
(c) BADC (d) ADCB

1994

22. 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 make's one's will as a precaution.
- D. I can afford then to do what I choose with the years that remain to me.
- (a) DBAC (b) CABD
(c) BDAC (d) CBDA
23. A. It is sad that India has always been in a hurry to conform to the western thought, especially the American.
- B. Even the smaller countries have the guts to take a firm contrarian stand if they feel the policies happen to compromise their country's interest.
- C. It's one thing to sprout theories on liberalization, and entirely another to barter the interests of the nation in it's name.
- D. In this case too, while a large number of countries are yet to ratify the GATT, India has not only ratified the treaty, but is also preparing to amend the Patents Act.
- (a) CABD (b) DCAB
(c) CBDA (d) BDCA
24. A. But instead you are faced with another huge crag and the weary trail continues.
- B. No, the path wind on and another mountain bars your way.
- C. When for days you have been going through a mountain pass, a moment comes when you are sure that after winding around the great mass of rock in front of you, you will come upon the plain.
- D. Surely after this you will see the plain.
- (a) CDBA (b) BADC
(c) CADB (d) BCAD
25. A. During one exhibition, however, some air became mixed with the hydrogen, and in the words of the shaken performer: "The explosion was so dreadful that I imagined all my teeth had been blown out!"
- B. An entertainer would finish his acts by blowing the hydrogen he had inhaled towards a lighted candle; as the hydrogen caught fire, flames would shoot menacingly from his lips.

- C. A paper bag filled with hydrogen amazed guests by zooming off into space.
 D. When people learned about its unique lighter-than-air property, they began to use it in all sorts of parlor stunts.
 (a) DCBA (b) DBAC
 (c) CABD (d) ACBD
26. A. It is exciting and various.
 B. I am a writer as I might have been a doctor or a lawyer.
 C. The writer is free to work in what he believes.
 D. It is so pleasant a profession that it not surprising if a vast number of persons adopt it who have no qualifications for it.
 (a) CADB (b) ABDC
 (c) DBCA (d) BDAC
27. A. there was the hope that in another existence a greater happiness would reward one
 B. previous existence, and the effort to do better would be less difficult too when
 C. it would be less difficult to bear the evils of one's own life if
 D. one could think that they were but the necessary outcome of one's errors in a
 (a) CABD (b) BDCA
 (c) BADC (d) CDBA
28. A. he can only renew himself if his soul
 B. he renews himself and
 C. the writer can only be fertile if
 D. is constantly enriched by fresh experience
 (a) CBAD (b) CADB
 (c) BDCA (d) BACD
29. A. but a masterpiece is
 B. untaught genius
 C. a laborious career than as the lucky fluke of
 D. more likely to come as the culminating point of
 (a) CDAB (b) ADCB
 (c) CDBA (d) ACDB
30. A. what interests you is the way in which you have a created the illusion
 B. they are angry with you, for it was
 C. the public is easily disillusioned and then
 D. the illusion they loved; they do not understand that
 (a) ACBD (b) BDCA
 (c) CBDA (d) BCAD
31. A. an adequate physical and social infrastructure level
 B. the pattern of spatial growth in these towns as also to
 C. the failure of the government to ensure
 D. the roots of the riots are related to
 (a) ACBD (b) DBCA
 (c) ABDC (d) CBDA
- 1995**
32. A. Where there is division there must be conflict, not only division between man and woman, but also division on the basis of race, religion and language.
 B. We said the present condition of racial divisions, linguistic divisions has brought out so many wars.
 C. Also we went into the question as to why does this conflict between man and man exist.
 D. May we continue with what we were discussing last evening?
 (a) ABCD (b) DBCA
 (c) BCAD (d) BDAC
33. A. No other documents give us so intimate a sense of the tone and temper of the first generation poets.
 B. Part of the interest of the journal is course historical.
 C. And the clues to Wordsworth's creative processes which the journal affords are of decisive significance.
 D. Not even in their own letters do Wordsworth and Coleridge stand so present before us than they do through the references in the journal.
 (a) BACD (b) BDAC
 (c) CBAD (d) DABC
34. A. These high plans died, slowly but definitively, and were replaced by the dream of a huge work on philosophy.
 B. In doing whatever little he could of the new plan, the poet managed to write speculations on theology, and political theory.
 C. The poet's huge ambitions included writing a philosophic epic on the origin of evil.
 D. However, not much was done in this regard either, with only fragments being written.
 (a) ABCD (b) CBAD
 (c) CDAB (d) CADB

1.14 Verbal Logic

35. A. We can never leave off wondering how that which has ever been should cease to be.
B. As we advance in life, we acquire a keener sense of the value of time.
C. Nothing else, indeed, seems to be of any consequence; and we become misers in this sense.
D. We try to arrest its few last tottering steps, and to make it linger on the brink of the grave.
(a) ACDB (b) BCDA
(c) BDCA (d) ABCD
36. A. There is no complete knowledge about anything.
B. Our thinking is the outcome of knowledge, and knowledge is always limited.
C. Knowledge always goes hand in hand with ignorance.
D. Therefore, our thinking which is born out of knowledge, is always limited under all circumstances.
(a) BCAD (b) BCDA
(c) DABC (d) CBDA

1996

37. A. Still, Sophie might need an open heart surgery later in life and now be more prone to respiratory infections.
B. But with the news that his infant daughter Sophie has a hole in her heart, he appears quite vulnerable.
C. While the condition sounds bad, it is not life threatening, and frequently corrects itself.
D. Sylvester Stallone has made millions and built a thriving career out of looking invincible.
(a) DCAB (b) DBAC
(c) DBCA (d) DCBA
38. A. However, the severed head could not grow back if fire could be applied instantly to the amputated part.
B. To get rid of this monstrosity was truly a Herculean task, for as soon as one head was cut off, two new ones replaced it.
C. Hercules accomplished this labour with the aid of an assistant who cauterized the necks as fast as Hercules cut off the heads!
D. One of the twelve labours of Hercules was the killing of hydra, a water monster with nine heads.
(a) DCBA (b) ABCD
(c) DBAC (d) BDCA
39. A. That Hollywood is a man's world is certainly true, but it is not the whole truth.
B. Even Renaissance film actress, Jodie Foster, who hosts this compendium of movie history, confesses surprise at this.
C. She says that she had no idea that women were so active in the industry even in those days.
D. During the silent era, for example, female scriptwriters outnumbered males 10 to 1.
(a) ADBC (b) ABDC
(c) DCAB (d) ABCD
40. A. Its business decisions are made on the timely and accurate flow of information.
B. It has 1,700 employees in 13 branch and representative offices across the Asia-Pacific region.
C. For employees to maintain a competitive edge in a fast-moving field, they must have quick access to JP Morgan's proprietary trade related data.
D. JP Morgan's is one of the largest banking institutions in the US and a premier international trading firm.
(a) DBAC (b) DCBA
(c) CDAB (d) DCAB
41. A. The Saheli Programme, run by the US Cross-Cultural Solutions, is offering a three week tour of India that involves a lot more than frenzied sightseeing.
B. Participants interested in women's issues will learn about arranged marriages, dowry and infanticide.
C. Holiday packages include all sorts of topics, but female infanticide must be the first for tourism.
D. Interspersed with these talks and meetings are visits to cities like New Delhi and Agra, home to the Taj Mahal.
(a) ACBD (b) CDBA
(c) ADBC (d) CABD
42. A. Something magical is happening to our planet.
B. Some are calling it a paradigm shift.
C. Its getting smaller.
D. Others call it business transformation.
(a) ABDC (b) ACDB
(c) ABCD (d) ACBD

1997

43. A. It begins with an ordinary fever and a moderate cough.
 B. India could be under attack from a class of germs that cause what are called atypical pneumonias.
 C. Slowly, a sore throat progresses to bronchitis and then pneumonia and respiratory complications.
 D. It appears like the ordinary flu, but baffled doctors find that the usual drugs don't work.
 (a) ABCD (b) BDAC
 (c) ADCB (d) BCDA
44. A. Chemists mostly don't stock it: only a few government hospitals do but in limited quantities.
 B. Delhi's building boom is creating a bizarre problem: snakes are increasingly biting people as they emerge from their disturbed underground homes.
 C. There isn't enough anti-snake serum, largely because there is no centralised agency that distributes the product.
 D. If things don't improve, more people could face paralysis, and even death.
 (a) BCAD (b) DBCA
 (c) ABCD (d) CABD
45. A. But the last decade has witnessed greater voting and political participation by various privileged sections.
 B. If one goes by the earlier record of mid-term elections, it is likely that the turnout in 1998 will drop by anything between four and six percentage points over the already low polling of 58 per cent in 1996.
 C. If this trend offsets the mid-term poll fatigue, the fall may not be so steep.
 D. Notwithstanding a good deal of speculation on this issue, it is still not clear as to who benefits from a lower turnout.
 (a) BACD (b) ABCD
 (c) DBAC (d) CBDA
46. A. After several routine elections there comes a 'critical' election which redefines the basic pattern of political loyalties, redraws political geography and opens up political space.
 B. In psephological jargon, they call it realignment.
 C. Rather, since 1989, there have been a series of semi-critical elections.
 D. On a strict definition, none of the recent Indian elections qualifies as a critical election.
 (a) ABCD (b) ABDC
 (c) DBAC (d) DCBA
47. A. Trivial pursuits marketed by the Congress, is a game imported from Italy.
 B. The idea is to create an imaginary saviour in times of crisis so that the party doesn't fall flat on its collective face.
 C. Closest contenders are Mani Shankar Aiyar, who still hears His Master's Voice and V. George, who is frustrated by the fact that his political future remains Sonia and yet so far.
 D. The current champion is Arjun for whom all roads lead to Rome, or in this case, 10 Janpath.
 (a) ABDC (b) ABCD
 (c) DCBA (d) CDBA
48. A. Good advertising can make people buy your products even if it sucks.
 B. A dollar spent on brainwashing is more cost-effective than a dollar spent on product improvement.
 C. That's important because it takes pressure off you to make good products.
 D. Obviously, there's a minimum quality that every product has to achieve: it should be able to withstand the shipping process without becoming unrecognizable.
 (a) BACD (b) ACBD
 (c) ADCB (d) BCDA
49. A. Almost a century ago, when the father of the modern automobile industry, Henry Ford, sold the first Model T car, he decided that only the best would do for his customers.
 B. Today, it is committed to delivering the finest quality with over six million vehicles a year in over 200 countries across the world.
 C. And for over 90 years, this philosophy has endured in the Ford Motor Company.
 D. Thus, a vehicle is ready for the customer only if it passes the Ford 'Zero Defect Programme'.
 (a) ABCD (b) ACDB
 (c) ACBD (d) CDAB
50. A. But, clearly, the government still has the final say.
 B. In the past few years, the Reserve Bank of India might have wrested considerable powers from the government when it comes to monetary policy.
 C. The RBI's announcements on certain issues become effective only after the government notifies them.
 D. Isn't it time the government vested the RBI with powers to sanction such changes, leaving their ratification for later?
 (a) ACDB (b) ACBD
 (c) BACD (d) DACB

1.16 Verbal Logic

51. A. I sat there frowning at the checkered tablecloth, chewing the bitter cud of insight.
B. That wintry afternoon in Manhattan, waiting in the little French restaurant, I was feeling frustrated and depressed.
C. Even the prospect of seeing a dear friend failed to cheer me as it usually did.
D. Because of certain miscalculations on my part, a project of considerable importance in my life had fallen through.
- (a) ADBC (b) BCDA
(c) BDCA (d) ABCD
52. A. Perhaps the best known is the Bay Area Writing Project, founded by James Gray in 1974.
B. The decline in writing skills can be stopped.
C. Today's back-to-basics movement has already forced some schools to place renewed emphasis on writing skills.
D. Although the inability of some teachers to teach writing successfully remains a big stumbling block, a number of programmes have been developed to attack this problem.
- (a) BCDA (b) ADCB
(c) ACBD (d) CABD

1998

53. A. He was carrying his jacket and walked with his head thrown back.
B. As Annette neared the lamp she saw a figure walking slowly.
C. For a while Michael walked on and she followed 20 paces behind.
D. With a mixture of terror and triumph of recognition she slackened her pace.
- (a) ABCD (b) BADC
(c) BCDA (d) ACBD
54. A. However, the real challenge today is in unlearning, which is much harder.
B. But the new world of business behaves differently from the world in which we grew up.
C. Learning is important for both people and organisations.
D. Each of us has a 'mental model' that we've used over the years to make sense.
- (a) CADB (b) BDAC
(c) CDAB (d) ACBD
55. A. There was nothing quite like a heavy downpour of rain to make life worthwhile.
B. We reached the field, soaked to the skin, and surrounded it.
C. The wet, as far as he was concerned, was ideal.
D. There, sure enough, stood Claudius, looking like a debauched Roman emperor under a shower.
- (a) DCBA (b) BDCA
(c) BADC (d) BACD
56. A. Alex had never been happy with his Indian origins.
B. He set about rectifying this grave injustice by making his house in his own image of a country manor.
C. Fate had been unfair to him; if he had had his wish, he would have been a count or an Earl on some English estate, or a medieval monarch in a chateau in France.
D. This illusion of misplaced grandeur, his wife felt, would be Alex's undoing.
- (a) ACDB (b) ABDC
(c) ACBD (d) CABD
57. A. The influence is reflected the most in beaded evening wear.
B. Increasingly, the influence of India's colours and cuts can be seen on western styles.
C. And even as Nehru jackets and Jodhpurs remain staples of the fashion world, designers such as Armani and McFadden have turned to the sleek silhouette of the churidar this year.
D. Indian hot pink, paprika and saffron continue to be popular colours, year in and year out.
- (a) BADC (b) ABCD
(c) BCAD (d) DABC
58. A. Such a national policy will surely divide and never unite the people.
B. In fact, it suits the purpose of the politicians; they can drag the people into submission by appealing to them in the name of religion.
C. In order to inculcate the unquestioning belief they condemn the other states, which do not follow their religion.
D. The emergence of the theocratic states, where all types of crimes are committed in the name of religion, has revived the religion of the Middle Ages.
- (a) ABCD (b) DBCA
(c) DBAC (d) CDAB
59. A. His left-hand concealed a blackjack, his right-hand groped for the torch in his pocket.
B. The meeting was scheduled for 9 o'clock, and his watch showed the time to be a quarter to nine.
C. The man lurked in the corner, away from the glare of light.
D. His heart thumped in his chest, sweat beads formed themselves on his forehead, his mouth was dry.
- (a) CABD (b) BDAC
(c) BADC (d) ABCD

60. A. The director walked into the room and took a look around the class.
 B. Mitch wanted to scream — the illogicality of the entire scene struck him dumb.
 C. The managers stared at him with the look of fear that no democratic country should tolerate in its people.
 D. He walked out of the room — it was his irrevocable protest against an insensible and insensitive situation.
 (a) ACBD (b) BDAC
 (c) BCAD (d) ABCD
61. A. The establishment of the Third Reich influenced events in American history by starting a chain of events which culminated in war between Germany and the United States.
 B. The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1936 prohibited trade with any belligerents or loans to them.
 C. While speaking out against Hitler's atrocities, the American people generally favoured isolationist policies and neutrality.
 D. The complete destruction of democracy, the persecution of Jews, the war on religion, the cruelty and barbarism of the allies, caused great indignation in this country and brought on fear of another World War.
 (a) ABCD (b) CBDA
 (c) CDBA (d) ADCB
62. A. An essay which appeals chiefly to the intellect is Francis Bacon's *Of Studies*.
 B. His careful tripartite division of studies expressed succinctly in aphoristic prose demands the complete attention of the mind of the reader.
 C. He considers studies as they should be; for pleasure, for self-improvement, for business.
 D. He considers the evils of excess study: laziness, affectation, and preciosity.
 (a) DCBA (b) ABCD
 (c) CDBA (d) ACBD
63. A. By reasoning we mean the mental process of drawing an inference from two or more statements or going from the inference to the statements, which yield that inference.
 B. So logical reasoning covers those types of questions, which imply drawing an inference from the problems.
 C. Logic means, if we take its original meaning, the science of valid reasoning.
 D. Clearly, for understanding arguments and for drawing the inference correctly, it is necessary that we should understand the statements first.
 (a) ACBD (b) CABD
 (c) ABCD (d) DBCA

1999

64. A. In rejecting the functionalism in positivist organization theory, either wholly or partially, there is often a move towards a political model of organization theory.
 B. Thus, the analysis would shift to the power resources possessed by different groups in the organization and the way they use these resources in actual power plays to shape the organizational structure.
 C. At the extreme, in one set of writings, the growth of administrators in the organization is held to be completely unrelated to the work to be done and to be caused totally by the political pursuit of self-interest.
 D. The political model holds that individual interests are pursued in organizational life through the exercise of power and influence.
 (a) ADBC (b) CBAD
 (c) DBCA (d) ABDC
65. A. Group decision-making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.
 B. Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.
 C. In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances which inhibits the concentration of power in the hands of only some individuals.
 D. When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcomes have been seen to be disastrous.
 (a) CDAB (b) BCAD
 (c) CABD (d) BDCA
66. A. He was bone-weary and soul-weary, and found himself muttering, "Either I can't manage this place, or it's unmanageable."
 B. To his horror, he realized that he had become the victim of an amorphous, unwitting, unconscious conspiracy to immerse him in routine work that had no significance.
 C. It was one of those nights in the office when the office clock was moving towards four in the morning and Bennis was still not through with the incredible mass of paper stacked before him.
 D. He reached for his calendar and ran his eyes down each hour, half-hour, and quarter-hour, to see where his time had gone that day, the day before, the month before.
 (a) ABCD (b) CADB
 (c) BDCA (d) DCBA

1.18 Verbal Logic

67. A. With that, I swallowed the shampoo, and obtained the most realistic results almost on the spot.
- B. The man shuffled away into the back regions to make up a prescription, and after a moment I got through on the shop-telephone to the Consulate, intimating my location.
- C. Then, while the pharmacist was wrapping up a six-ounce bottle of the mixture, I groaned and inquired whether he could give me something for acute gastric cramp.
- D. I intended to stage a sharp gastric attack, and entering an old-fashioned pharmacy, I asked for a popular shampoo mixture, consisting of olive oil and flaked soap.
- (a) DCBA (b) DACB
(c) BDAC (d) BCDA

2000

68. A. The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.
- B. An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.
- C. Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.
- D. The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other, and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing.
- (a) ABCD (b) ADCB
(c) DBCA (d) DBAC

2001

69. A. The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined at least in theory, as in the proverbial Irishman's question: "Is this a private fight or can anyone join in?"
- B. So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.
- C. Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferiors and even here there are probably some rules.
- D. However, binding the obligation to kill, members of feuding families engaged in mutual massacre will be genuinely appalled if by some mischance a bystander or outsider is killed.
- (a) DABC (b) ACDB
(c) CBAD (d) DBAC

DIRECTIONS for Questions 70 to 100: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1999

70. A. Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate dull children in school from average or bright children, so that special education can be provided to the dull.
- B. In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.
- C. Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient, and tests are developed to indicate what an average child of a certain age can do What a five-year-old can answer, but a four-year-old cannot, for instance.
- D. Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school needed special attention.
- E. Intelligence can be measured by tests.
- (a) CDABE (b) DECAB
(c) EDACB (d) CBADE

2000

71. A. If caught in the act, they were punished, not for the crime, but for allowing themselves to be caught another lash of the whip.
- B. The bellicose Spartans sacrificed all the finer things in life for military expertise.
- C. Those fortunate enough to survive babyhood were taken away from their mothers at the age of seven to undergo rigorous military training.
- D. This consisted mainly of beatings and deprivations of all kinds like going around barefoot in winter, and worse, starvation so that they would be forced to steal food to survive.
- E. Male children were examined at birth by the city council and those deemed too weak to become soldiers were left to die of exposure.
- (a) BECDA (b) ECADB
(c) BCDAE (d) ECDAB

2000

72. A. This very insatiability of the photographing eye changes the terms of confinement in the cave, our world.
- B. Humankind lingers unregenerately in Plato's cave, still revelling, its age-old habit, in mere images of truth.
- C. But being educated by photographs is not like being educated by older images drawn by hand; for one thing, there are a great many more images around, claiming our attention.

- D. The inventory started in 1839 and since then just about everything has been photographed, or so it seems.
- E. In teaching us a new visual code, photographs alter and enlarge our notions of what is worth looking at and what we have a right to observe.
- (a) EABCD (b) BDEAC
(c) BCDAE (d) ECDAB
73. A. To be culturally literate is to possess the basic information needed to thrive in the modern world.
- B. Nor is it confined to one social class; quite the contrary.
- C. It is by no means confined to 'culture' narrowly understood as an acquaintance with the arts.
- D. Cultural literacy constitutes the only sure avenue of opportunity for disadvantaged children, the only reliable way of combating the social determinism that now condemns them.
- E. The breadth of that information is great, extending over the major domains of human activity from sports to science.
- (a) AECBD (b) DECBA
(c) ACBED (d) DBCAE
74. A. Both parties use capital and labour in the struggle to secure property rights.
- B. The thief spends time and money in his attempt to steal (he buys wire cutters) and the legitimate property owner expends resources to prevent the theft (he buys locks).
- C. A social cost of theft is that both the thief and the potential victim use resources to gain or maintain control over property.
- D. These costs may escalate as a type of technological arms race unfolds.
- E. A bank may purchase more and more complicated and sophisticated safes, forcing safecrackers to invest further in safecracking equipment.
- (a) ABCDE (b) CABDE
(c) ACBED (d) CBEDA
- 2001**
75. A. Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.
- B. But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him.
- C. He acknowledges too — in fact, he returns to the point often — that best translators of poetry always fail at some level.
- D. Hofman feels passionately about his work and this is clear from his writings.
- E. In terms of the gap between worth and rewards, translators come somewhere near nurses and street-cleaners.
- (a) EACDB (b) ADEBC
(c) EACBD (d) DCEAB
76. A. Passivity is not, of course, universal.
- B. In areas where there are no lords or laws, or in frontier zones where all men go armed, the attitude of the peasantry may well be different.
- C. So indeed it may be on the fringe of the unsubmitive.
- D. However, for most of the soil-bound peasants the problem is not whether to be normally passive or active, but when to pass from one state to another.
- E. This depends on an assessment of the political situation.
- (a) BEDAC (b) CDABE
(c) EDBAC (d) ABCDE
- 2002**
77. A. As officials, their vision of a country shouldn't run too far beyond that of the local people with whom they have to deal.
- B. Ambassadors have to choose their words.
- C. To say what they feel they have to say, they appear to be denying or ignoring part of what they know.
- D. So, with ambassadors as with other expatriates in black Africa, there appears at a first meeting a kind of ambivalence.
- E. They do a specialized job and it is necessary for them to live ceremonial lives.
- (a) BCEDA (b) BEDAC
(c) BEADC (d) BCDEA
78. A. "This face-off will continue for several months given the strong convictions on either side," says a senior functionary of the high-powered task force on drought.
- B. During the past week-and-half, the Central Government has sought to deny some of the earlier apprehensions over the impact of drought.
- C. The recent revival of the rains had led to the emergence of a line of divide between the two.
- D. The state governments, on the other hand, allege that the Centre is downplaying the crisis only to evade its full responsibility of financial assistance that is required to alleviate the damage.
- E. Shrill alarm about the economic impact of an inadequate monsoon had been sounded by the Centre as well as most of the states, in late July and early August.
- (a) EBCDA (b) DBACE
(c) BDCAE (d) ECBDA

1.20 Verbal Logic

79. A. This fact was established in the 1730s by French survey expeditions to Equador near the Equator and Lapland in the Arctic, which found that around the middle of the earth the arc was about a kilometer shorter.
- B. One of the unsettled scientific questions in the late 18th century was that of exact nature of the shape of the earth.
- C. The length of one-degree arc would be less near the equatorial latitudes than at the poles.
- D. One way of doing that is to determine the length of the arc along a chosen longitude or meridian at one degree latitude separation.
- E. While it was generally known that the earth was not a sphere but an 'oblate spheroid', more curved at the equator and flatter at the poles, the question of 'how much more' was yet to be established.
- (a) BECAD (b) BEDCA
(c) EDACB (d) EBDCA

2003

80. A. A few months ago I went to Princeton University to see what the young people who are going to be running our country in a few decades are like.
- B. I would go to sleep in my hotel room around midnight each night, and when I awoke, my mailbox would be full of replies—sent at 1:15 a.m., 2:59 a.m., 3:23 a.m.
- C. One senior told me that she went to bed around two and woke up each morning at seven; she could afford that much rest because she had learned to supplement her full day of work by studying in her sleep.
- D. Faculty members gave me the names of a few dozen articulate students, and I sent them e-mails, inviting them out to lunch or dinner in small groups.
- E. As she was falling asleep she would recite a math problem or a paper topic to herself; she would then sometimes dream about it, and when she woke up, the problem might be solved.
- (a) DABCE (b) DACEB
(c) ADBCE (d) AECBD
81. A. Four days later, Oracle announced its own bid for PeopleSoft, and invited the firm's board to a discussion.
- B. Furious that his own plans had been endangered, PeopleSoft's boss, Craig Conway, called Oracle's offer "diabolical", and its boss, Larry Ellison, a "sociopath".
- C. In early June, PeopleSoft said that it would buy J.D. Edwards, a smaller rival.
- D. Moreover, said Mr. Conway, he "could imagine no price nor combination of price and other conditions to recommend accepting the offer."
- E. On June 12th, PeopleSoft turned Oracle down.
- (a) CABDE (b) CADBE
(c) CEDAB (d) CAEBD
82. A. Surrendered, or captured, combatants cannot be incarcerated in razor wire cages; this 'war' has a dubious legality.
- B. How can then one characterize a conflict to be waged against a phenomenon as war?
- C. The phrase 'war against terror', which has passed into the common lexicon, is a huge misnomer.
- D. Besides, war has a juridical meaning in international law, which has codified the laws of war, imbuing them with a humanitarian content.
- E. Terror is a phenomenon, not an entity—either State or non-State.
- (a) ECDBA (b) BECDA
(c) EBCAD (d) CEBDA
83. A. I am much more intolerant of a human being's shortcomings than I am of an animal's, but in this respect I have been lucky, for most of the people I have come across have been charming.
- B. Then you come across the unpleasant human animal—the District Officer who drawled, 'We chaps are here to help you chaps,' and then proceeded to be as obstructive as possible.
- C. In these cases of course, the fact that you are an animal collector helps; people always seem delighted to meet someone with such an unusual occupation and go out of their way to assist you.
- D. Fortunately, these types are rare, and the pleasant ones I have met more than compensated for them—but even so, I think I will stick to animals.
- E. When you travel round the world collecting animals you also, of necessity, collect human beings.
- (a) EACBD (b) ABDCE
(c) ECBDA (d) ACBDE
84. A. To avoid this, the QWERTY layout put the keys most likely to be hit in rapid succession on opposite sides. This made the keyboard slow, the story goes, but that was the idea.
- B. A different layout, which had been patented by August Dvorak in 1936, was shown to be much faster.
- C. The QWERTY design (patented by Christopher Sholes in 1868 and sold to Remington in 1873) aimed to solve a mechanical problem of early typewriters.
- D. Yet the Dvorak layout has never been widely adopted, even though (with electric typewriters and then PCs) the anti-jamming rationale for QWERTY has been defunct for years.

- E. When certain combinations of keys were struck quickly, the type bars often jammed.
 (a) BDACE (b) CEABD
 (c) BCDEA (d) CAEBD
85. 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.
 (a) EBCAD (b) BADCE
 (c) AEDCB (d) ECADB
86. A. Luckily the tide of battle moved elsewhere after the American victory at Midway and an Australian victory over Japan at Milne Bay.
 B. It could have been no more than a delaying tactic.
 C. The Australian military, knowing the position was hopeless, planned to fall back to the south-east in the hope of defending the main cities.
 D. They had captured most of the Solomon Islands and much of New Guinea, and seemed poised for an invasion.
 E. Not many people outside Australia realize how close the Japanese got.
 (a) EDCBA (b) ECDAB
 (c) ADCBE (d) CDBAE
87. 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.
 (a) ACBED (b) CEBDA
 (c) CAEBD (d) AEDBC
88. A. The celebrations of economic recovery in Washington may be as premature as that 'Mission Accomplished' banner hung on the USS Abraham Lincoln to hail the end of the Iraq war.
 B. Meanwhile, in the real world, the struggles of families and communities continue unabated.
 C. Washington responded to the favourable turn in economic news with enthusiasm.
 D. The celebrations and high-fives up and down Pennsylvania Avenue are not to be found beyond the Beltway.
 E. When the third quarter GDP showed growth of 7.2% and the monthly unemployment rate dipped to six per cent euphoria gripped the US capital.
 (a) ACEDB (b) CEDAB
 (c) ECABD (d) ECBDA
89. A. To much of the Labour movement, it symbolises the brutality of the upper classes.
 B. And to everybody watching, the current mess over foxhunting symbolises the government's weakness.
 C. To foxhunting's supporters, Labour's 1991 manifesto commitment to ban it symbolises the party's metropolitan roots and hostility to 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 symbolises the ancient roots of rural lives.
 (a) DEACB (b) ECDBA
 (c) CEADB (d) DBAEC
90. A. In the case of King Merolchazzar's courtship of the Princess of the Outer Isles, there occurs a regrettable hitch.
 B. She acknowledges the gifts, but no word of a meeting date follows.
 C. The monarch, hearing good reports of a neighbouring princess, dispatches messengers with gifts to her court, beseeching an interview.
 D. The princess names a date, and a formal meeting takes place; after that everything buzzes along pretty smoothly.
 E. Royal love affairs in olden days were conducted on the correspondence method.
 (a) ACBDE (b) ABCDE
 (c) ECDAB (d) ECBAD
91. 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.

1.22 Verbal Logic

- 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.
- (a) ACBED (b) CEDBA
(c) ACEBD (d) CEABD
- 92.** A. Events intervened, and in the late 1930s and 1940s, Germany suffered from 'over-branding'.
- B. The British used to be fascinated by the home of Romanticism.
- C. But reunification and the federal government's move to Berlin have prompted Germany to think again about its image.
- D. The first foreign package holiday was a tour of Germany organized by Thomas Cook in 1855.
- E. Since then Germany has been understandably nervous about promoting itself abroad.
- (a) ACEBD (b) DECAB
(c) BDAEC (d) DBAEC

2004

- 93.** A. The two neighbours never fought each other.
- B. Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown
- C. They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.
- D. We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.
- E. We therefore tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.
- (a) BEDAC (b) DEBAC
(c) BDCAE (d) BCEDA
- 94.** A. In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.
- B. In June 1944 Germany's military position in World War too appeared hopeless
- C. In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.
- D. Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.
- E. The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.
- (a) EDACB (b) BEDAC
(c) BDECA (d) CEDAB
- 95.** A. He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.
- B. At times he was fighting the entire Congress.
- C. Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.
- D. Bush was not fighting just the democrats.
- E. Representatives democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the white House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.
- (a) CAEDB (b) DBAEC
(c) CEADB (d) ECDBA
- 96.** A. But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' 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 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.
- (a) CDBEA (b) ECDAB
(c) EDCBA (d) DECAB
- 97.** A. Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorization that will one day come to China or India.
- B. But once hydrogen is being produced from biomass or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.
- C. In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.
- D. That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only five percentage points better than a diesel hybrid.
- E. Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrocarbon, oil coal or gas, the fuel cell has an efficiency of 30%.
- (a) CEDBA (b) CEBDA
(c) AEDBC (d) ACEBD

2005

98. A. Similarly, turning to caste, even though being lower caste is undoubtedly a separate cause of disparity, its impact is all the greater when the lower-caste families also happen to be poor.
- B. Belonging to a privileged class can help a woman to overcome many barriers that obstruct women from less thriving classes.
- C. It is the interactive presence of these two kinds of deprivation – being low class and being female – that massively impoverishes women from the less privileged classes.
- D. A congruence of class deprivation and gender discrimination can blight the lives of poorer women very severely.
- E. Gender is certainly a contributor to societal inequality, but it does not act independently of class.
- (a) EABDC (b) EBDCA
(c) DAEB C (d) BECDA
99. A. What identity is thus ‘defined by contrast’, divergence with the West becomes central.
- B. Indian religious literature such as the *Bhagavad Gita* or the Tantric texts, which are identified as differing from secular writings seen as ‘western’, elicits much greater interest in the West than do other Indian writings, including India’s long history of heterodoxy.
- C. There is a similar neglect of Indian writing on non-religious subjects, from mathematics, epistemology and natural science to economics and linguistics.
- D. Through selective emphasis that point up differences with the West, other civilizations can, in this way, be redefined in alien terms, which can be exotic and charming, or else bizarre and terrifying, or simply strange and engaging.
- E. The exception is the *Kamasutra* in which western readers have managed to cultivate an interest.
- (a) BDACE (b) DEABC
(c) BDECA (d) BCEDA
100. 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 schools now call modern finance was born.
- (a) ADCBE (b) EBDCA
(c) ABDCE (d) DCBEA

DIRECTIONS for Questions 101 to 104: In each question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the **most appropriate** one.

2007

101. A. In America, highly educated women, who are in stronger position in the labour market than less qualified ones, have higher rates of marriage than other groups.
- B. Some work supports the Becker thesis, and some appears to contradict it.
- C. And, as with crime, it is equally inconclusive.
- D. But regardless of the conclusion of any particular piece of work, it is hard to establish convincing connections between family changes and economic factors using conventional approaches.
- E. Indeed, just as with crime, an enormous academic literature exists on the validity of the pure economic approach to the evolution of family structures.
- (a) BCDE (b) DBEC
(c) BDCE (d) ECBD
(e) EBCD
102. A. Personal experience of mothering and motherhood are largely framed in relation to two discernible or “official” discourses: the “medical discourse and natural childbirth discourse”. Both of these tend to focus on the “optimistic stories” of birth and mothering and underpin stereotypes of the “good mother”.
- B. At the same time, the need for medical expert guidance is also a feature for contemporary reproduction and motherhood. But constructions of good mothering have not always been so conceived - and in different contexts may exist in parallel to other equally dominant discourses.
- C. Similarly, historical work has shown how what are now taken-for-granted aspects of reproduction and mothering practices result from contemporary “pseudoscientific directives” and “managed constructs”. These changes have led to a reframing of modern discourses that pattern pregnancy and motherhood leading to an acceptance of the need for greater expert management.
- D. The contrasting, overlapping, and ambiguous strands within these frameworks focus to varying degrees on a woman’s biological tie to her child and predisposition to instinctively know and be able to care for her child.

- C. Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.
- D. How do you do battle with your enemy?
- E. The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.
- F. With regard to defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.
- (a) FDEBAC (b) FCABED
(c) DEBACF (d) DFEBAC

2002

- 107.** A. Branded disposable diapers are available at many supermarkets and drug stores.
- B. If one supermarket sets a higher price for a diaper, customers may buy that brand elsewhere.
- C. By contrast, the demand for private-label products may be less price sensitive since it is available only at a corresponding supermarket chain.
- D. So the demand for branded diapers at any particular store may be quite price sensitive.
- E. For instance, only SavOn Drugs stores sell SavOn Drugs diapers.
- F. Then stores should set a higher incremental margin percentage for private label diapers.
- (a) ABCDEF (b) ABCEDF
(c) ADBCEF (d) AEDBCF
- 108.** A. Having a strategy is a matter of discipline.
- B. It involves the configuration of a tailored value chain that enables a company to offer unique value.
- C. It requires a strong focus on profitability and a willingness to make tough tradeoffs in choosing what not to do.
- D. Strategy goes far beyond the pursuit of best practices.
- E. A company must stay the course even during times of upheaval, while constantly improving and extending its distinctive positioning.
- F. When a company's activities fit together as a self-reinforcing system, any competitor wishing to imitate a strategy must replicate the whole system.
- (a) ACEDBF (b) ACBDEF
(c) DCBEFA (d) ABCEDF

DIRECTIONS for Questions 109 to 173: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

1992

- 109.** 1. Amount of published information available varies widely by industry.
- A. Unfortunately for the researcher, many industries do not meet these criteria, and there may be little published information available.
- B. Generally, the problem the researcher will face in using published data for analysing an economically meaningful industry is that they are too broad or too arranged to fit the industry.
- C. However, it is always possible to gain some important information about an industry from published sources and these sources should be aggressively pursued.
- D. Larger the industry, the older it is, and the slower the rate of technological change, better is the available published information.
6. If a researcher starts a searching for data with this reality in mind, the uselessness of broad data will be better recognized and the tendency to give up will be avoided.
- (a) ACBD (b) CBAD
(c) DACB (d) BDAC
- 110.** 1. The main source of power in industrial undertaking is electricity.
- A. Electricity from water also requires enormous river valley projects involving huge expenditure.
- B. In contrast, electricity from atomic power stations will result in a tremendous saving in expenditure.
- C. Besides, the mineral resources of the world required for generation of electricity are being rapidly depleted.
- D. But the production of electricity needs huge quantities of coal.
6. The installation of atomic plants will help in meeting the shortage of these resources.
- (a) ABDC (b) CBAD
(c) DABC (d) BCAD
- 111.** 1. Intensity of competition in an industry is neither a matter of coincidence nor bad luck.
- A. The collective strength of these forces determines the ultimate profit potential in the industry where profit potential is measured in terms of long run returns on invested capital.

1.26 Verbal Logic

- B. Rather, competition in an industry is rooted in its underlying economic structure and goes well beyond the behavior of current competitors.
- C. Not all industries have the same potential.
- D. The state of competition in an industry depends on five basic competitive forces.
6. They differ fundamentally in their ultimate profit potential as the collective strength of the forces differ.
- (a) CDBA (b) DCAB
(c) BDAC (d) ABDC
- 112.** 1. The general enemy of mankind, as people have discovered, is not science, but war.
- A. It is found that there is peace, science is constructive; when there is war science is perverted to destructive ends.
- B. Science merely reflects the social forces by which it is surrounded.
- C. Until now, they have brought us to the doorstep of doom.
- D. The weapon which science gives us do not necessarily create war, these make war increasingly more terrible.
6. Our main problem, therefore, is not to curb science, but to stop war, to substitute law for force and international governments for anarchy in the relations between nations.
- (a) ADBC (b) BADC
(c) CDAB (d) DABC
- 113.** 1. It will be foolish to deny that the countryside has many attractions to offer.
- A. One soon gets tired of the same old scenes and creatures day in and day out.
- B. But there is another side of the picture.
- C. The honesty and frankness of the country-folk, too, is a refreshing change from the dishonesty and selfishness we find in so many urban people.
- D. There is the lovely scenery, the interesting and varied wildlife, the long rambles through the woods and fields and the clean, healthy air.
6. The loneliness and monotony in the countryside soon begin to make themselves felt and we long for the familiar sidewalks and street corners of the town.
- (a) ABCD
(b) DCAB
(c) DABC
(d) DCBA
- 114.** 1. A welfare state in the attainment of its objective must avoid coercion and violence.
- A. But communism implies the loss of freedom of expression and action and introduces a regimentation of life.
- B. Communism implies the loss of freedom of expression and action and introduces a regimentation of life.
- C. There are all serious disadvantages which perhaps outweigh the economic gains.
- D. Communism aims at the welfare state and perhaps the completest form of the welfare state in most respects.
6. A true welfare state can develop only by following the path of peace and democracy.
- (a) CADB (b) ACDB
(c) DCAB (d) DABC
- 115.** 1. Human experience tends to show that the more we mix with a man, the more we come to dislike him.
- A. When the acquaintance with him ripens into intimacy, we are likely to become very keenly aware of his defects and imperfections.
- B. In the beginning, we may feel greatly attracted by someone because of certain qualities that we find in him.
- C. But on closer acquaintance we will begin to perceive his faults and shortcomings.
- D. The truth is that nobody is free from faults and weaknesses.
6. But while a man makes a show of his strong points and his good qualities, he generally tries to conceal or cover his faults and defects.
- (a) ACBD (b) BCAD
(c) CDBA (d) DCAB

1993

- 116.** 1. India's experience of industrialization is characteristic of the difficulties faced by a newly independent developing country.
- A. In 1947, India was undoubtedly an under – developed 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 an indigenous political elite.
- C. Today India ranks fifth in the international comity 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. Industrialization in India has been a limited success; one more example of growth without development.
- (a) CDAB (b) DCBA
(c) CABD (d) BACD
- 117.** 1. What does the state do in a country where tax is very low?
- A. It tries to spy upon the taxpayers.
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.
- (a) BADC (b) DBAC
(c) ABCD (d) DCBA
- 118.** 1. It is significant that one of the most common objections to competition is that it is blind.
- 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 the inequality of opportunity.
B. Rather it is a choice between a system where it is the will of 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 concerned.
C. Although competition and justice may have little else in common, it is as much a commendation of competition as of justice that it is no respecter of persons.
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 individuals' shares are determined by chance of 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.
- (a) CDBA (b) DCBA
(c) ABCD (d) BADC
- 119.** 1. The fragile Yugoslav state has an uncertain future.
- A. Thus, there will surely be chaos and uncertainty if the 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 the international arena.
6. At worst, it will once more become vulnerable to international conspiracy and intrigue.
- (a) BCAD (b) ADCB
(c) ACBD (d) DBCA
- 120.** 1. The New Economic Policy comprises 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 the 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 banners and restrictions on the entry and growth of firms.
- (a) DCAB (b) ABCD
(c) BDAC (d) CDBA
- 121.** 1. Commercial energy consumption shows an increasing trend and poses the major challenge for the future.
- A. The demand, for petroleum, during 1996–97 and 2006–07 is anticipated to be 81 million tonnes and 125 million tonnes respectively.
B. According to the projections of the 14th Power Survey Committee Report, the electricity generation requirements from utilities will be about 416 billion units by 1996–97 and 825 billion units by 2006–07.
C. The production of coal should reach 303 million tonnes by 1996–97 to achieve Plan targets and 460 million tonnes 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 infrastructural facilities.
- (a) DACB (b) CADB
(c) BADC (d) ABCD

1.23 Verbal Logic

- 122.** 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 Subcontinent, 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, 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 warlike bellicosity towards India.
- D. As a part of the cold war strategy of the US, Pakistan was sucked into Washington's military alliance spreading over the years.
6. Internally too, it was the massive induction of American arms into Pakistan which empowered the military junta of that country to stuff out the civilian government and destroy democracy in Pakistan.
- (a) ACBD (b) ABDC
(c) CBAD (d) DCAB
- 123.** 1. The success of any unit in a competitive environment depends on prudent management sources.
- 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 negligible retention of profits because of inadequate capital allowances and artificial disallowance's 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 of the Government and the community in the form of losses suffered through poor viability will be prohibitive.
- (a) ADBC (b) BCDA
(c) CBDA (d) DBAC

- 124.** 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 had included it among the chemical elements, along with carbon, nitrogen and oxygen.
- D. In the munitions 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 big amount of heat generated could have come from the small amount of dust created.
- (a) ABCD (b) CBDA
(c) ADCB (d) CDAB
- 125.** 1. Visual recognition involves storing and retrieving of memories.
- A. Psychologists of the Gestalt School maintain that objects are recognised as a whole in a 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 recognised.
6. The internal representation is matched with the retinal image in a single operation.
- (a) DBAC (b) DCAB
(c) BDCA (d) CABD
- 126.** 1. The idea of sea-floor spreading actually 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 ocean floor, but it did not specify rigid lithospheric plates.
- C. An explanation of this process devised by F.J. Vine and D.H. Mathews 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 1960's.
6. As magma rises under the mid-ocean, ferromagnetic minerals in the magma become magnetised in the direction of the geomagnetic field.
- (a) DCBA (b) ABDC
(c) CBDA (d) DBAC
- 127.** 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 others.
- D. This led in 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.
- (a) BDCA (b) ACDB
(c) BCDA (d) ACBD
- 128.** 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.
6. Why? Probably because, even in the most atomized of societies, we human beings feel the need to share our fantasies and our excitement.
- (a) CADB (b) BDAC
(c) ABDC (d) DABC
- 1994**
- 129.** 1. It is often said that good actors can get out of play more than the author has put into it.
- A. A good actor, bringing to a part his own talent, often gives it a value that the layman on reading the play had not seen in it, but at the utmost he can do no more than reach the ideal that the author has seen in his mind's eye.
- B. In all my plays I have been fortunate enough to have some of the parts acted as I wanted; but in none have I had all the parts so acted.
- C. That is not true.
- D. He has to be an actor of address to do this; for the most part the author has to be satisfied with an approximation of the performance he visualized.
6. This is obviously inevitable, for the actor who is suited to a certain role may well be engaged and you have to put up with the second or third best, because there is no help for it.
- (a) BACD (b) DACB
(c) CADB (d) DCBA
- 130.** 1. I can think of no serious prose play that has survived the generation that gave it birth.
- A. They are museum pieces.
- B. They are revived now and then because a famous part tempts a leading actor, or a manager in want of a stop-gap thinks he will put on a play on which he has no loyalties to pay.
- C. A few comedies have haphazardly traveled down a couple of centuries or so.
- D. The audience laugh at their wit with politeness and at their farce with embarrassment.
6. They are not held nor taken out of themselves.
- (a) CDBA (b) CBAD
(c) ABDC (d) BACD
- 131.** 1. The wind had savage allies.
- A. If it had not been for my closely fitted helmet, the explosions might have shattered my eardrums.
- B. The first clap of thunder came as a deafening explosion that literally shook my teeth.
- C. I didn't hear the thunder, I actually felt it – an almost unbearable physical experience.
- D. I saw lighting all around me in every shape imaginable.
6. It was raining so torrentially that I thought I would drown in mid air.
- (a) BCAD (b) CADB
(c) CBDA (d) ACDB
- 132.** 1. All human beings are aware of the existence of a power greater than that of the mortals – the name given to such a power by individuals is an outcome of birth, education and choice.
- A. Logically, therefore such a power should be remembered in good times also.
- B. Their other philanthropic contributions include the construction and maintenance of religious places such as temples or gurudwaras.

1.30 Verbal Logic

- C. Industrial organizations also contribute to the veneration of this power by participating in activities such as religious ceremonies and festivities organized by the employees.
- D. This power provides an anchor in times of adversity, difficulty and trouble.
6. The top management/managers should participate in all such events, irrespective of their personal choice.
- (a) CADB (b) BCAD
(c) DACB (d) DBCA
- 133.** 1. A thorough knowledge of the path or course to be followed is essential for achieving success.
- A. Seniors must show the path clearly by laying down the precise expectations of the management in terms of job description, key result areas and personal targets.
- B. They should also 'light the path' by personal example.
- C. Advice tendered or help offered must be objectively evaluated for its effectiveness in achieving the desired goal.
- D. A display of arrogance and a false sense of 'self-worth', in order to belittle those who come to help prove dysfunctional.
6. The individuality of each employee must be respected.
- (a) CDAB (b) CADB
(c) BADC (d) ABCD

1995

- 134.** 1. Currency movements can have a dramatic impact on equity returns for foreign investors.
- A. This is not surprising as many developing economies try to peg their exchange rates to the US dollar or to a basket of currencies.
- B. Many developing economies manage to keep exchange rate volatility lower than that in the industrial economies.
- C. India has also gone in for the full float on the current account and abolished the managed exchange rate.
- D. Dramatic exceptions are Argentina, Brazil and Nigeria.
6. Another emerging market specific risk is liquidity risk.
- (a) ADBC
(b) CDAB
(c) BDAC
(d) CABD

- 135.** 1. All human beings are aware of the existence of a power greater than that of the mortals — the name given to such a power by individuals is an outcome of birth, education and choice.
- A. This power provides an anchor in times of adversity, difficulty and trouble.
- B. Industrial organisations also contribute to the veneration of this power by participating in activities such as religious ceremonies and festivities organised by the employees.
- C. Their other philanthropic contributions include the construction and maintenance of religious places such as temples or gurdwaras.
- D. Logically, therefore, such a power should be remembered in good times also.
6. The top management/managers should participate in all such events, irrespective of their personal choice.
- (a) ADBC (b) BCAD
(c) CADB (d) DACB
- 136.** 1. Total forgiveness for a mistake generates a sense of complacency towards target achievement among the employees.
- A. In such a situation the work ethos gets distorted and individuals get a feeling that they can get away with any lapse.
- B. The feeling that they develop is: whether I produce results or not, the management will not punish me or does not have the guts to punish me.
- C. Also, excess laxity damages management credibility, because for a long time, the management has maintained that dysfunctional behaviour will result in punishment, and when something goes wrong, it fails to take specific punitive action.
- D. The severity of the punishment may be reduced, by modifying it, but some action must be taken against the guilty so as to serve as a reminder for all others in the organization.
6. Moreover, it helps establish the management's image of being firm, fair and yet human.
- (a) DCBA (b) BACD
(c) DBCA (d) CABD
- 137.** 1. But the vessel kept going away.
- A. He looked anxiously around.
- B. There was nothing to see but the water and empty sky.
- C. He could now barely see her funnel and masts when heaved up on a high wave.
- D. He did not know for what.

6. A breaking wave slapped him in the face, choking him.
- (a) ADBC (b) ACDB
(c) CADB (d) ABCD
- 138.** 1. Managers must lead by example; they should not be averse to giving a hand in manual work; if required.
- A. They should also update their competence to guide their subordinates; this would be possible only if they keep in regular touch with new processes, machines, instruments, gauges, systems and gadgets.
- B. Work must be allocated to different groups and team members in clear, specific terms.
- C. Too much of wall-building is detrimental to the exercise of the 'personal charisma' of the leader whose presence should not be felt only through notices, circulars or memos, but by being seen physically.
- D. Simple, clean living among one's people should be insisted upon.
6. This would mean the maintaining of an updated organization chart; laying down job descriptions; identifying key result areas; setting personal targets; and above all, monitoring of performance, to meet organizational goals.
- (a) BDAC (b) BCDA
(c) ADCB (d) ACDB
- 139.** 1. The top management should perceive the true worth of people and only then make friends.
- A. Such 'true friends' are very few and very rare.
- B. Factors such as affluence, riches, outward sophistication and conceptual abilities are not prerequisites for genuine friendship.
- C. Such people must be respected and kept close to the heart.
- D. Business realities call for developing a large circle of acquaintances and contacts; however, all of them will be motivated by their own self-interest and it would be wrong to treat them as genuine friends.
6. There is always a need for real friends to whom one can turn for balanced, unselfish advice, more so when one is caught in a dilemma.
- (a) ABCD
(b) ADBC
(c) ACDB
(d) ACBD
- 140.** 1. Managers, especially the successful ones, should guard against ascribing to themselves qualities and attributes which they may not have, or may have in a measure much less than what they think they have!
- A. External appearances can be deceptive.
- B. To initiate action, without being in possession of full facts, can lead to disastrous results.
- C. Also, one should develop confidants who can be used as sounding boards, in order to check one's own thinking against that of the others.
- D. It is also useful to be receptive to feedback about oneself so that a real understanding of the 'self' exists.
6. A false perception can be like wearing coloured glasses — all facts get tainted by colour of the glass and the mind interprets them wrongly to fit into the perception.
- (a) DCAB (b) BADC
(c) DABC (d) BCAD
- 141.** 1. Conflicting demands for resources are always voiced by different functions/departments in an organization.
- A. Every manager examines the task entrusted to him and evaluates the resources required.
- B. Availability of resources in full measure makes task achievement easy, because it reduces the effort needed to somewhat make-do.
- C. A safety cushion is built into demand for resources, to offset the adverse impact of any cut imposed by the seniors.
- D. This aspect needs to be understood as a reality.
6. Dynamic, energetic, growth-oriented and wise managements are always confronted with the inadequacy of resources with respect to one of the four Ms (men, machines, money and materials) and the two Ts (time and technology).
- (a) DABC (b) ACBD
(c) ABCD (d) BCDA
- 142.** 1. Despite the passage of time, a large number of conflicts continue to remain alive, because the wronged parties, in reality or in imagination, wish to take revenge upon each other, thus creating a vicious circle.
- A. At times, managers are called upon to take ruthless decisions in the long-term interests of the organization.
- B. People hurt others, at times knowingly, to teach them a lesson and, at other times, because they lack correct understanding of the other person's stand.
- C. The delegation of any power, to any person, is never absolute.

1.32 Verbal Logic

- D. Every ruthless decision will be accepted easily if the situation at the moment of committing the act is objectively analysed, shared openly and discussed rationally.
6. Power is misused; its effects can last only for a while, since employees are bound to confront it some day, more so, the talented ones.
- (a) BCAD (b) ADBC
(c) DABC (d) BADC
- 143.** 1. Managers need to differentiate among those who commit an error once, those who are repetitively errant but can be corrected, and those who are basically wicked.
- A. The persons in this category will resort to sweet-talk and make all sorts of promises on being caught, but, at the first opportunity will revert to their bad ways.
- B. Managers must take ruthless action against the basically wicked and ensure their separation from the organization at the earliest.
- C. The first category needs to be corrected softly and duly counselled; the second category should be dealt with firmly and duly counselled till they realize the danger of persisting with their errant behaviour.
- D. It is the last category of whom the managers must be most wary.
6. The punishment must be fair and based on the philosophy of giving all the possible opportunities and help prior to taking ruthless action.
- (a) ADCB (b) CDAB
(c) CADB (d) BDAC
- 1996**
- 144.** 1. It doesn't take a highly esteemed medical expert to conclude that women handle pain better than men.
- A. First the men would give birth, and then take six months to recover.
- B. As for labour pains, the human species would become extinct if men had to give birth.
- C. They do, however, make life hell for everyone else with their non-stop complaining about how bad they feel.
- D. The men in my life, including my husband and my father, would not take a Tylenol for pain even if their lives depends on it.
6. And by the time they finish sharing their excruciating experience with their buddies, all reproduction would come to a halt.
- (a) ABDC (b) DCBA
(c) CDBA (d) BACD
- 145.** 1. A few years ago, hostility towards Japanese-Americans was so strong that I thought they were going to reopen the detention camps here in Kolkata.
- A. Today Asians are a success story.
- B. I cannot help making a comparison to the anti-Jewish sentiment in Nazi Germany when Jewish people were successful in business.
- C. But do people applaud President Clinton for improving foreign trade with Asia?
- D. Now, talk about the 'Arkansas-Asia Connection' is broadening that hatred to include all Asian-Americans.
6. No, blinded by jealousy, they complain that it is the Asian-Americans who are reaping the wealth.
- (a) DBAC (b) ABDC
(c) DABC (d) ACBD
- 146.** 1. Michael Jackson, clearly no admirer of long engagements, got married abruptly for the second time in three years.
- A. The latest wedding took place in a secret midnight ceremony in Sydney, Australia.
- B. It is also the second marriage for the new missus, about whom little is known.
- C. The wedding was attended by the groom's entourage and staff, according to Jackson's publicist.
- D. The bride, 37-year-old Debbie Rowe, who is carrying Jackson's baby, wore white.
6. All that is known is that she is a nurse for Jackson's dermatologist.
- (a) ACDB (b) BDCA
(c) DABC (d) CDBA
- 147.** 1. Liz Taylor isn't just unlucky in love.
- A. She, and husband Larry Fortensky, will have to pay the tab — \$4,32,600 in court costs.
- B. The duo claimed that a 1993 story about a property dispute damaged their reputations.
- C. Taylor has just filed a defamation suit against the *National Enquirer*.
- D. She is unlucky in law too.
6. Alas, all levels of the California court system disagreed.
- (a) CDAB (b) DCAB
(c) DABC (d) CDBA
- 148.** 1. Hiss was serving as Head of the Endowment on August 3, 1948, when Whittaker Chambers reluctantly appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

- A. Chambers, a portly ruffled man with a melodramatic style, had been a Communist courier but had broken with the party in 1938.
- B. When Nixon arranged a meeting of the two men in New York, Chambers repeated his charges and Hiss his denials.
- C. Summoned as a witness, Hiss denied that he had ever been a Communist or had known Chambers.
- D. He told the Committee that among the members of a secret Communist cell in Washington during the 1930s was Hiss.
6. Then, bizarrely, Hiss asked Chambers to open his mouth.
- (a) CBAD (b) ADBC
(c) ADCB (d) ACDB
- 149.** 1. Since its birth, rock has produced a long string of guitar heroes.
- A. It is a list that would begin with Chuck Berry and continue with Hendrix, Page and Clapton.
- B. These are musicians celebrated for their sheer instrumental talent, and their flair for expansive, showy and sometimes self-indulgent solos.
- C. It would also include players of more recent vintage, like Van-Halen and Living Colour's Vernon Reid.
- D. But with the advent of alternative rock and grunge, guitar heroism became uncool.
6. Guitarists like Peter Dinklage and Kurt Cobain shy away from exhibitionism.
- (a) ACBD (b) ABCD
(c) BCAD (d) BADC
- 150.** 1. For many scientists, oceans are the cradle of life.
- A. But all over the world, chemical products and nuclear waste continue to be dumped into them.
- B. Coral reefs, which are known to be the most beautiful places of the submarine world, are fast disappearing.
- C. The result is that many species of fish die because of this pollution.
- D. Of course man is the root cause behind these problems.
6. Man has long since ruined the places he visits — continents and oceans alike.
- (a) ACBD (b) BACD
(c) ABDC (d) BCAD
- 151.** 1. Am I one of the people who are worried that Bill Clinton's second term might be destroyed by the constitutional crisis?
- A. On the other hands, ordinary citizens have put the campaign behind them.
- B. In other words, what worries me is that Bill Clinton could exhibit a version of what George Bush used to refer to as Big Mo.
- C. That is, he might have so much campaign momentum that he may not be able to stop campaigning.
- D. Well, it's true that I've been wondering whether a President could be impeached for refusing to stop talking about the bridge we need to build to the 21st century.
6. They now prefer to watch their favourite soaps and ads on TV rather than senators.
- (a) DBCA (b) ABDC
(c) BACD (d) CBDA
- 152.** 1. So how big is the potential market?
- A. But they end up spending thousands more each year on hardware overhaul and software upgradation.
- B. Analysts say the new machines will appeal primarily to corporate users.
- C. An individual buyer can pick up a desktop computer for less than \$2,000 in America.
- D. For them, the NCs best-drawing card is its promise of much lower maintenance costs.
6. NCs, which automatically load the latest version of whatever software they need could put an end to all that.
- (a) BCAD (b) DABC
(c) BDCA (d) DCAB
- 153.** 1. Historically, stained glass was almost entirely reserved for ecclesiastical spaces.
- A. By all counts, he has accomplished that mission with unmistakable style.
- B. "It is my mission to bring it kicking and screaming out of that milieu," says Clarke.
- C. The first was the jewel-like windows he designed for a Cistercian Church in Switzerland.
- D. Two recent projects show his genius in the separate worlds of the sacred and the mundane.
6. The second was a spectacular, huge skylight in a shopping complex in Brazil.
- (a) CBAD (b) BADC
(c) ABDC (d) DBAC
- 1997**
- 154.** 1. Whenever technology has flowered, it has put man's language — developing skills into overdrive.
- A. Technical terms are spilling into mainstream language almost as fast as junk — mail is slapped into e-mail boxes.
- B. The era of computers is no less.

1.34 Verbal Logic

- C. From the wheel with its axle to the spinning wheel with its bobbins, to the compact disc and its jewel box, inventions have trailed new words in their wake.
- D. "Cyberslang is huge, but it's parochial, and we don't know what will filter into the large culture," said Tom Dalzell, who wrote the slang dictionary *Flappers 2 Rappers*.
6. Some slangs already have a pedigree.
- (a) BCAD (b) CBAD
(c) ABCD (d) DBCA
- 155.** 1. Until the MBA arrived on the scene the IIT graduate was king.
- A. A degree from one of the five IITs was a passport to a well-paying job, great prospects abroad and, for some, a decent dowry to boot.
- B. From the day he or she cracked the Joint Entrance Examination, the IIT student commanded the awe of neighbours and close relatives.
- C. IIT students had, meanwhile, also developed their own special culture, complete with lingo and attitude, which they passed down.
- D. True, the success stories of IIT graduates are legion and they now constitute the cream of the Indian diaspora.
6. But not many alumni would agree that the IIT undergraduate mindset merits a serious psychological study, let alone an interactive one.
- (a) BACD (b) ADCB
(c) BADC (d) ABCD
- 156.** 1. Some of the maharajas, like the one at Kapurthala, had exquisite taste.
- A. In 1902, the Maharaja of Kapurthala gave his civil engineer photographs of the Versailles Palace and asked him to replicate it, right down to the gargoyles.
- B. Yeshwantrao Holkar of Indore brought in Bauhaus aesthetics and even works of modern artists like Brancusi and Duchamp.
- C. Kitsch is the most polite way to describe them.
- D. But many of them, as the available light photographs show, had execrable taste.
6. Like Ali Baba's caves, some of the palaces were like warehouses with the downright ugly next to the sublimely aesthetic.
- (a) BACD (b) BDCA
(c) ABCD (d) ABDC
- 157.** 1. There, in Europe, his true gifts unveiled.
- A. Playing with Don Cherie, blending Indian music and jazz for the first time, he began setting the pace in the late 70s for much of what present — day fusion is.
- B. John McLaughlin, the legendary guitarist whose soul has always had an Indian stamp on it, was seduced immediately.
- C. Fusion by Gurtu had begun.
- D. He partnered Gurtu for four years, and 'natured' him as a composer.
6. But for every experimental musician there's a critic nestling nearby.
- (a) ABCD (b) BCAD
(c) ADBC (d) ABDC
- 158.** 1. India, which has two out of every five TB patients in the world, is on the brink of a major public health disaster.
- A. If untreated, a TB patient can die within five years.
- B. Unlike AIDS, the great curse of modern sexuality, the TB germ is airborne, which means there are no barriers to its spread.
- C. The dreaded infection ranks fourth among major killers worldwide.
- D. Every minute, a patient falls prey to the infection in India, which means that over five lakh people die of the disease annually.
6. Anyone, anywhere can be affected by this disease.
- (a) CADB (b) BACD
(c) ABCD (d) DBAC

1998

- 159.** 1. Buddhism is a way to salvation.
- A. But Buddhism is more severely analytical.
- B. In the Christian tradition there is also a concern for the fate of human society conceived as a whole, rather than merely as a sum or network of individuals.
- C. Salvation is a property, or achievement of individuals.
- D. Not only does it dissolve society into individuals, the individual in turn is dissolved into component parts and instants, a stream of events.
6. In modern terminology, Buddhist doctrine is reductionist.
- (a) ABDC (b) CBAD
(c) BDAC (d) ABCD

1.36 Verbal Logic

- C. But its fortunes are presently restored, because the immobile queen, walled in well below the ground level, lays eggs not only in large enough numbers, but also in the varying proportions required.
- D. The hump is alive with worker termites and soldier termites going about their distinct kinds of business.
6. How can we account for a mysterious ability to respond like this to events on the distant surface?
- (a) BADC (b) DBAC
(c) ADCB (d) BDCA
- 166.** 1. According to recent research, the critical period for developing language skills is between the age of three and five years.
- A. The read-to child already has a large vocabulary and a sense of grammar and sentence structure.
- B. Children who are read to in these years have a far better chance of reading well in school, indeed, of doing well in all their subjects.
- C. And the reason is actually quite simple.
- D. This correlation is far and away the highest yet found between home influences and school success.
6. Their comprehension of language is therefore very high.
- (a) DACD (b) ADCB
(c) ABCD (d) BDCA
- 167.** 1. High-powered outboard motors were considered to be one of the major threats to the survival of the Beluga whales.
- A. With these, hunters could approach Belugas within hunting range and profit from its inner skin and blubber.
- B. To escape an approaching motor, Belugas have learnt to dive to the ocean bottom and stay there for up to 20 min, by which time the confused predator has left.
- C. Today, however, even with much more powerful engines, it is difficult to come close, because the whales seem to disappear suddenly just when you thought you had them in your sights.
- D. When the first outboard engines arrived in the early 1930s, one came across 4 HP and 8 HP motors.
6. Belugas seem to have used their well-known sensitivity to noise to evolve an 'avoidance' strategy to outsmart hunters and their powerful technologies.
- (a) DACB (b) ACDB
(c) ADCB (d) DBAC
- 168.** 1. The reconstruction of history by post-revolutionary science texts involves more than a multiplication of historical misconstructions.
- A. Because they aim quickly to acquaint the student with what the contemporary scientific community thinks it knows, textbooks treat the various experiments, concepts, laws and theories of the current normal science as separately and as nearly seriatim as possible.
- B. Those misconstructions render revolutions invisible; the arrangement of the still visible material in science texts implies a process that, if it existed, would deny revolutions a function.
- C. But when combined with the generally unhistorical air of science writing and with the occasional systematic misconception, one impression is likely to follow.
- D. As pedagogy, this technique of presentation is unexceptionable.
6. Science has reached its present state by a series of individual discoveries and inventions that, when gathered together, constitute the modern body of technical knowledge.
- (a) BADC (b) ADCB
(c) DACB (d) CBDA
- 2000**
- 169.** 1. Security inks exploit the same principle that causes the vivid and constantly changing colours of a film of oil on water.
- A. When two rays of light meet each other after being reflected from these different surfaces, they have each travelled slightly different distances.
- B. The key is that the light is bouncing off two surfaces, that of the oil and that of the water layer below it.
- C. The distance the two rays travel determines which wavelengths, and hence colours, interfere constructively and look bright.
- D. Because light is, an electromagnetic wave, the peaks and troughs of each ray then interfere either constructively, to appear bright, or destructively, to appear dim.
6. Since the distance the rays travel changes with the angle as you look at the surface, different colours look bright from different viewing angles.
- (a) ABCD (b) BADC
(c) BDAC (d) DCAB
- 170.** 1. Commercially reared chicken can be unusually aggressive, and are often kept in darkened sheds to prevent them pecking at each other.
- A. The birds spent far more of their time — up to a third — pecking at the inanimate objects in the pens, in contrast to birds in other pens which spent a lot of time attacking others.

- B. In low light conditions, they behave less belligerently, but are more prone to ophthalmic disorders and respiratory problems.
- C. In an experiment, aggressive head-pecking was all but eliminated among birds in the enriched environment.
- D. Altering the birds' environment, by adding bales of wood-shavings to their pens, can work wonders.
6. Bales could diminish aggressiveness and reduce injuries; they might even improve productivity, since a happy chicken is a productive chicken.
- (a) DCAB (b) CDBA
(c) DBAC (d) BDCA
- 171.** 1. The concept of a 'nation-state' assumes a complete correspondence between the boundaries of the nation and the boundaries of those who live in a specific state.
- A. Then there are members of national collectivities who live in other countries, making a mockery of the concept.
- B. There are always people living in particular states who are not considered to be (and often do not consider themselves to be) members of the hegemonic nation.
- C. Even worse, there are nations which never had a state or which are divided across several states.
- D. This, of course, has been subject to severe criticism and is virtually everywhere a fiction.
6. However, the fiction has been, and continues to be, at the basis of nationalist ideologies.
- (a) DBAC (b) ABCD
(c) BACD (d) DACB
- 172.** 1. In the sciences, even questionable examples of research fraud are harshly punished.
- A. But no such mechanism exists in the humanities — much of what humanities researchers call research does not lead to results that are replicable by other scholars.
- B. Given the importance of interpretation in historical and literary scholarship, humanities researchers are in a position where they can explain away deliberate and even systematic distortion.
- C. Mere suspicion is enough for funding to be cut off; publicity guarantees that careers can be effectively ended.
- D. Forgeries which take the form of pastiches in which the forger intersperses fake and real parts can be defended as mere mistakes or aberrant misreading.
6. Scientists fudging data have no such defences.
- (a) BDCA (b) ABDC
(c) CABD (d) CDBA
- 173.** 1. Horses and communism were, on the whole, a poor match.
- A. Fine horses bespoke the nobility the party was supposed to despise.
- B. Communist leaders, when they visited villages, preferred to see cows and pigs.
- C. Although a working horse was just about tolerable, the communists were right to be wary.
- D. Peasants from Poland to the Hungarian Pustza preferred their horses to party dogma.
6. "A farmer's pride is his horse; his cow may be thin but his horse must be fat," went a Slovak saying.
- (a) ACDB (b) DBCA
(c) ABCD (d) DCBA

MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS

2009

- 174.** Five sentences are given below, labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.
- A. When he does track down soothsayers he is disappointed or bored and worries about how much they are going to charge him.
- B. His aim is to uncover pre-colonial spiritual and magical beliefs.
- C. So it goes for the other countries he visits—Nigeria, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and South Africa.
- D. The shrines are "lavatorial and disagreeable".
- E. But the Africa he sees is a pretty filthy place.
- (a) CBEDA (b) BDECA
(c) CEDBA (d) ECDAB
- 175.** Five sentences are given below, labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.
- A. The status of the husband ultimately determines the status of the woman.
- B. For a "good woman" to be qualified as thus, her life cycle should necessarily progress from being a virgin daughter to a chaste and dutiful wife, daughter-in-law and a mother under the sanction of her father, husband and son, respectively.
- C. Womanhood as seen within this normative framework is suddenly challenged in the absence of a man either through desertion or widowhood.

1.38 Verbal Logic

- D. If this trajectory is followed then she brings honour to the family.
- E. These realities then pose a challenge to men and the society at large, as the question of their identity becomes a matter of concern.
- (a) BCAED (b) BDCEA
(c) ABCDE (d) ABDEC

2010

- 176.** Five sentences are given below, labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the most appropriate one.
- A. In 1986 it was renamed Recent Acquisitions because, as the museum's director Philippe de Montebello wrote, the rise in art prices "has limited the quantity and quality of acquisitions to the point where we can no longer expect to match the standards of just a few years ago."
- B. And as the museum's buying power fades, public experience of art is impoverished, and the brain drain of gifted young people from curatorship into art dealing accelerates.
- C. From the point of view of American museums, the art-market boom is an unmitigated disaster.
- D. The symbol of the Metropolitan Museum of Art's plight is an annual booklet that used to be titled Notable Acquisitions.
- E. These institutions voice a litany of complaints, a wrenching sense of disfranchisement and weakness, as their once adequate annual buying budgets of \$2 million to \$5 million are turned to chicken feed by art inflation.
- (a) ABECD (b) DABEC
(c) CEDAB (d) DABCE

2012

- 177.** The sentences given below, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices.
- A. On the whole, we have not arrived at any general consensus over the nature and causes of fascism in our time.
- B. Historians, sociologists, social psychologists, and political theorists have been debating this question since Mussolini's seizure of power in 1922.
- C. However, with limited success.
- D. What is the 'true' nature of fascism?
- E. Is it something radically new to political experience, a unique creation of the 20th century; or is it merely old tyranny possessed of new, more efficient techniques for gaining and holding power?
- (a) ABCDE (b) DEABC
(c) DEBCA (d) ADEBC

- 178.** The sentences given below, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices.
- A. Those who don't recognize wisdom latent in the foolishness?
- B. There is always a knowing wink in these tales, but who is being laughed at?
- C. In an imaginary East European scene, these paragons of scholarship and righteousness are shown to be fools.
- D. The wise men of Chelm may be among the most familiar folk characters in the Jewish tradition.
- E. The fools who don't realize they are fools?
- (a) DCEAB (b) AEDCB
(c) BDCEA (d) DCBEA

- 179.** The sentences given below, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices.
- A. In addition to being one of Mr. De Palma's signature set pieces — a deft and dazzling aria of surveillance, suspense and partial nudity — this sequence seems especially designed to beguile critics who have covered the annual carnival of cinematic indulgence and bureaucratic intransigence that is Cannes.
- B. The loot in question is a serpentine diamond-studded gold brassiere that adorns the otherwise naked torso of a willowy model named Veronica (Rie Rasmussen), who strolls up the famed red carpet at the Palais des Festivals on the arm of the French filmmaker Regis Wargnier.
- C. *Femme Fatale*, the breathtakingly convoluted new thriller from Brian De Palma, opens with a daring jewel heist carried out in the middle of the Cannes International Film Festival.
- D. If this conjures up an image of diamonds tastefully stashed in a velvet drawstring bag, think again.
- E. Veronica is abruptly summoned to the ladies room — whose sparkling cleanliness is a notably unrealistic touch — for some heavy-breathing sex with Laure Ash (Rebecca Romijn-Stamos), a thief posing as a member of the paparazzi.
- (a) CBDAE (b) CBDEA
(c) CDBEA (d) CDAEB

2013

- 180.** Five sentences are given below labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate one.
- A. At the critical moment, a canopy conceals the act of anointment, by a priest not a civil official.

- B. The conferring of state headship is an exclusive Anglican ritual, steeped in the Henrician Reformation.
- C. The Queen is serene and vulnerable, flanked by fussing bishops and ranks of hereditary peers, symbolising the legitimacy of inherited office.
- D. Succession is sanctioned and blessed by God, with a staged cry of assent from the congregation.
- E. The Queen's 1953 coronation, to be reprised many times on television this weekend, now seems medieval in its costumes and ritual.
- (a) BDACE (b) EBCAD
(c) BECAD (d) ECBAD
- 181.** Five sentences are given below, labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate one.
- A. Logic suggests that Japanese food should not do well in North Indian fish-hating markets.
- B. But sushi is all the rage because teenagers love it.
- C. Over the last decade, new restaurants have opened and turned the conventional wisdom on its head.
- D. Similarly, the fast food chains which survive on wheat (pizzas, pasta, hamburger buns, etc.) should all flop in the rice-loving South.
- E. My guess is that the differences will be ironed out as the new generation comes of age.
- (a) ECABD (b) ABDEC
(c) CABED (d) EABDC
- 182.** Four sentences are given below labeled (a), (b), (c) and (d). Of these, three sentences need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the one that does not fit the sequence.
- (a) In case of a loss of coolant accident, where there is no supply of light water coolant to circulate around the core, and fuel meltdown, the highly radioactive molten fuel core will drop down into the core catcher.
- (b) It is a huge vessel, weighing 101 tonnes and made of stainless steel.
- (c) Extensive research was done at the Kurchatov institute in Moscow before the catcher's design and the bricks' composition were finalized.
- (d) Another safety feature special to the reactors is the core catcher situated on the floor of the reactor building.
- 183.** Four sentences are given below labeled (a), (b), (c) and (d). Of these, three sentences need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the one that does not fit the sequence.
- (a) Nostalgia and wonder are the two emotions that dominate visitors' minds when they view the quaint collection of artwork harking back to an idyllic Bangalore, in Fernandes' small gallery, aPaology.
- (b) Thus nostalgia works at several levels, and as humans think that the condition of their lives is improving as they head into the future, a part of their mind also harks back to a supposedly simpler time when life was more peaceful.
- (c) Nostalgia can exist only when there is a linear conception of time and modernity, with its notion of progress, is deeply intertwined with the concept of nostalgia.
- (d) And Fernandes' work satiates that hunger for nostalgia an old Bangalorean would have.
- 2014**
- 184.** Five sentences are given below, labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate sequence.
- A. Two and a half years ago, her father received the grim news that he was suffering from the early symptoms of Alzheimer's.
- B. She is focusing on her other career as a successful children's book author.
- C. Her latest, *What's Happening to Grandpa?* is a touching, compassionate story about a young girl who learns that her grandfather is suffering from Alzheimer's disease.
- D. As an author, she has taken up the challenge of tackling subjects that kids often don't understand and parents don't know how to talk about.
- E. Sadly, this book - like her past two children's best-sellers *What's Heaven?* and *What's wrong with Timmy?* — stems from a firsthand family drama.
- (a) BDCEA (b) BEDCA
(c) ABEDC (d) None of the above
- 185.** Five sentences are given below, labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate sequence.
- A. The knowledge worker is gaining importance since the opening up of global competition.
- B. So the bait is no longer fatter bonus, but much beyond that.
- C. Indian companies see the need to attract and retain good workers.
- D. From training sessions to spruce up their skills to fun parties — anything to keep them happy.
- E. Moreover, the employers recognize the importance of peaceful personal relationships in keeping employees happy.
- (a) ACEBD (b) CEABC
(c) ABCDE (d) ADEBC

1.40 Verbal Logic

186. Five sentences are given below, labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate sequence.
- A. He also mentions the existential burdens on his brother with as much delicacy as the subject will permit.
 - B. Many will be disappointed that there is little introspective dwelling on his relationship with Hillary.
 - C. Even from the early part of his life, he seems to have inspired extraordinary loyalty from his friends, most of whom he managed to involve in his presidency.
 - D. They will be disappointed because his early life in Arkansas is particularly well told.
 - E. The early life contains description of his troubled family life with an abusive stepfather, the dilemmas of his mother.
- (a) ABEDC
 - (b) BEDAC
 - (c) ABCDE
 - (d) BDEAC
187. Four sentences are given below, labeled (a), (b), (c) and (d). Of these, three sentences need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the one that does not fit the sequence.
- (a) With footage including wallowing hippos, galloping herds of antelope and lunging hyenas, it really shows the potential of drones in wildlife filmmaking.
 - (b) So whether it's an aerial shot of surfers riding giant waves off the coast of Oahu, Hawaii or an eerie journey through ice caves in Alaska, we've rounded up six of the best videos filmed by drones around the world.
 - (c) By using a drone, he gives you a rare look at the shape of the waves coming in, the flow of the surfers around the bay and the motion of the barrels as they break.
 - (d) A state-of-the-art video being the one created by photographer Will Burrard-Lucas using his "BeetleCopter" - this stunning film takes a drone on a safari in the Serengeti.
188. Four sentences are given below, labeled (a), (b), (c) and (d). Of these, three sentences need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the one that does not fit the sequence.
- (a) If that's what it is, there's little wonder Britain is no longer capable of marching into somebody else's country and forcing the indigenous population to wear ill-fitting suits and make us all a fried breakfast.
 - (b) I should think that when the English Spirit of Cricket waddles self-deprecatingly into view looking down at the ground, the Australian Spirit of Cricket spits, readjusts its box and growls, "Strewth, what happened to you mate? Did you blow all the housekeeping money at the pie stall?"
 - (c) Andrew Strauss went to Radley and all I can say is that is the sort of sharp practice they are teaching in English public schools these days.
 - (d) And that to me is what was truly galling about England's final-session shenanigans on Sunday - the complete schoolboy amateurishness of it.
189. Four sentences are given below, labeled (a), (b), (c) and (d). Of these, three sentences need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the one that does not fit the sequence.
- (a) According to Amnesty International: "In August [2012], despite the failure of Mexican authorities to meet human rights conditions set by the US Congress as part of the Merida initiative, the US State Department recommended that Congress release the 15% of funds subject to the conditions."
 - (b) The Americas must follow the progressive lead of countries such as Uruguay and Bolivia in exploring alternatives to a military response to the war on drugs, which has been an unmitigated failure of violence, corruption and oppression.
 - (c) It is undeniable that the US dishes out extravagant amounts of military aid to Mexico with a scandalous lack of oversight as to how it is used.
 - (d) This aid may have since been spent on equipment and training of the same security services that prosecutors are now accusing of the extrajudicial execution of students, many of whom are teenagers.

2015

190. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.
- (a) The poets in question have, like other poets, various faults.

- (b) But they were, at best, engaged in the task of trying to find the verbal equivalent for states of mind and feeling.
- (c) And this means both that they are more mature, and that they wear better, than later poets of certainly not less literary ability.
- (d) Poetry comes from the heart and not from random philosophical concepts.
- (e) It is not a permanent necessity that poets should be interested in philosophy, or in any other subject.
- 191.** Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.
- (a) The opening words of James Joyce's *Ulysses* seem initially to come from the realist world.
- (b) However, the appearances are going to be deceptive, and they become more so as we go through the novel.
- (c) Joyce, after all, was a grand master.
- (d) Its stylistic deviations become more obvious, even though they are at base founded in remarkably accurate history.
- (e) The primary modernist technique here lies in Joyce's making of allusions, which lead us to feel the presence of underlying conceptual or formal structures.
- 192.** Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.
- (a) The planet is tidally locked to its star, much as the moon is to Earth, and has one face in permanent daylight, the other in darkness.
- (b) Given the world's size and mass, researchers suspect it is rocky, like the inner planets of our solar system.
- (c) It orbits 1.4m miles from its star, far closer than Mercury, which is never less than 36m miles from the sun.
- (d) Red dwarfs are by far the most common type of star in the Milky Way but because of their low luminosity, individual red dwarfs cannot easily be observed.
- (e) Because the red dwarf is so small, and the planet is on such a close orbit, astronomers should find it fairly easy to detect and study any atmosphere the world has.
- 193.** Five sentences are given below, labeled a, b, c, d and e. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph. Write the correct answer in the space given below.
- (a) It is less than a year since Bellerín was "abandoned" by Per Mertesacker to endure a gruelling ordeal in a bruising Arsenal defeat by Stoke at the Britannia Stadium.
- (b) And he contributes plenty in attack, too, thanks to blinding speed and smart choices.
- (c) At 20 he offers ample scope to get even better, and it is an encouraging sign that in matches where it had initially looked as if his rapid opponent might get the better of him, he has quickly risen to the challenge and come out emphatically on top.
- (d) Bellerín has gone on not only to prove he can cut it in the Premier League but that he is a cut above most other defenders.
- (e) Héctor Bellerín (Arsenal) is another young Spaniard about whom there were once questions over Premier League suitability.
- 194.** Five sentences are given below, labeled a, b, c, d and e. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph. Write the correct answer in the space given below.
- (a) Another features a hostage-taking in a hospital.
- (b) Elsewhere, an old lover surprises a lounge pianist, sending her reeling back into painful memories.
- (c) An overbearing mother remembers visitting her wary son and his boisterous, pregnant wife.
- (d) Most stories turn on some kind of betrayal.
- (e) One story takes place at the funeral reception of a man whose wife has just learned of his infidelity.
- 195.** Five sentences are given below, labeled a, b, c, d and e. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph. Write the correct answer in the space given below.
- (a) There is, however, a gap of at least a billion years between the formation of the earth and these first signs of living organisms.
- (b) Cyanobacteria are still abundant on earth today.
- (c) The principal kinds of bacteria were cyanobacteria: the name refers to the blue-green colour, not the production of cyanide.
- (d) A small amount of evidence, mostly still controversial, records the presence of bacteria and perhaps other microbial life in Archaean rocks from Australia and South Africa dated at 3.5 byr ago.
- (e) At some point in that interval, life arose on earth in the form of relatively simple self replicating molecules.

1.42 Verbal Logic

196. Five sentences are given below, labeled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph. Write the correct answer in the space given below.

- (a) Olive bursts into tears when she meets an anorexic young woman.
- (b) "I don't know who you are," she confesses, "but young lady, you're breaking my heart."
- (c) "You're not starving," the girl replies, looking at this large woman, with her thick wrists and hands, her "big lap."
- (d) "Sure I am," Olive says. "We all are."
- (e) "I'm starving, too," Olive tells her, "Why do you think I eat every doughnut in sight?"

2016

197. The following question consists of a set of five sentences. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Type in the correct order of the sentences in the space provided below the question.

- (a) The 1800's were transitional years in the struggle for individual democratic human rights.
- (b) The controversy surrounding the Women question is but one example of the shifting sands underlying the so-called firm foundation of the period's attitudes toward faith, morality, and "every assertion [was] met with a counter-assertion."
- (c) Most people today still believe the myth that the Victorian era was a period of a universally accepted value system; that most women lived leisurely, inactive lives, and that husbands and wives remained serenely together, both serving their separate functions in making life pleasant and meaningful.
- (d) As Walter Houghton has argued so forcefully in *The Victorian Frame of Mind*, the Victorian period could best be characterized by the word "doubts."?
- (e) Such, however, was not the case, as recent scholarship has shown.

198. The following question consists of a set of five sentences. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Type in the correct order of the sentences in the space provided below the question.

- (a) The emergence of life might not be the luck of atoms arranging themselves in the right way, it says, but an inevitable event if the conditions are correct.

(b) But a new theory, proposed by a researcher at MIT and first reported in *Quanta Magazine*, proposes that when a group of atoms is exposed for a long time to a source of energy, it will restructure itself to dissipate more energy.

(c) "You start with a random clump of atoms, and if you shine light on it for long enough, it should not be so surprising that you get a plant," England said.

(d) Paul Rosenberg, writing this week on Richard Dawkins' site, said that the theory could make things "a whole lot worse for creationists".

(e) The problem for scientists attempting to understand how life began is understanding how living beings – which tend to be far better at taking energy from the environment and dissipating it as heat – could come about from non-living ones.

199. The following question consists of a set of five sentences. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Type in the correct order of the sentences in the space provided below the question.

(a) The fundamental idea behind any such theory—which we may call *the immediacy thesis*—is that judgments of beauty are not (or at least not primarily) mediated by inferences from principles or applications of concepts, but rather have all the immediacy of straightforwardly sensory judgments.

(b) It was against this, and against more moderate forms of rationalism about beauty, that mainly British philosophers working mainly within an empiricist framework began to develop theories of taste.

(c) Rationalism about beauty is the view that judgments of beauty are judgments of reason, i.e., that we judge things to be beautiful by reasoning it out, where reasoning it out typically involves inferring from principles or applying concepts.

(d) It is the idea, in other words, that we do not reason to the conclusion that things are beautiful, but rather "taste" that they are.

(e) At the beginning of the 18th century, rationalism about beauty had achieved dominance on the continent, and was being pushed to new extremes by "les géomètres," a group of literary theorists who aimed to bring to literary criticism the mathematical rigor that Descartes had brought to physics.

200. The following question consists of a set of five sentences. These sentences need to be arranged in a coherent manner to create a meaningful paragraph. Type in the correct order of the sentences in the space provided below the question.

- (a) Game theory can also help us to understand how the ongoing Greek bank run could be quelled by European policymakers signalling that a “Grexit” is out of the cards, dispelling asymmetric information in what’s known to game theorists as a “Bayesian game.”
- (b) Using this type of analysis can help us understand better why a “Grexit” is a non-credible threat and what is known to game theorists as a “strictly dominated strategy”.
- (c) One key question to ask is what makes this default stand-off different from previous Greek defaults in the past few years?
- (d) The Nash equilibrium, named after Nash who proved its ubiquitous existence in his 28-page Nobel-prize winning 1951 Ph.D. thesis, was a revolutionary concept that essentially a way to predict the outcome of events in matters of conflict and non-cooperation much like between Greece and Europe in their present stand-off.
- (e) To understand how the “game” works and identify the Nash equilibrium (the predicted outcome), one must first understand the incentives of all players, namely those of Greece and the rest of Europe.

2017

201. The five sentences (labelled a, b, c, d, e) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

- (a) The implications of retelling of Indian stories, hence, takes on new meaning in a modern India.
- (b) The stories we tell reflect the world around us.
- (c) We cannot help but retell the stories that we value - after all, they are never quite right for us - in our time.
- (d) And even if we manage to get them quite right, they are only right for us - other people living around us will have different reasons for telling similar stories.
- (e) As soon as we capture a story, the world we were trying to capture has changed.

202. The five sentences (labelled a, b, c, d, e) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

- (a) Before plants can take life from atmosphere, nitrogen must undergo transformations similar to ones that food undergoes in our digestive machinery.
- (b) In its aerial form nitrogen is insoluble, unusable and is in need of transformation.
- (c) Lightning starts the series of chemical reactions that need to happen to nitrogen, ultimately helping it nourish our earth.
- (d) Nitrogen - an essential food for plants - is an abundant resource, with about 22 million tons of it floating over each square mile of earth.
- (e) One of the most dramatic examples in nature of ill wind that blows goodness is lightning.

203. The five sentences (labelled a, b, c, d, e) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

- (a) This has huge implications for the health care system as it operates today, where depleted resources and time lead to patients rotating in and out of doctor's offices, oftentimes receiving minimal care or concern (what is commonly referred to as “bed side manner”) from doctors.
- (b) The placebo effect is when an individual's medical condition or pain shows signs of improvement based on a fake intervention that has been presented to them as a real one and used to be regularly dismissed by researchers as a psychological effect.
- (c) The placebo effect is not solely based on believing in treatment, however, as the clinical setting in which treatments are administered is also paramount.
- (d) That the mind has the power to trigger biochemical changes because the individual believes that a given drug or intervention will be effective could empower chronic patients through the notion of our bodies' capacity for self-healing.
- (e) Placebo effects are now studied not just as foils for “real” interventions but as a potential portal into the self-healing powers of the body.

1.44 Verbal Logic

204. The five sentences (labelled a, b, c, d, e) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.
- (a) Johnson treated English very practically, as a living language, with many different shades of meaning and adopted his definitions on the principle of English common law - according to precedent.
 - (b) Masking a profound inner torment, Johnson found solace in compiling the words of a language that was, in its coarse complexity and comprehensive genius, the precise analogue of his character.
 - (c) Samuel Johnson was a pioneer who raised common sense to heights of genius, and a man of robust popular instincts whose watchwords were clarity, precision and simplicity.
 - (d) The 18th century English reader, in the new world of global trade and global warfare, needed a dictionary with authoritative acts of definition of words of a language that was becoming seeded throughout the first British empire by a vigorous and practical champion.
 - (e) The Johnson who challenged Bishop Berkeley's solipsist theory of the nonexistence of matter by kicking a large stone ("I refute it thus") is the same Johnson for whom language must have a daily practical use.

2018 Slot 1

205. The four sentences (labelled a,b,c,d) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer:
- (a) Impartiality and objectivity are fiendishly difficult concepts that can cause all sorts of injustices even if transparently implemented.
 - (b) It encourages us into bubbles of people we know and like, while blinding us to different perspectives, but the deeper problem of 'transparency' lies in the words "...and much more".
 - (c) Twitter's website says that "tweets you are likely to care about most will show up first in your timeline...based on accounts you interact with most, tweets you engage with, and much more."
 - (d) We are only told some of the basic principles, and we can't see the algorithm itself, making it hard for citizens to analyse the system sensibly or fairly or be convinced of its impartiality and objectivity.
206. The four sentences (labelled a, b, c, and d) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.
- (a) The eventual diagnosis was skin cancer and after treatment all seemed well.
 - (b) The viola player didn't know what it was; nor did her GP.
 - (c) Then a routine scan showed it had come back and spread to her lungs.
 - (d) It started with a lump on Cathy Perkins' index finger.
207. The four sentences (labelled a,b,c,d) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer:
- (a) But now we have another group: the unwitting enablers.
 - (b) Democracy and high levels of inequality of the kind that have come to characterize the United States are simply incompatible.
 - (c) Believing these people are working for a better world, they are, actually, at most, chipping away at the margins, making slight course corrections, ensuring the system goes on as it is, uninterrupted.
 - (d) Very rich people will always use money to maintain their political and economic power.
208. The four sentences (labelled a, b, c, and d) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.
- (a) The woodland's canopy receives most of the sunlight that falls on the trees.
 - (b) Swifts do not confine themselves to woodlands, but hunt wherever there are insects in the air.
 - (c) With their streamlined bodies, swifts are agile flyers, ideally adapted to twisting and turning through the air as they chase flying insects – the creatures that form their staple diet.
 - (d) Hundreds of thousands of insects fly in the sunshine up above the canopy, some falling prey to swifts and swallows

2018 Slot 2

- 209.** The four sentences (labelled a, b, c, and d) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.
- (a) It was his taxpayers who had to shell out as much as \$1.6bn over 10 years to employees of failed companies.
 - (b) Companies in many countries routinely engage in such activities which means that the employees are left with unpaid entitlements
 - (c) Deliberate and systematic liquidation of a company to avoid liabilities and then restarting the business is called phoenixing.
 - (d) The Australian Minister for Revenue and Services discovered in an audit that phoenixing had cost the Australian economy between \$2.9bn and \$5.1bn last year.
- 210.** The four sentences (labelled a,b,c,d) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer:
- (a) In the era of smart world, however, 'Universal Basic Income' is an ineffective instrument which cannot address the potential breakdown of the social contract when large swathes of the population would effectively be unemployed.
 - (b) In the era of industrial revolution, the abolition of child labour, poor laws and the growth of trade unions helped families cope with the pressures of mechanised work.
 - (c) Growing inequality could be matched by a creeping authoritarianism that is bolstered by technology that is increasingly able to peer into the deepest vestiges of our lives.
 - (d) New institutions emerge which recognise ways in which workers could contribute to and benefit by economic growth when, rather than if, their jobs are automated.
- 211.** The four sentences (labelled a,b,c,d) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer:
- (a) They would rather do virtuous side projects assiduously as long as these would not compel them into doing their day jobs more honourably or reduce the profit margins.
 - (b) They would fund a million of the buzzwordy programs rather than fundamentally question the rules of their game or alter their own behavior to reduce the harm of the existing distorted, inefficient and unfair rules.
 - (c) Like the dieter who would rather do anything to lose weight than actually eat less, the business elite would save the world through social-impact-investing and philanthrocapitalism.
 - (d) Doing the right thing — and moving away from their win-win mentality — would involve real sacrifice; instead, it's easier to focus on their pet projects and initiatives.
- 212.** The four sentences (labelled a, b, c, and d) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.
- (a) Self-management is thus defined as the 'individual's ability to manage the symptoms, treatment, physical and psychosocial consequences and lifestyle changes inherent in living with a chronic condition'.
 - (b) Most people with progressive diseases like dementia prefer to have control over their own lives and health-care for as long as possible.
 - (c) Having control means, among other things, that patients themselves perform self-management activities.
 - (d) Supporting people in decisions and actions that promote self-management is called self-management support requiring a cooperative relationship between the patient, the family, and the professionals.

FACTS, INFERENCES, JUDGEMENTS

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 15: Each question has a set of four sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following:

- Facts, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'F').
- Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'I').
- Judgements, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a 'J')

Select the answer option that best describes the set of four statements.

1994

1. A. If India has embarked on the liberalization route, she cannot afford to go back.
 B. Under these circumstances, being an active supporter of WTO policies will be a good idea.
 C. The WTO is a truly global organization aiming at freer trade.
 D. Many member countries have already drafted plans to simplify tariff structures.
 (a) FJFI (b) IFJF
 (c) IJFF (d) IFIF
2. A. The Minister definitely took the wrong step.
 B. Under the circumstances, he had many other alternatives.
 C. The Prime Minister is embarrassed due to the Minister's decision.
 D. If he has put the government in jeopardy, the Minister must resign.
 (a) JFFI (b) IFJI
 (c) FFJI (d) IFIJ
3. A. The ideal solution will be to advertise aggressively.
 B. One brand is already popular amongst the youth.
 C. Reducing prices will mean trouble as our revenues are already dwindling.
 D. The correct solution will be to consolidate by aggressive marketing.
 (a) JFIJ (b) FJJI
 (c) IJFF (d) JJIF
4. A. If democracy is to survive the people must develop a sense of consumerism.
 B. Consumerism has helped improve the quality of goods in certain countries.
 C. The protected environment in our country is helping the local manufacturers.
 D. The quality of goods suffers if the manufacturers take undue advantage of this.
 (a) IJFJ (b) JFJI
 (c) IJJF (d) IFJJ
5. A. Unless the banks agree to a deferment of the interest, we cannot show profits this year.
 B. This would not have happened had we adopted a stricter credit scheme.
 C. The revenues so far cover only the cost and salaries.
 D. Let us learn a lesson: we cannot make profits without complete control over credit.
 (a) IIJF (b) IJFI
 (c) FJIF (d) FJFI
6. A. Qualities cannot be injected into one's personality.
 B. They are completely dependent on the genetic configuration that one inherits.
 C. Hence changing our inherent traits is impossible as the genes are unalterable.
 D. The least one can do is to try and subdue the "bad qualities".
 (a) FIJI (b) JFFI
 (c) JFIJ (d) JIFI
7. A. Everything is purposeless.
 B. Nothing before and after the existence of the universe is known with certainty.
 C. Man is a part of the purposeless universe; hence man is also purposeless.
 D. There is only one way of adding purpose to this universe: Union with Him.
 (a) JFIJ (b) FJJI
 (c) JFFI (d) IJFJ
8. A. Everyday social life is impossible without interpersonal relationships.
 B. The root of many misunderstandings has been cited in poor relations among individuals.
 C. Assuming the above to be true, social life will be much better if people understand the importance of good interpersonal relations.
 D. A study reveals that interpersonal relations and hence life in general can be improved with a little effort on the part of individuals.
 (a) FJIJ (b) JFIF
 (c) FIFJ (d) IFFJ
9. A. The prices of electronic goods are falling.
 B. Sine we have substantial reductions in import duties, this is obvious.
 C. The trend is bound to continue in the near future.
 D. But the turnover of the electronic industry is still rising, because the consumers are increasing at a rapid rate.
 (a) IFJF (b) FJII
 (c) FIJF (d) JIFF
10. A. In the past, it appears, wealth distribution, and not wealth creation has dominated the economic policy.
 B. Clearly, the government has not bothered to eradicate poverty.
 C. Today's liberalization is far from the hitherto Nehruvian socialism.
 D. Results are evident in the form of a boom in the manufacturing sector output and turnover of all industries.
 (a) FJIF (b) FIFJ
 (c) IJIF (d) JIFF

2006

11. A. According to all statistical indications, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has managed to keep pace with its ambitious goals.
 B. The Mid-day Meal Scheme has been a significant incentive for the poor to send their little ones to school, thus establishing the vital link between healthy bodies and healthy minds.
 C. Only about 13 million children in the age group of 6 to 14 years are out of school.
 D. The goal of universalisation of elementary education has to be a pre-requisite for the evolution and development of our country.
- (a) IIFJ (b) JIJ
 (c) IJFJ (d) IJFI
 (e) JIFI
12. A. We should not be hopelessly addicted to an erroneous belief that corruption in India is caused by the crookedness of Indians.
 B. The truth is that we have more red tape — we take eighty-nine days to start a small business, Australians take two.
 C. Red tape leads to corruption and distorts a people's character.
 D. Every red tape procedure is a point of contact with an official, and such contacts have the potential to become opportunities for money to change hands.
- (a) JFIF (b) JFJJ
 (c) JIJF (d) IFJF
 (e) JFJI
13. A. So much of our day-to-day focus seems to be on getting things done, trudging our way through the tasks of living — it can feel like a treadmill that gets you nowhere; where is the childlike joy?
 B. We are not doing the things that make us happy; that which brings us joy; the things that we cannot wait to do because we enjoy them so much.
 C. This is the stuff that joyful living is made of — identifying your calling and committing yourself wholeheartedly to it.
 D. When this happens, each moment becomes a celebration of you; there is a rush of energy that comes with feeling completely immersed in doing what you love most.
- (a) IIIJ (b) IFIJ
 (c) JFJJ (d) JJJJ
 (e) JFII
14. A. Inequitable distribution of all kinds of resources is certainly one of the strongest and most sinister sources of conflict.
 B. Even without war, we know that conflicts continue to trouble us — they only change in character.
- C. Extensive disarmament is the only insurance for our future; imagine the amount of resources that can be released and redeployed.
 D. The economies of the industrialized western world derive 20% of their income from the sale of all kinds of arms.
- (a) IJJ (b) JIJF
 (c) IJF (d) JIF
 (5) IJIF
15. A. Given the poor quality of service in the public sector, the HIV/AIDS affected should be switching to private initiatives that supply anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs) at a low cost.
 B. The government has been supplying free drugs since 2004, and 35000 have benefited up to now — though the size of the affected population is 150 times this number.
 C. The recent initiatives of networks and companies like AIDSCare Network, Emcure, Reliance-Cipla-Cil, would lead to availability of much-needed drugs to a larger number of affected people.
 D. But how ironic it is that we should face a perennial shortage of drugs when India is one of the world's largest suppliers of generic drugs to the developing world.
- (a) JFIJ (b) JIJ
 (c) IFIJ (d) IFFJ
 (e) JFII

MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS**2009**

Directions for questions 16 to 19: *The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.*

In March this year, the home ministry proposed a change in the rules governing the Arms Act as well as an amendment in the Act itself. The proposed changes would make police verification of the applicant for a gun licence compulsory and take away the discretionary powers of the local authorities to grant such licences. These changes would also have provided the ministry with a veto on giving gun licences. Under present rules, police verification is necessary, but in case the police do not give the verification report the district authorities were empowered to grant the applicant the licence to carry firearms. Henceforth, it has been made mandatory for the police to give their verification report, giving clear reasons for their decision. The final issuance of the gun licence would depend on what the police says. The home ministry has argued that this will reduce the number of people who wrangle gun licences with false claims, while also providing the government with a centralised database on gun ownership.

1.48 Verbal Logic

The gun lobby, which includes parliamentarians from the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Samajwadi Party and the Congress, met the prime minister and has launched a media campaign arguing that this amendment to the Arms Act was illegal and unethical. They argue that any amendment needs to be made through Parliament and cannot be done via changes in the Rules, while on a larger political note, the gun lobby argues for the “right” of every citizen to carry arms.

The right to carry arms was a part, even if minor, of the agenda of anti-colonialism in India. This was in response to the Arms Act of 1878 which put severe restrictions on the ownership of guns by Indians while exempting the British from such controls. That the Arms Act was perceived, rightfully so, as an attempt to disarm the colonised and reduce their capacity to revolt against colonial oppression, more so since that Act explicitly drew from the “experiences” of 1857. The post-colonial law laid down strict rules for gun ownership, reducing the number of firearms which could be owned by one person but made them uniform for all citizens.

But the purported right to own a gun is argued on another, more utilitarian, level. As the press release of the National Association for Gun Rights in India states, gun possession by civilians protects their life and property when attacked by criminals with illegal weapons. Also, it is argued, that reducing the number of legal weapons owned by law-abiding citizens does nothing to bring down the number of illegal arms with criminals but merely lessens the ability of the law-abiding citizen to protect himself. Using this logic the gun lobby in India has urged the government to not only drop its proposed amendment but rather make guns easily available to all citizens who are not disqualified.

This is a dangerous proposal. The cunning mix of residual anti-colonial sentiments, purported rights of citizens, appeal to people’s need for safety and top-level lobbying can actually weaken gun control laws and make the situation worse. The solution to the spread of small arms and guns in society is not to legalise and encourage gun possession by citizens, but rather to work towards elimination of all arms in society. The government should move towards banning the possession of guns by all civilians, no matter what the excuse. Once gun possession is totally outlawed, it will be far easier to identify those who possess and flaunt arms. When arms possession is totally banned, any display of weapon by civilians will be, *prima facie*, illegal. This would, in fact, directly help in reducing illegal weapons. Reduction in firearms and making their public possession and display illegal will not only increase public safety, it will also strengthen democracy and the voice of the oppressed. It is no surprise that most gun lobbyists are representatives of feudal and other parasitical social classes, despite their attempt to speak in the name of the “citizen”.

16. Which one of these is not given as an argument against the proposed amendment to the Arms act?
 - (a) The amendment is a part of the colonial agenda that seeks to disarm the colonized.
 - (b) The legal process through which the amendment is proposed is incorrect.
 - (c) The amendment would have no effect on illegal possession of guns.
 - (d) The amendment restricts the rights of the citizen to protect himself or his property.
17. Which one of the following is a criticism levelled against the gun lobby by the author?
 - (a) The author accuses them of having an inadequate understanding of the situation.
 - (b) The author claims that they do not truly represent the group they claim to speak for.
 - (c) The author accuses them of being cunning.
 - (d) The author claims that they do not want to reduce illegal possession of arms.
18. How was the perceived bias in the Arms Act of 1878 addressed by the post-colonial law?
 - (a) All citizens now had the right to possess guns.
 - (b) The laws for gun possession were made stricter.
 - (c) The number of guns that a person could own was brought down.
 - (d) Laws for gun possession were made uniform for all citizens.
19. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - (a) An argument against the lobby that seeks to weaken gun control laws in India.
 - (b) An analysis of gun possession laws in India.
 - (c) An appeal to reduce illegal possession of weapons.
 - (d) An endorsement of the amendment to the Arms act proposed by the home ministry.
20. A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

The good news is that policy experiments carried out by governments, NGOs, academics and international institutions are slowly building up a body of evidence about methods that work. A large-scale evaluation in Andhra Pradesh in southern India has shown, for example, that performance pay for teachers is three times as effective at raising pupils’ test scores as the equivalent amount spent on school supplies. In Rajasthan, teachers were paid only on showing a date-stamped photograph to prove they had been in class on a given day.

- (a) The World Bank hopes to bring such innovations to the notice of other governments during the summit, if it can.
- (b) And in Uganda the government, appalled that money meant for schools was not reaching them, took to publicising how much was being allotted, using radio and newspapers.
- (c) This led not just to a massive decline in absenteeism, but also to better pupil performance.
- (d) Money needs to be spent, therefore, not merely on building more schools or hiring more teachers, but on getting them to do what they are paid for.

Directions for questions 21 to 23: *The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.*

Since its Platonic beginnings, philosophical aesthetics has been impelled by an alternative that is as enlightening as it is misleading. Aesthetic perception has been attributed the capacity either to gain a genuine access to being or to disclose a genuine sphere of illusion [Schein]. In the first figure of thought, aesthetic perception is seen as an encounter with how things truly are, as a penetration of illusionary conditions of everyday life. In the second figure of thought, however, aesthetic perception appears inversely as a turning away from the stability of the reliable world and thus as a penetration of the power of the real.

To my mind, this is one of the incorrect contrasts from which aesthetics ought to escape. The way of doing so becomes evident once it is clear that the alternative paths are just variations of a third path that is already well trodden, where intuition and reflection are on a pilgrimage to being or appearance.

The classical aesthetics of being understands the aesthetic process as the revelation of an otherwise concealed higher sense or being. In current discussions, though, a non-classical variation, one frequently formulated in media theory, plays a big part; in the objects of art, this variation sees at work a discovery of the constructiveness of all relations of the real. Both variations of an aesthetics of being do, however, assume that general structures of reality can be recognized in or by means of aesthetic perception; the basic constitution of the reality becomes visible in the constitution of aesthetic perception.

An aesthetics of illusion [aesthetik des Scheins], by contrast, rejects this close liaison between reality and aesthetic reality, and, correspondingly, between the aesthetic, epistemological and ethical theory of the one reality. For the aesthetics of illusion the field - or, more radically, the time span - of the aesthetic is a separate zone from which nothing can be inferred about the constitution of reality. It describes the process of aesthetic

experience as entering the sphere of illusion, an illusion that is otherwise ignored, one that is located outside the continuity of being.

Each of these positions has been defended in very different variations and with enormously varying willingness to form alliances. One need only recall Hegel's hugely influential discussion of the absolute's sensuous illusion [sinnlicher Schein], Nietzsche's ideas about artistically exposing the illusionary character [Scheincharakter] of the cultural world, or Bloch's aesthetics of anticipating [Vorschein] a better society in the future. Nonetheless, the preoccupation with being or appearance, which goes back to Plato, presents an especially unfortunate alternative. According to this fixation, aesthetic consciousness paves the way either to a higher reality or out of the lower reaches of reality (or it goes both ways simultaneously). Either way, aesthetic perception is conceived of as flight from the phenomenal presence of human life. In effect, aesthetic consciousness is understood in both perspectives as an inattentiveness to the concrete here and now of its acts of perception.

21. A suitable title to the above passage would be:

- (a) Aesthetic perception – a flight from the phenomenal presence of human life.
- (b) The aesthetics of illusion and its power.
- (c) Understanding aesthetic perception and its various manifestations.
- (d) Aesthetics of being and its non- classical variation.

22. Which of the following can't be inferred from the passage?

- (a) The sphere of illusion is disjoint from the continuity of being.
- (b) Reality reveals the general characteristics of aesthetic illusion.
- (c) General structures of reality are recognized by aesthetic perception.
- (d) None of the above.

23. Which of the following is not a part of 'aesthetic perception', as explained in the passage?

- (a) A flight from the lower reaches of reality to the higher.
- (b) Discovering the constructiveness of all relations of the real.
- (c) Anticipating a better society in future.
- (d) Exposing the being which is illusionary in character.

1.50 Verbal Logic

Directions for questions 24 to 26: *The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.*

Lucian Freud has some intriguing opinions about other artists. He has no time for Leonardo da Vinci. He wonders if Raphael's Madonna of the Pinks, bought by the National Gallery after a popular campaign, is really by Raphael at all because "normally I can't bear Raphael, but I like that one a little bit". His own hero is Titian, whose paintings mean infinitely more to him than the works of Poussin – let alone Vermeer, whose people he thinks bizarrely absent.

How do we know all this? No, Freud hasn't started his own blog. Instead, the famously reticent painter imparted these views to a friend, the critic Martin Gayford (who does blog, over at Bloomberg). In his new book, *Man with a Blue Scarf*, Gayford tells how – having known Freud for years – he finally popped the question: would the greatest living painter of portraits paint his portrait? He was surprised when the answer was yes, and that Freud wanted to get cracking right away.

When he paints, Freud talks, and he likes to go to a restaurant with the sitter after each session to carry on talking. So finally, after all these years and with his subject's full cooperation, Martin Gayford is able to give readers the eloquent and pugnacious voice of Lucian Freud – on art, artists and life. In reviews of the book, which are very positive, it is the quotes from Freud that tend to steal the show. But this book is not just for Freud fans, or a sombre intellectual document for art students. The fascination of Freud's persona and ideas comes across so well because of the writer's skill. Freud's style is unmistakable. Gayford downplays his own, but actually it is his craft as a storyteller that turns what were actually a fractured series of encounters – in the sense that all life is a series of fractured encounters – into a gripping, dramatic read. It is, I think, a new style of art writing in which the critic does not assume the lofty position of a pontiff or professor, between artist and public. He is unpretentious and natural, and above all wants to capture Freud as a person, not just a painter (or maybe, since the book is very directly about the making of a work of art, as a person painting).

If it is Freud who dominates the book, it is Gayford's achievement to bring him out and to do so with wit and humour as well as acute intelligence. *Man with a Blue Scarf* is literally inimitable – no one else is going to get this opportunity – but it contains a lot that critics and even novelists can learn from. It's the real deal.

24. Which of the following cannot be inferred about Lucien Freud?
- (a) He is usually a reticent person.
 - (b) He was enthusiastic about painting Gayford's portrait.

- (c) He's a gifted story teller.
- (d) He likes to interact with his subjects even after the process of painting.

25. According to the author, which of the following is true about Gayford's book on Lucien Freud?
- (a) Freud comes across as unpretentious and natural in the book.
 - (b) Quotes from Freud steal the show away from Gayford's writing.
 - (c) The book is primarily for Freud's fans and supporters.
 - (d) Although Freud dominates the book, it works because of Gayford's writing.
26. Where could the passage have been taken from?
- (a) An article on Lucien Freud.
 - (b) A review of 'Man with a Blue Scarf'.
 - (c) An article on Freud and Gayford.
 - (d) An article on 'Man with a Blue Scarf'.

2010

Directions for questions 27 to 29: *The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.*

Don't shoot the messenger is usually a good rule to live by. But it is hard when it comes to Bernie Madoff, the former billionaire serving a 150-year jail term for running history's biggest Ponzi scheme.

Yet, in recent jailhouse interviews, Madoff has given a valuable insight into causes of the Great Recession, whose awful impact has blighted millions of lives across America and around the world. No one can deny Madoff's activities were an appalling fraud, but, he insists, what about the involvement of everyone else in the global financial system.

"They had to know," Madoff told the New York Times, referring to the banks and hedge funds that greedily reaped millions in fees from his operations. He pointed out to New York magazine that he refused to give the banks any information as to how he got such high returns and would not let them do due diligence. Yet they never complained. "These banks and these funds had to know there were problems," he said.

No wonder that Irving Picard, the trustee representing Madoff's victims, has filed a civil suit seeking damages from banks who did business with Madoff. They include big Wall Street names like HSBC, Citigroup, JP Morgan and Merrill Lynch. Just because Madoff is a crook sitting in jail does not mean he isn't right when he tells us to look elsewhere, too.

Yet, unfortunately, Madoff is the only one behind bars.

That is the worst thing about the whole sorry saga. Madoff and his scheme have become a useful foil for the entire

1.52 Verbal Logic

Directions for questions 32 to 35 : The passage given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

But I wonder how much real attention Dickens's books will get. In America at least, he seems to be an author more known than read. (Find me someone who claims to have read "Martin Chuzzlewit" and I will show you a goddamned liar.) Yet even if you've read only one of his books, his stamp is such that it feels like you've read them all. The virtues that kept him famous, prosperous and never out of print—that he is easily grasped and eternally inventive in his visuals and jokes—have served to make him iconic. His characters, of course, deserve most of the credit. They possess those funny allegorical names, behave just as fixedly, and get thrown into one melodramatic scene after another. But taken as a whole, those 989 characters make up an unforgettable universe of humanity matched only by Shakespeare, whom Dickens worshipped.

George Orwell, in his famous essay on Dickens, pegged the novelist as a cynic who was neither a radical nor an idle bourgeois, but a self-made mystery who unswervingly championed the underdog, typically the working poor. He went on to assert that Dickens's reticence to take a definitive position on class and rights carried over to his characters, who tend to feel unreal. While Orwell claimed he could conduct a conversation with a chap like Leopold Bloom, he held that he couldn't imagine one with any of the folks imagined by Dickens.

The Orwell essay is a long one and is interesting because there is a palpable tension between his obvious love for Dickens and his need to bring a clear, socialist critique to the table, if for no other reason than to prevent Dickens from being 'stolen' by others with their own specious agendas. For example, Orwell couldn't say enough about how amazing Dickens was in writing the way children think, but on the other hand it rankles him that Dickens never talks about actual work and what people do when they're not standing around in some literary scene.

But despite persistent and, to my mind, niggling quarrels that Orwell picks with Dickens, he couldn't bring himself to condemn him. He went on to concede that he couldn't imagine a day when he wouldn't be reminded of a particular Dickensian scene or moment. It is this aspect of Dickens, the sheer scope of the world he created and the widescreen variety of his novels, that is his true legacy. Yes, his novels are of a piece, but when you fit the jigsaw together it's a remarkable picture, whirling and alive. Its intricacies and moving parts far outweighing the surprise coincidences, occasional mawkishness and deus ex machina endings.

32. Which of these best expresses the central theme of the passage?

- (a) The passage explores why Dickens is an important author and will always be read.
- (b) The author wants to argue that despite some weaknesses Dickens as a writer is second only to Shakespeare.

- (c) The passage captures the universal legacy of Dickens' writings.
- (d) The passage captures the author's analysis of a George Orwell essay on Dickens.

33. All of the following are criticisms of Dickens' novels except:

- I. Dickens' novels feature characters that have funny allegorical names.
- II. Dickens is too sentimental at times.
- III. Dickens' characters' opinion on class and rights is not clear which makes them feel unreal.
- IV. Dickens' novels feature surprising coincidences.

- (a) Only I
- (b) I and III
- (c) II and IV
- (d) II, III and IV

34. According to author, what is the most important feature of Dickens' writings?

- (a) The fact that his writing is easily understood by everybody.
- (b) The whimsical characters that he created.
- (c) The inventive visuals and jokes.
- (d) The complete range and variety of his writings.

35. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

- (a) Analytical
- (b) Pedantic
- (c) Descriptive
- (d) Nostalgic

36. The passage given below is followed by a question. Choose the most appropriate answer to the question.

Why should this absolutely God-given faculty of memory retain so much better the events of yesterday than those of last year, and, best of all, those of an hour ago? Why, again, in old age should its grasp of childhood's events seem firmest? Why should repeating an experience strengthen our recollection of it? Why should drugs, fevers, asphyxia, and excitement resuscitate things long since forgotten? . . . such peculiarities seem quite fantastic; and might, for aught we can see *a priori*, be the precise opposites of what they are. Evidently, then, the faculty does not exist absolutely, but works under conditions; and the quest of the conditions becomes the psychologist's most interesting task.

Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) We tend to misunderstand our brains' status quo.
- (b) The functions of faculty of memory are beyond human comprehension.
- (c) Psychologists are trying to understand how memory functions.
- (d) Psychologists believe that understanding the conditions under which faculty of memory operates is the key to understand this faculty.

2011

Directions for questions 37 to 40: *The passage given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.*

Three judgments by the Supreme Court in the month of July mark a sharp departure from pedantic legalism and point to the possibilities of a transformative constitutionalism that sustains and elaborates the idea of constitutional morality developed in the *Naz Foundation* judgment of the Delhi High Court in 2009. The three cases are also very different pieces that speak to different realities in similar fashion: *Ram Jethmalani v Union of India* (SIT); *Nandini Sundar and Others v State of Chhattisgarh* (SJ); and *Delhi Jal Board v National Campaign for Dignity and Rights of Sewerage and Allied Workers* (DJB). It might be argued, and rightly too, that radical jurisprudence by the Supreme Court is not a recent phenomenon — it has an older history rooted in struggles for civil and political rights. While that is the genealogy of this jurisprudence, we need yet to celebrate each signpost in the development of deliberative jurisprudence that responds not merely to the manifestations of a case, narrowly construed, but sees the larger socio-political context as an inextricable part of the bare facts, so to speak.

The guarantee of public goods — security, infrastructure for governance, law making and enforcement, provision of material and cultural goods especially for classes that lack the power, privilege and status to secure these for themselves — is state obligation. Neither markets (which cater to self-centered activities of individuals and groups) nor purely private social action can be expected to stand in for the state and provide public goods. Central to the delineation of the problem in these cases is the opening out of the idea of constitutionalism to include a broader idea of justice that enables the mapping of injustice in all its complexity. Tracing the link between the existence of perennial channels for unaccounted monies abroad and the erosion of developmental goals of the state, the Supreme Court contextualizes the need to reign in cash flows and ensure total accountability with reference to the structure of a neo-liberal economy. Gunnar Myrdal's caution about the dangers of a "soft state" that spawns the "unholy nexus between the law maker, the law keeper, and the law breaker" is immediately relevant.

"Carried away by the ideology of neo-liberalism, it is entirely possible that the agents of the State entrusted with the task of supervising the economic and social activities may err more on the side of extreme caution, whereby signals of wrongdoing may be ignored even when they are strong. Instances of the powers that be ignoring publicly visible stock market scams, or turning a blind eye to large-scale illegal mining have become all too familiar, and may be readily cited."

The framework of justice by this token stretches illimitably beyond the narrow confines of constitutional law and decided cases to the letter and spirit of the constitution.

"Modern constitutionalism posits that no wielder of power should be allowed to claim the right to perpetrate state's violence against anyone, much less its own citizens, unchecked by law, and notions of innate human dignity of every individual."

37. Which of the following options correctly sums up the areas that the author seeks to cover through the passage?
- Jurisprudence, Justice and the Constitution
 - Jurisprudence, Neo-liberalism and Politics
 - Society, Politics and Jurisprudence
 - The Constitution, Jurisprudence and Enforcement of justice
38. "Central to the delineation of the problem in these cases is the opening out of the idea of constitutionalism to include a broader idea of justice that enables the mapping of injustice in all its complexity." Which of the following statements would correctly paraphrase the above line?
- The main way to define the problem is to merge the understanding of constitutionalism and justice so that all aspects of injustice are covered.
 - The essential way to define the problem is to include the understanding of constitutionalism and justice with all aspects of injustice.
 - The crucial aspect of defining the problem is to broaden the understanding of constitutionalism and hence justice to include aspects of injustice.
 - The crucial aspect of defining the problem is to widen the understanding of constitutionalism and hence justice so that all complexities of injustice are covered.
39. How does the author develop the central idea?
- By making a reference to three cases which form the core of the discussion.
 - By making a reference to the Naz foundation judgment which forms the base for the core of the discussion.
 - By making a reference to recent judicial developments and referring to the lineage of jurisprudence that includes the socio-political context.
 - By making a reference to recent judicial developments and referring to the lineage of jurisprudence in the context of neo-liberalism.
40. It can be inferred that the tone of the author in the third paragraph is
- critical
 - forgiving
 - objective
 - disparaging

1.54 Verbal Logic

Directions for questions 41 and 42: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Four teams – Alveston, Blackpool, Chelsea and Dunstable – reached the semifinal stage in a football tournament. Two of the four teams played against each other in the first semifinal and the rest two played against each other in the second semifinal. The winners of these two matches played the final and the winner of the final match was declared the Champion of the tournament. The following observations were made during the semifinals and the final match:

- (i) Ten goals were scored in the three matches. At least one goal was scored by each of the four teams. Each team scored a distinct number of goals.
- (ii) The team that scored the maximum number of goals in the three matches was not the Champion of the tournament.
- (iii) Alveston did not play against Blackpool but Chelsea played against Dunstable.
- (iv) Neither Blackpool nor Dunstable was the Champion of the tournament. The absolute difference between the total goals scored by these two teams in the three matches was 2.

41. How many goals were scored in the final match of the tournament?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

42. How many goals did the Champion of the tournament score in its semifinal match?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Directions for questions 43 and 44: The passage given below is followed by a set of two questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Meditation is the natural process of withdrawing attention from environmental, physical, and mental processes and consciously directing it inward to a chosen focus of attention. But not many people know how to practice meditation for personal benefit and spiritual growth.

The beneficial side-effects of regular meditation practice include stress reduction, strengthening of the body's immune system, more orderly thinking, improvement in power of concentration, and a slowing of the biological ageing process. For these reasons, meditation practice is recommended by an increasing number of doctors as a harmless way for patient-clients to be more responsible for their own total well-being. The primary purpose of meditation practice, however, is to bring forth clear states of awareness that will make authentic spiritual growth easier to experience.

Cultivation of inner contentment prevents us from getting swept away by circumstances. Engaging in self-examination and self-discipline is important in order to clear away any of the psychological conflicts that might pose a problem. Study of 'lower' or secular knowledge helps us function effectively in the world. Many get educated so that they can live more effectively. But also important is the acquisition of higher knowledge or metaphysics to inquire about God, cosmic mind, manifestation of universes, our relationship with God — why are we here, and for what purpose?

When engaged in daily activities and relationships, endeavour to maintain a state of mental calmness and Self-awareness. Cultivate cheerfulness and optimism. Maintain your emotional balance. Adhere to wholesome routines of activity and rest. Maintain a healthy lifestyle: choose a nutritious diet and exercise regularly. Let all of your thoughts, feelings, and actions be wholesome and constructive. You will then be empowered to live enjoyably, effectively, and successfully.

43. Which of the following sums up the central idea of the passage most effectively?

- (a) Meditation and its side-effects
- (b) Meditation is essential for enjoying life
- (c) Meditation- personal benefits and spiritual growth
- (d) A spiritual journey for growth and self awareness

44. According to the passage, what is the most important purpose of meditation?

- (a) To improve the workings of the mind and hence lead to an improvement in the biological processes.
- (b) To help a follower reach states of calm and peace and allow her to live in optimism and happiness.
- (c) To help a follower reach heightened states of awareness through which she can grow spiritually.
- (d) To guide followers through states of lower knowledge and subsequently higher knowledge so that they can achieve their ultimate goal.

45. The paragraph given below is followed by a question. Choose the most appropriate answer to the question.

People repeatedly complain that they see advertisements everywhere, but advertisers should not be blamed for this. No one is forced to advertize his property - for many companies it is an important part of their income. Football teams would have much less money if they were not sponsored. And no one is forced to look at advertising - you can turn the TV off between shows, or just flick past adverts in newspapers. If you don't want to see the adverts, then just ignore them.

Which of the following statements would weaken the above argument?

- (a) Advertisers use many devious methods to get their message across.
- (b) Some adverts today are even being hidden in what seem like pieces of art or public information so people don't realize they are being marketed to.
- (c) By targeting people's unconscious thoughts adverts are a form of brainwashing that take away people's freedoms to make choices.
- (d) Ignoring something that surrounds you all the time is not easy.

46. The paragraph given below is followed by a question. Choose the most appropriate answer to the question.

Anorexia Nervosa is an eating disorder defined as severe, self-inflicted starvation and loss in body weight to at least 15% below that expected for the individual's sex and height. Anorexia is typically associated with women and body image and is classified as a mental illness. Mortality varies between 5% and 18%. Patients who are dangerously thin are sometimes force-fed through a naso-gastric (through the nose) tube. This force-feeding is undignified. The patient's right to refuse treatment should be respected even if they are mentally ill.

Which of the following statements would weaken the above argument?

- (a) In the case of mentally ill patients, their distorted perceptions of reality may render them unable to make a choice.
- (b) Many medical treatments are unpleasant or painful but they are necessary to preserve life.
- (c) Medical ethics say that a doctor has a responsibility to keep the patient alive to administer treatment.
- (d) Anorexics are characterized by self-denial and often do not come forward voluntarily.

Directions for questions 47 to 49: *The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.*

"The lions had escaped, but the tiger was there. He was starving; one soldier tried to feed it and the other soldier shot and killed it after it bit the soldier's hand off." In brief, that is the play's first scene.

From there, the action bursts into a plethora of issues, each more disturbing than the next. On one level, it's a political drama about the war in Iraq, on another, an existential tract with the tiger as a contemporary Godot,

and on still another, it's a ghost story. When I ask Joseph about the ghosts, he is finally at home and easily forthcoming as he delves into the story line. "The Tiger explains in his first monologue as a ghost that suddenly the knowledge and the stuff of the universe is floating into him.

This is a basic reality of dying in this world that I've created, that once you're dead and you're a ghost, you learn at an accelerated pace. Suddenly, the ghost knows about Dante and suddenly Kev (the Marine-turned-ghost) knows about the bones in his hand, about the Arabic roots of the word algebra, and all of a sudden he's praying in Arabic."

In Bengal Tiger emotional reality is clouded by the problems of translation. By using Arabic dialogue (without subtitles), Joseph underlines the failure of communication. As he points out, "US soldiers, by and large, don't speak Arabic. When you're in a very stressful and violent situation, the act of translation takes on huge importance. And yet, because those situations are so stressful, what is lost in translation in those moments can be grave."

Indeed, the language barrier leads to a harrowing scene when Kev (Brad Fleischer), the Marine, who shot the tiger, enters an Iraqi home in pursuit, he imagines, of the enemy. Upon entering, Kev draws his gun and starts shouting at the women in English while they respond by screaming at him wildly in Arabic. The miscommunication and the mass confusion it fuels make for a situation much more frightening than any ghost story.

Much as I try to probe for the psychological roots to Joseph's often disturbing work, the playwright diverts me from his personal experience to his aesthetic. "Story-telling", he imparts, "can get boring if you're not dealing with the issues of life or death, or on the edge of something. Now that doesn't mean that every story has to have violence in it, but I'm attracted to it for a number of reasons, and part of it is the movies that I was raised on, most of which employed violence in some way."

47. It can be inferred that the purpose of the first paragraph is

- (a) to describe the real-life incident on which the play is based.
- (b) to inform the reader about the first scene of the play.
- (c) to arouse interest about the article.
- (d) to set the tone for the rest of the article.

48. Which of the following describes a technique that the author frequently uses in the passage?

- (a) She frequently moves from the general to the specific.
- (b) She frequently moves from the specific to the general and back again.

1.56 Verbal Logic

- (c) She frequently starts with an analysis and then uses a quote to elaborate on a point.
- (d) None of the above
49. According to the passage, why does Joseph refer to disturbing issues in his work?
- (a) These issues resonate with contemporary political realities.
- (b) It allows him to reflect on and critique harsh social realities.
- (c) His audience have come to expect explorations of such issues in his work.
- (d) He feels that they are important to the story-telling in his plays.

2012

Directions for Questions 50 to 52: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Ask anyone on the street: “what is Romanticism?” and you will certainly receive some kind of reply. Everyone claims to know the meaning of the word romantic. The word conveys notions of sentiment and sentimentality, a visionary or idealistic lack of reality. It connotes fantasy and fiction. It has been associated with different times and with distant places: the island of Bali, the world of the Arabian Nights, the age of the troubadours and even Manhattan. Advertising links it with the effects of lipstick, perfume and soap. If we could ask the advertising genius who, fifty years ago came up with the brilliant cigarette campaign, “blow some my way,” he may have responded with “it’s romantic.”

These meanings cause few problems in every day life — indeed, few of us wonder about the meaning of Romanticism at all. Yet we use the expression freely and casually (“a romantic, candle-lit dinner”). But literary historians and critics as well as European historians have been quarreling over the meaning of the word Romanticism for decades. One of the problems is that the Romantics were liberals and conservatives, revolutionaries and reactionaries. Some were preoccupied with God; others were atheistic to the core. Some began their lives as devout Catholics, lived as ardent revolutionaries and died as staunch conservatives. The expression Romantic gained currency during its own time, roughly 1780-1850. However, even within its own period of existence, few Romantics would have agreed on a general meaning. Perhaps this tells us something. To speak of a Romantic era is to identify a period in which certain ideas and attitudes arose, gained currency and in most areas of intellectual endeavor, became dominant. That is, they became the dominant mode of expression. Which tells us something else about the Romantics: expression was perhaps everything to them

— expression in art, music, poetry, drama, literature and philosophy. Just the same, older ideas did not simply wither away. Romantic ideas arose both as implicit and explicit criticisms of 18th century Enlightenment thought. For the most part, these ideas were generated by a sense of inadequacy with the dominant ideals of the Enlightenment and of the society that produced them.

Romanticism appeared in conflict with the Enlightenment. You could go as far as to say that Romanticism reflected a crisis in Enlightenment thought itself, a crisis which shook the comfortable 18th century *philosophe* out of his intellectual single-mindedness. The Romantics were conscious of their unique destiny. In fact, it was self-consciousness which appears as one of the keys elements of Romanticism itself.

The *philosophes* were too objective — they chose to see human nature as something uniform. The *philosophes* had also attacked the Church because it blocked human reason. The Romantics attacked the Enlightenment because it blocked the free play of the emotions and creativity. The *philosophe* had turned man into a soulless, thinking machine — a robot. In a comment typical of the Romantic thrust, William Hazlitt (1778-1830) asked, “*For the better part of my life all I did was think.*” And William Godwin (1756-1836), a contemporary of Hazlitt’s asked, “*what shall I do when I have read all the books?*” Christianity had formed a matrix into which medieval man situated himself. The Enlightenment replaced the Christian matrix with the mechanical matrix of Newtonian natural philosophy. For the Romantic, the result was nothing less than the demotion of the individual. Imagination, sensitivity, feelings, spontaneity and freedom were stifled — choked to death. Man must liberate himself from these intellectual chains.

50. How does the author use the arguments of the *philosophes* and the Romantics attacking the church for different reasons to make a point regarding the Romantics’ problem with the *philosophes*?
- (a) By mentioning how both opposed the same thing – the Church’s treatment of human beings as being uniform.
- (b) By talking about how both opposed the Church on different grounds, which in the end were quite similar.
- (c) By quoting the views of the leaders of the Romantics and the *philosophes* and showing how they actually meant the same thing.
- (d) By showing how one fought for logic and the other for sentiments thereby proving the Romantics’ support of the spirit opposing dependence on rationality.

51. What specific instance of the Romantics' self-consciousness is mentioned by the author in the passage?
- The author talks of their acceptance of emotions and sentimentality, all of which is possible only in a faith that is about self-consciousness.
 - The author mentions the Romantics' insistence on ideas and concepts, which is the best expression of self-consciousness.
 - The author talks about the Romantics' consciousness of their ordinance nonpareil.
 - The author points out the anomalies between the Romantics and their *philosophes* where self-consciousness is mentioned.
52. What makes the author deduce "for the Romantics, expression was everything"?
- Passion was important to the Romantics.
 - The Romantics opposed Enlightenment and objectivity.
 - The existence of atheism in the Romantics.
 - The romantics could not be submissive.

Directions for Questions 53 to 56: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

In the 1950 movie *All About Eve*, the theatre critic is a dapper, cynical charmer with the Old World moniker Addison DeWitt. He's no hero, but his wry assessments can make or break a production. Characters repeat his phrases throughout the film, in both scornful and reverent tones.

Almost a half-century later, the television show *The Critic* presented an animated schlemiel, paunchy and balding, voiced by the nerdy comic endomorph Jon Lovitz. This character's influence on the world in which he lives is nonexistent: His impact comes down to serving as the butt of jokes.

Does this series tell us something about the way the world view those who make cultural judgments for a living? In the decade since that show's run, many critics report, they've gotten even less respect. Or ceased to matter entirely.

"You get arts journalists together these days," says Doug McLennan, editor of *Arts Journal.com* and a longtime Seattle music writer, "and it's what they talk about: their declining influence. They say Frank Rich was the last critic who could close a show." Most remember when *Time* and *Newsweek* had full rosters of arts critics.

What happened? Besides the Internet and its rash of blogs, suspected culprits include the culture of celebrity, anti-intellectual populism, stingy newspaper owners and what some critics say is a loss of vitality or visibility in their art forms. While many lament the situation, some think the decentralization of authority means the arts — and the conversation around them — will flourish without these stern, doctrinaire figures.

The nonprofit arts, with their limited marketing budgets, have typically depended more on criticism than the promotion-driven world of entertainment, which is sometimes called "critic-proof." But as late as the 1970s, the feisty Pauline Kael was spurring American outlaw filmmakers toward their most daring work.

But it's less common, critics say, for one of their kind to draw an audience's attention to an overlooked work. Some arts critics, such as Peter Schjeldahl of the *New Yorker*, Charles Rosen of the *New York Review of Books* and former *Time* critic Robert Hughes, continue to do this.

Part of the problem seems to be the general tarnishing of the press in recent years. "Two decades ago," concludes "Trends 2005," a Pew Research Center study, "just 16 per cent of readers said they could believe little or nothing of what they read in their daily paper; in the most recent survey, that number nearly tripled, to 45 per cent."

Dave Hickey, an art critic best known for the book *Air Guitar: Essays on Art & Democracy*, doesn't think the Internet is the problem. "But I do think that we're over," he says. "Being an art critic was one of those jobs like night-time disk jockey or sewing machine repairman: It was a one- or two-generation job."

For Hickey, art criticism lost its lustre and excitement the same time art did. "There was a sense that things had a forward tilt," he says of American art after World War II, when it seemed to be moving toward a consummation. "Jackson Pollock changed the way the world looked, Andy Warhol changed the way the world looked."

But the high couldn't last forever, and the power went to the curators.

"I'm like Wolfman Jack," Hickey groans. "The times have passed me by."

53. It can be inferred from the passage that the world of entertainment is less dependent now on the critics because
- the audience does not pay heed to critics.
 - their big marketing budgets get people interested irrespective of the reviews.
 - they draw people courtesy the star power which is unaffected by criticism.
 - one failure does not end an entertainment empire.
54. By citing the example of Charles Rosen, what aspect of a critic's personality is being highlighted by the author?
- Controversial and opinionated
 - Capricious
 - One who draws attention towards a work which is not so well-known
 - Wine connoisseurs who want to seek the advice of a critic

1.58 Verbal Logic

55. What is the author trying to prove by mentioning: “*Characters repeat his phrases throughout the film, in both scornful and reverent tones*” while talking about the critic?
- (a) Even films acknowledged the important role of a critic.
 - (b) People loved him or hated him, but they could not ignore him.
 - (c) Films in earlier times tried to get favourable reviews by creating characters who were critics.
 - (d) The critic was seen as a multidimensional individual in the earlier times.
56. What is Hickey trying to say by calling art criticism “a one – or two – generation job”?
- (a) It can be done by only one generation in a family unlike law
 - (b) The industry he was involved in was vibrant for only a few decades
 - (c) Such jobs only capture the fancy of one or two generations
 - (d) Every generation has a different approach towards it

Directions for Questions 57 to 59: Read the passage given below and choose the best answers for the questions that follow.

On the first page of the novel I am writing, I describe a horse — a gray mare named Mathilde. The mare is not a principal character in my novel; on page 23, when she briefly reappears in the hold of a ship crossing the Atlantic Ocean on her way to South America, I may, in the confusion of a stormy passage, easily forget about her and call her a pony; worse still, on page 84 where Mathilde is galloping on the plains of the Gran Chaco in Paraguay, I could have her become a filly. My point is that there is a huge difference between a mare, a pony and a filly. My Mathilde is long-legged, elegant, reliable, whereas a pony is tricky, often mean and tends to nip, and a filly is skittish, untrained, ready to bolt and do who knows what.

Misspellings and inaccurate quotations and/or inaccurately rendered foreign phrases (and the writer herself is often the one to notice these most) stop the reader cold on the page. The same is true of typos.

Writing consistently goes beyond getting the facts right. “If it is one, say one,” says a Chinese proverb (and not eighteen minus seventeen nor five-sixths plus one-sixth). This is not, I think, a question of keeping it simple but of making it as true as possible. Not an easy task: At every turn, the sentence invites me to show how much I know, to show how smart I think I am; every metaphor, every analogy has the potential for fraudulence. Adverbs are hills I must climb to get to my destination; adjectives are furniture blocking my way. English is a naming language; its power derives from nouns.

“Art,” Ken Kesey said, “is a lie in the service of truth,” a statement which may appear to be contradictory but is not. Interesting, too, how often a true story sounds both false and boring while a lie sounds quite plausible.; the truth is right there in front of your nose. A lie is more trouble. As the liar/writer, I have to convince. I have to appear sincere and be twice as clever so as not to get caught. One way of doing this is to use a lot of details, to distract the reader: “Making things up — as in fiction — sounds easy and like fun and it may be at first. By page three, to say nothing of by chapter five or six, I guarantee, it becomes harder and harder to sustain that lie or whatever the story is that you have made up. Harder still to continue to sustain the belief of your reader as well as to convince him of the worth of your endeavor; hardest of all for him to trust you with it.

In my case, some of my writing is based on my experience. And if I’m successful, in the end, I won’t be able to remember — like a good liar, I suppose — what is true and what is made up. Or I like to write about stuff the average reader may not know a whole lot about: Sufis, Thai culinary customs, Guarani lace-making. Or I do a lot of research and then try my damndest to hide it all — another form of deceit — because every fact, every date, every statistic (however accurate and consistent) in fiction is like a stone hurled into the hull of a boat and with each stone the boat sinks further in the water.

57. It can be inferred that the author talks about the mistakes with the horse, filly and mare in order to
- (a) Present herself as an easygoing person who is not afraid to admit to her mistakes
 - (b) Showcase instances where she had also committed mistakes
 - (c) Highlight the details that need to be taken care of while writing a book
 - (d) Provide a framework for young writers
58. What does the author mean by saying “English is a naming language”?
- (a) English is most conducive to indulge in name-calling.
 - (b) The main focus of English literature is names.
 - (c) The power of name-calling is immense in English.
 - (d) English is most suited to talking about different people.
59. What is the author trying to convey by using the imagery of throwing stones into a boat, which sinks further to talk about fiction?
- (a) It becomes more and more difficult to hide the truth.
 - (b) Each section makes the story more accurate.
 - (c) The stones indicate the burden of being a writer.
 - (d) The feeling of claustrophobia and entrapment as a writer.

2013

Directions for questions 60 to 62: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

It's argued that retribution is used in a unique way in the case of the death penalty. Crimes other than murder do not receive a punishment that mimics the crime - for example rapists are not punished by sexual assault and people guilty of assault are not ceremonially beaten up.

Camus and Dostoevsky argued that the retribution in the case of the death penalty was not fair, because the anticipatory suffering of the criminal before execution would probably outweigh the anticipatory suffering of the victim of their crime. Others argue that the retribution argument is flawed because the death penalty delivers a 'double punishment'; that of the execution and the preceding wait, and this is a mismatch to the crime.

Many offenders are kept 'waiting' on death row for a very long time; in the USA the average wait is 10 years. In Japan, the accused are only informed of their execution moments before it is scheduled. The result of this is that each day of their life is lived as if it was their last.

Some lawyers argue that capital punishment is not really used as retribution for murder, or even consistently for a particular kind of murder. They argue that, in the USA at least, only a small minority of murderers is actually executed, and that imposition of capital punishment on a "capriciously selected random handful" of offenders does not amount to a consistent programme of retribution. Since capital punishment is not operated retributively, it is inappropriate to use retribution to justify capital punishment. This argument would have no value in a society that applied the death penalty consistently for particular types of murder.

Some people who believe in the notion of retribution are against capital punishment because they feel the death penalty provides insufficient retribution. They argue that life imprisonment without possibility of parole causes much more suffering to the offender than a painless death after a short period of imprisonment.

The death penalty doesn't seem to deter people from committing serious violent crimes. The thing that deters is the likelihood of being caught and punished. The general consensus among social scientists is that the deterrent effect of the death penalty is at best unproven.

60. Which of the following options presents the main idea of the given passage?
- The death penalty itself does not serve its purpose of retribution for heinous crimes and neither does it act as a means of deterrence.
 - The use of the death penalty as a means of retribution needs to be reconsidered as it fails to serve its purpose.

(c) The argument of retribution in the favour of death penalty is flawed as it amounts to a punishment not matching the crime, owing to the anticipatory suffering of the guilty.

(d) Capital punishment as a just means of retribution and as a deterrent is debatable.

61. Which of the following has not been mentioned as an argument against capital punishment?

- It may not be retribution enough.
- It can be misused to punish the innocent.
- As a punishment, it may not match the crime committed.
- No other crime, apart from murder, receives a punishment that mimics the crime.

(a) A and B (b) Only B

(c) Only C (d) C and D

62. Why does the author state that retribution in the case of the death penalty is unique?

(a) Barring cases of murder, the death penalty does not deliver punishment that is similar to the crime.

(b) The punishment mirrors the crime, unlike in crimes other than murder.

(c) It brings with it an anticipatory suffering that was in all probability absent in the case of the victim of the crime.

(d) The death penalty leaves no opportunity for remorse in the case of the criminal.

Directions for questions 63 to 65: The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Scheibitz's paintings are often difficult to read, though most contain human presences, and many are titled as if they are portraits: Portrait Tracy Berglund; Henry Stand; Ret Marut. The names sound as invented as the shapes that make and unmake the figures in the paintings. Look long enough and Tracy Berglund appears to resolve into a female figure in a long skirt and grey jacket, holding a slice of watermelon. Or it could be cheese. Or a megaphone.

Everything looks deliberate and calculated, but at some point things stop making sense – or rather, start making a kind of sense that is all Scheibitz's own. Flat planes drift into emptiness; distracted brushstrokes wander away like someone getting lost on a walk. Perspectives warp, geometries fall apart. The spaces between things become more insistent than the things themselves. These are very unreasonable paintings.

That's part of the pleasure. Scheibitz's work has been called "conceptual painting". I have always thought painting is a conceptual as well as a physical activity. Using fragments of graphic symbols, compound forms and motifs whose origins are often impossible to trace, the artist arrives at a kind of figuration that is at odds

1.60 Verbal Logic

with itself. "I can't invent anything and I can't use what I find as it is," he recently told one interviewer. He also told me, as we looked around his show, that everything connects to everything else.

Part of Scheibitz's collection of source materials is laid out on tables at Baltic – not that they're much help. Here is a gift pack of multicoloured Harrods golf tees, then two patterned cigarette lighters, some dice, a walnut and several stones with naturally occurring right angles. How odd. And now, he has painted various objects yellow: a plaster tortoise, a paintbrush stiff with pigment, a toy car. Among all these things, traces of the shapes and contours in his paintings might be found, like lines of a song or a bit of a tune that goes round your head. There are dozens of these objects. How they are translated into elements in his paintings is anybody's guess.

The overall impression is that nothing is random. There are affinities here. Scheibitz has a good eye for an ambiguous but characterful shape. One "portrait", called John Held, is painted on a small, asymmetrically carved gravestone that sits on a plinth. It looks a bit like a face but has no features.

63. Which of the following options best explains why the author terms Scheibitz's paintings as unreasonable?
- (a) The paintings serve to confuse more than to illuminate.
 - (b) The paintings are not what they seem at first and need further pondering.
 - (c) The paintings do not depend on the interpretation of the onlooker but on that of their artist.
 - (d) The paintings require an understanding of art and its related philosophy.
64. Which of the following options can be inferred from the given passage?
- (a) As an artist, Scheibitz deliberately thrives on creating an art that is difficult to fathom and place.
 - (b) The paintings of Scheibitz are hard to categorise; however, this makes them all the more invigorating.
 - (c) In Scheibitz's paintings nothing is arbitrary; everything has a reason and a place for its existence.
 - (d) The understanding of art cannot be devoid of a philosophical conception; that is what gives art its conceptual framework.
65. Which of the following options best presents the significance of the penultimate paragraph?
- (a) It indicates that everything that the painter is inspired by is interlinked.
 - (b) It allows for the understanding that Scheibitz's paintings though inspired by real life may portray things in an abstract light.

- (c) It attests that there is a method to the painter's madness.
- (d) It supports the author's assertion that his paintings have to draw from real life and cannot be entirely invented.

Directions for questions 66 to 68: The poem given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

I would not exchange the sorrows of my heart

For the joys of the multitude.

And I would not have the tears that sadness makes

To flow from my every part turn into laughter.

I would that my life remain a tear and a smile.

A tear to purify my heart and give me understanding

Of life's secrets and hidden things.

A smile to draw me nigh to the sons of my kind and

To be a symbol of my glorification of the gods.

A tear to unite me with those of broken heart;

A smile to be a sign of my joy in existence.

I would rather that I died in yearning and longing than that I live Weary and despairing.

I want the hunger for love and beauty to be in the

Depths of my spirit, for I have seen those who are

Satisfied the most wretched of people.

I have heard the sigh of those in yearning and Longing, and it is sweeter than the sweetest melody.

With evening's coming the flower folds her petals

And sleeps, embracing her longing.

At morning's approach she opens her lips to meet

The sun's kiss.

The life of a flower is longing and fulfilment.

A tear and a smile.

The waters of the sea become vapour and rise and come

Together and area cloud.

And the cloud floats above the hills and valleys

Until it meets the gentle breeze, then falls weeping

To the fields and joins with brooks and rivers to Return to the sea, its home.

The life of clouds is a parting and a meeting.

A tear and a smile.

And so does the spirit become separated from

The greater spirit to move in the world of matter

And pass as a cloud over the mountain of sorrow

And the plains of joy to meet the breeze of death

And return whence it came.

To the ocean of Love and Beauty—to God.

66. Which of the following options best reflects the theme of the poem?
- (a) Misery is necessary as it inspires the poor to find new meaning in their lives.
 - (b) The yearning of the heart helps unite those in need and opens a greater space for growth and development.
 - (c) Despair and contentment are both necessary for the growth of the individual self.
 - (d) The challenges and joys that one experiences are a necessary part of the journey of life and of one's destiny.
67. Which of the following options best explains why the poet feels that those who are Satisfied are the most wretched?
- (a) Such people have achieved satisfaction through deplorable means.
 - (b) They lack the longing that brings with it a sense of fulfillment and the ability to understand the secrets of life.
 - (c) They cease to hunger for love and beauty.
 - (d) Their lives no longer have a destiny to fulfill and all the happiness no longer forms a part of it.
68. Which of the following does the author attempt to signify while stating the example of the clouds?
- (a) The cycle of give and take
 - (b) The fact that all forms complete their life-cycle going through a series of partings and meetings
 - (c) The reality that every occurrence has significance apart from the obvious
 - (d) The co-existence of the spiritual and the worldly

2014

69. Read the following arguments and answer the questions that follow.

A letter from a Japanese ex-student to his American Professor:

Do you believe if I say that language can make a person different? What I mean is this. Now I can speak Japanese and English. When I was mainly speaking Japanese, I did not express myself much to other people. It can be because of the circumstances I had or the culture I have. Then I started speaking English and learnt how to express myself, and came to know who I was, what I was aiming for in the future ... Now I'm back in Japan and my mind has started thinking in Japanese. Again, I seem to stop expressing myself. If I tell you which part of mine I like better, I prefer me speaking in English even though my Japanese is far better than my English.

A possible explanation for the predicament could be:

- (a) the strong distinction of levels in Japanese society, which makes free communication very difficult.
- (b) we all lack appropriate words to express ourselves.
- (c) the Japanese ex-student did not grasp anything that he was taught within the precincts of the American classroom.
- (d) All of the above

Directions for questions 70 to 73: The passage given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

For as long as it has existed, fashion, being a language, has always been used as a means of communication. This very peculiar kind of communication takes place on two levels: an open one, and a hidden one. There is in fact an underlying fact, a creative value left to each individual that allows the transmission of ambiguous and equivocal messages; think of the eroticism of neglected lace, the hardness of riding boots or the provocativeness of some metal details.

If we agree that fashion is a language we should emphasize that it is a very sophisticated one and, in a way, a complementary one — a tool for articulating and supporting words rather than substituting them. And if we agree that fashion is distinct from style, we must admit that its acknowledged codes are variable. This variation can occur at different levels mainly, but not only, visually, often revamping outdated meanings. The system of constantly shifting meanings, codes and values is in fact fundamental to fashion, as we understand it in our culture. Designers know this well and they are the first to perceive signs of instability. The instabilities, ambiguities and ambivalences, described by Fred Davis in his excellent book on the subject, drive creativity to and fro between opposites such as young/old, male/female, work/play, simplicity/complexity, revelation/concealment, freedom/constraint, conformism/rebellion, eroticism/chastity, discretion/overstatement and so on. The field where the game of change is played is framed within couples of constantly recurring antithetic meanings. Fashion delights us by playing on the tensions between these couples — we derive a frisson from the contradictions they suggest. We may tire of a look but whenever one of these themes returns, its freshness is restored; our fascination with them seems endless. James Carse, a professor of philosophy at New York University, and a friend of mine, in one of his books, divides the world of human relations into 'finite and infinite games'. What is the difference? In the former case, the

1.62 Verbal Logic

goal of the game is to select a winner; in the latter, it is to play the game forever. Incidentally, the latter is typical of the game of children, which were in fact the author's chief source of inspiration. Without doubt, fashion is an infinite game, since nobody is interested in starting the ultimate trend, the final one.

Though changes in fashion correspond to macro-changes in cultures or societies, they nevertheless require human action, the work of creative people, of industry and the complicity of consumers. Fashion, after all, does not happen by accident.

The fashion industry purposefully identifies garments and accessories as indicators of social status. Historians have suggested that this has been so since the fourteenth century. Nowadays, this identification has become a carefully planned and greatly accelerated activity. In the eternal ping-pong game between antithetical meanings, the motivating force for creativity within fashion is nearly always, or often, cultural. When Chanel urged her wealthy clients to dress like their maids, she was playing on the dialectics between the rich and the poor, the high and the low status; but the reason for her attraction to these particular themes, and the reason for the fashion's success, was her ability to intuit the predominant social tensions of the moment (in this case ideas about the uncertainties of wealth and power initiated by the economic unrest of the 1930s).

- 70.** According to the passage, which of the following statements correctly describes one of the levels of communication through fashion?
- (a) The open level leads to creative value which is easily understood by everyone but is shrouded by the transmission of ambiguous and equivocal messages.
 - (b) The close level leads to creative value left for the individual which needs to be properly aligned with the open level communication.
 - (c) The hidden level communicates creative value which can lead to transmission of ambiguous and equivocal messages.
 - (d) All of the above
- 71.** According to the passage, what is the relevance of the distinction between fashion and style?
- (a) There can be significant variation in the fashion codes used by designers.
 - (b) There is significant variation in the style codes used by designers.
 - (c) Understanding the variability of fashion codes may make fashion more universal (which was achieved by Chanel).
 - (d) All of the above

- 72.** According to the passage, what is the role of contradictions, as mentioned by Fred Davis?
- (a) Designers often avoid these contradictions in order to avoid being controversial.
 - (b) Designers may use these well-known contradictions in order to be more creative.
 - (c) Designers may utilize these contradictions in order to specialize in a particular genre and achieve fame and recognition.
 - (d) Designers often collude with fashion magazines in order to resolve these contradictions.
- 73.** What does the author wish to convey when he states that fashion is an infinite game?
- (a) Fashion trends are numerous and cyclical.
 - (b) No one in fashion talks about the ultimate trend.
 - (c) Though designers believe in the ultimate trend, fashion magazines are skeptical.
 - (d) The author calls fashion an infinite game based on its mass appeal.

Directions for questions 74 to 77: The passage given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

You see, society feels that it must control or discipline the citizen, shape his mind according to certain religious, social, moral and economic patterns. One of our most difficult problems is what we call discipline, and it is really very complex. Now, is discipline necessary at all? Most of us feel, especially while we are young, that there should be no discipline, that we should be allowed to do whatever we like, and we think that is freedom. But merely to say that we should or should not have discipline, that we should be free, and so on, has very little meaning without understanding the whole problem of discipline. The keen athlete is disciplining himself all the time, is he not? His joy in playing games and the very necessity to keep fit makes him go to bed early, refrain from smoking, eat the right food and generally observe the rules of good health. His discipline is not an imposition or a conflict, but a natural outcome of his enjoyment of athletics.

Now, does discipline increase or decrease human energy? Human beings throughout the world, in every religion, in every school of thought, impose discipline on the mind, which implies control, resistance, adjustment, suppression; and is all this necessary? If discipline brings about a greater output of human energy, then it is worthwhile, then it has meaning; but if it merely suppresses human energy, it is very harmful and destructive. All of us have energy, and the question is whether through discipline that energy can be made vital, rich and abundant, or whether discipline destroys

whatever energy we have. I think this is the central issue. Many human beings do not have a great deal of energy, and what little energy they have is soon smothered and destroyed by the controls, threats and taboos of their particular society with its so-called education; so they become imitative, lifeless citizens of that society. And does discipline give increased energy to the individual who has a little more to begin with? Does it make his life rich and full of vitality?

When you are very young, as you all are, you are full of energy, are you not? You want to play, to rush about, to talk — you can't sit still, you are full of life. Then what happens? As you grow up, your teachers begin to curtail that energy by shaping it, directing it into various moulds; and when at last you become men and women, the little energy you have left is soon smothered by society, which says that you must be proper citizens, you must behave in a certain way. Through so-called education and the compulsion of society, this abounding energy you have when you are young is gradually destroyed.

Now, can the energy you have at present be made more vital through discipline? If you have only a little energy, can discipline increase it? If it can, then discipline has meaning; but if discipline really destroys one's energy, then discipline must obviously be put aside.

What is this energy which we all have? This energy is thinking, feeling; it is interest, enthusiasm, greed, passion, lust, ambition, and hate. Painting pictures, inventing machines, building bridges, making roads, cultivating the fields, playing games, writing poems, singing, dancing, going to the temple, worshipping — these are all expressions of energy; and energy also creates illusion, mischief and misery. The very finest and the most destructive qualities are equally the expressions of human energy. But, you see, the process of controlling or disciplining this energy and letting it out in one direction and restricting it in another becomes merely a social convenience; the mind is shaped according to the pattern of a particular culture, and thereby its energy is gradually dissipated.

So, our problem is, can this energy, which in one degree or another we all possess, be increased, given greater vitality — and if so, to do what? What is energy for? Is it the purpose of energy to make war? Is it to invent jet planes and innumerable other machines, to pursue some guru, to pass examinations, to have children, to worry endlessly over this problem and that? Or can energy be used in a different way so that all our activities have significance in relation to something which transcends

them all? Surely, if the human mind, which is capable of such astonishing energy, is not seeking reality or God, then every expression of its energy becomes a means of destruction and misery. To seek reality requires immense energy; and if man is not doing that, he dissipates his energy in ways which create mischief, and therefore society has to control him. Now, is it possible to liberate energy in seeking God or truth and, in the process of discovering what is true, to be a citizen who understands the fundamental issues of life and whom society cannot destroy? Are you following this, or is it a little bit too complex? You see, man is energy, and if man does not seek truth, this energy becomes destructive; therefore society controls and shapes the individual, which smothers this energy. That is what has happened to the majority of grown-up people all over the world. And perhaps you have noticed another interesting and very simple fact: that the moment you really want to do something, you have the energy to do it. What happens when you are keen to play a game? You immediately have energy, do you not? And that very energy becomes the means of controlling itself, so you don't need outside discipline. In the search for reality, energy creates its own discipline. The man who is seeking reality spontaneously becomes the right kind of citizen, which is not according to the pattern of any particular society or government.

74. The athlete's example proves that
- When discipline is in-born, we enjoy it.
 - Games generate discipline naturally.
 - When one really enjoys doing something, discipline will follow as a natural outcome.
 - Athletes do not need the imposition of discipline, they are naturally disciplined.
75. As per the passage, the general effect of education is
- An organized society
 - Destruction of energy
 - Resistance and suppression
 - None of the above
76. The author believes that controlling discipline is
- Merely a social gimmick
 - Merely a social convenience at the cost of human potential
 - A necessary evil
 - Completely undesirable
77. According to the author, energy is
- Greed
 - Lust
 - Enthusiasm
 - All of the above

1.64 Verbal Logic

Directions for questions 78 to 81: The passage given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Conscious of her approaching death, she has broken at last a lifetime's practice of concealment, of stashing the truth away in the manner of the papers and mementoes mouldering in her battered travel trunk. The woman in her eighties (her bones aching in the humid heat of summer, her step cautious in winter's frozen treachery) unwinds the past, sends it twisting and spiralling in an unstoppable black flow across the pages. The urgency of the project is insistent: impending foreclosure flays her on, reopening old wounds, forcing her to confront life in all its bewilderment and pain.

This, in the sparest of terms, is the framework of *The Blind Assassin*, the novel which has won for the Canadian writer, Margaret Atwood, this year's Booker Prize. Her previous near-winners were *The Handmaid's Tale*, *Cat's Eye*, and *Alias Grace*. In her latest book, Atwood explores again a theme central to her fictional universe: what happens to relationships, to human potential, to the possibility of happiness when women are kept subordinate, stultified by their inferior status and locked in silence.

Iris Chase, the woman who unravels her past across the pages of *The Blind Assassin*, is at first sight an improbable victim of history. The granddaughter of an entrepreneur who built an empire out of the manufacture of buttons and cheap clothing for the masses, she has lived, for the most part of her life, cocooned from economic hardship. In her narrative, she conjures up the whimsical splendours of Avilion, the evocatively titled domain her grandparents built in celebration of their new wealth and status and the place where she spent her childhood. Reliving her marriage to a young tycoon with political ambitions, she takes us into the sumptuous between-the-Wars world of the highly moneyed: the fur-draped fashions, the dinner parties, the Atlantic crossings on luxury liners. Such landscapes, replete with nostalgia, have in our own times yielded rich pickings to advertisers and commercial film-makers aware of the power of the past. In Atwood's case, however, evoking a class experience characterized by profligacy and privilege is not done to beguile us or set the book on course for film rights. Rather, it establishes a polarity between material advantage and emotional poverty, between the possibilities opened up by access to plenty and the reality of futile, empty lives. In a real sense, this is not only a political novel but also a morality tale.

In the book's opening pages, information is thrown at the reader from a variety of sources: from a narrative we do not yet understand to be Iris', from newspaper clippings, and from a book written by Laura Chase (Iris' sister). The last carries immediate poignancy, for we

already know Laura to be dead, her car having plunged from a bridge; there is speculation that it was suicide.

This choice of structure allows Atwood to introduce, from the start, a sense of the contentious nature of experience: there is a world of difference between the clipped prose of the pro-establishment local paper and the dead Laura's unfolding of emotion (her novel is a high-intensity story of unmarried love which generated shock waves following its publication in the late 1940s). The structure also builds in elasticity, enabling the writer not only to throw the past against the present but also to change pace, to intensify and then release, in a way that tightens her hold on our sensibilities, propelling us deeper into the mystery.

There is a further dimension to this structure: through it we, the readers, find ourselves repeatedly revising the assumptions we formed at the novel's beginning. In the manner of a landscape viewed from a moving vantage point, the story shifts, rearranges itself, discloses elements once hidden from view. To specify the changes would be to give away too much of the plot, reducing the novel's capacity to surprise and challenge. What Atwood is attempting, one senses, is not a bid for authorial cleverness designed to leave the reader stunned and bemused, but rather a journey towards the truth which invites her reader to question, reformulate and reinterpret. Despite its old technology form, this is an interactive novel.

For the reader who accepts the invitation, this is a journey into pain. Atwood wields her pen like the most deadly and delicate of knives, cutting through to the raw edge of emotion, exposing our areas of greatest vulnerability: our relationships with others. Part of the stiletto sharpness of her writing derives from a use of language that is precise and alive to the sheer potency of words.

Atwood's use of analogy, too, can bring the reader up short. When Iris' father, lamed and broken, returns home in his uniform from the First World War, his medals "are like holes shot in the cloth, through which the dull gleam of his real, metal body can be seen". On board a ship at the start of her honeymoon, Iris watches professional dancers perform a passionless tango accompanied by music that is "... jagged, hobbled — like a four-legged animal lurching on three legs; a crippled bull with its head down, lunging".

This is also a book rich in tongue-in-cheek humour that at several points had me laughing out loud. In a narrative that has a strong aural quality to it, a pervasive sense of voice play, Atwood makes artful use of the character of Renee, the housekeeper at the ancestral home to whom Iris and Laura, having lost their own mother, turn for

maternal attention. A working class woman with a nonsense outlook on life, Renee offers, through her repertoire of proverbs, sayings and catch-phrases, a running commentary on events that both entertains and unsettles. But the primary source of humour is Iris herself: curmudgeonly and difficult in old age, she is possessed of a capacity for wry observation, an ability to lay bare the incongruities of life, with humour jostling the sadness.

78. If medals “are like holes shot in the cloth”, then Atwood is a critic of
- Perpetrators of war
 - Third grade tailoring
 - Glorification of war
 - All medals and awards
79. Pick the odd one out:
- A sense of the contentious nature of experience
 - An interactive novel
 - A moving vantage point
 - A capacity for wry observation
80. What does the author mean by “the contentious nature of experience”?
- That quality of experience which makes us satisfied with our lot
 - Contextual nature of experience
 - Converging nature of experience
 - Collaborative nature of experience
81. Identify the central theme of Atwood’s novel.
- Potential effects of female-subjugation
 - Presence of the past in the working of the present
 - Communality of human experience
 - None of the above

Directions for questions 82 to 85: The passage given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Attempts to explain prophecy must make suppositions about the future. The most fundamental supposition is that events in the future do not yet exist and cannot, therefore, produce effects in the present. The path of explanation that stems from this view leads necessarily to various ideas of the future as a potential that somehow exists in the present.

In their simplest form, these ideas follow the analogy of the seed and flower. A gardener can examine a seed and predict what flower it will produce. Some premonitions may indeed stem from clues scarcely noticed in a conscious way. An unfamiliar noise in a car, for example, may give rise to an accurate premonition of danger. The weakness of the theory, in this form, is that it requires of the precogniser an uncanny ability to

analyze signs and indications that are not only imperceptible to the ordinary eye but also impossible to deduce theoretically. What clues in a dreamer’s environment could prompt an accurate precognition of a disaster six months and 3,000 miles away? Some extraordinary suggestions have been made to explain how the future may be unrealized but cognizable in the present. One such suggestion, by Gerhard Dietrich Wasserman, a mathematical physicist at the University of Durliam in England, is that all events exist as timeless mental patterns, with which every living and non-living particle in the universe is associated.

This idea owes something to the ancient belief that the universe — the macrocosm — contains innumerable microcosms, each recapitulating the features and order of the large whole. Thus man was seen as a microcosm of the earth, his veins and arteries corresponding to streams and rivers, and so on.

By the end of the 17th century, the idea had undergone many transformations but was still potent. The great philosopher and mathematician Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz, for example wrote, “All the different classes of being which taken together make up the universe are, in the ideas of God who knows distinctly their essential graduations, only so many ordinates of a single curve so closely united that it would be impossible to place others between any two of them, since that would imply disorder and imperfection.”

Accordingly, the various orders of beings, animate and inanimate, so gradually approximate each other in their attributes and properties that they form a single chain, “so closely linked one to another that it is impossible to determine precisely the point at which one ends and the next begins.” In this concept of a “chain of being” then, the animate, and therefore the spiritual or psychic, are connected with the inanimate by a gradation of shared attributes. For Leibniz the implication was that someone with enough insight “would see the future in the present as in a mirror.” Another version of the idea that the future lies hidden in the present was advanced by Adrian Dobbs, a mathematician and physicist at the University of Cambridge, in 1965. As events unfold, he proposed, they actualize a relatively small number of the possibilities for change that exist at a subatomic level. In the process, disturbances are caused that create another dimension of time or what Dobbs calls a psitronic wave-front. This wave-front can be registered by the brain’s neurons, at least in certain especially sensitive people, and be interpreted. A metaphor may help to clarify the process.

Imagine a pond, at one side of which a toy ship is launched; at the other side of the pond is a very small person. He is unable to see the ship, but as the ship

1.66 Verbal Logic

travels forward, the waves it makes reach the shore on which he stands. As they travel across the pond, these waves pass around certain objects — weeds, leaves, a log — that are fixed or slowly drifting on its surface. The objects thus create disturbances in the wave-front, which the small person, who has a lifetime's experience in these things, is able to note in fine detail. From what he learns of the wave-fronts he not only obtains an image of the objects that produced them but also calculates how long it will be before they drift to the shore.

In this metaphor, the toy ship represents an event unfolding in time. Its course across the pond represents one of many paths it might take and the dimension of time it occurs in. The pond itself represents Dobbs's "psitronic wave-front," and the small person is, of course, the neuronal apparatus that receives the wave-front and converts it to a prediction. Granting that Dobbs's theory is purely hypothetical and that no psitronic wave has been discovered, the difficulty is in suggesting a neuronal mechanism by which the observer distinguishes the wave-front of a particular event from the presumable maelstrom of wave-fronts produced by simultaneously unfolding events. Again, the farther away the event is in the future, the more numerous the wave-fronts and the more complex the problem.

Such in general, are some of the theories that regard the future as being, in some way, a potential implicitly accessible in the present, and such are the difficulties and limitations attending them.

82. The given passage mentions each of the following EXCEPT
- (a) Extraordinary skills of perception may be required in order to have premonitions.
 - (b) The future does not yet exist.
 - (c) Tremendous insight may be required in order to have premonitions.
 - (d) Psitronic fronts are extremely elusive and stay hidden.
83. In the toy ship example, the author is least likely to agree with the statement that
- (a) It is not possible for several events to unfold simultaneously.
 - (b) Seemingly intangible wave-fronts can be converted to tangible predictions.
 - (c) The toy ship could have followed different paths in the pond.
 - (d) An analogy to Dobbs' wave-front can be drawn.
84. Which of the following is not correct as per the passage?
- (a) Leibniz's theory did not permit the addition of new beings on the "chain of being".
 - (b) Leibniz was convinced that animate beings share common attributes only with animate ones.

- (c) Animate beings, as per Leibniz, share attributes with inanimate ones also.

- (d) None of above

85. The word "uncanny" in the passage specifically refers to:

- (a) The innumerable microcosms, each recapitulating the features and order of the large whole
- (b) The ability to analyse symptoms and indications that are not visible to the ordinary eye
- (c) Dobbs' version of the idea that the future lies hidden in the present
- (d) Premonitions that originate from hints and clues that are hardly noticed at the conscious level

2015

Directions for questions 86 to 91: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

"Myth has two main functions," the poet and scholar Robert Graves wrote in 1955. "The first is to answer the sort of awkward questions that children ask, such as 'Who made the world? How will it end? Who was the first man? Where do souls go after death?'... The second function of myth is to justify an existing social system and account for traditional rites and customs." In ancient Greece, stories about gods and goddesses and heroes and monsters were an important part of everyday life. They explained everything from religious rituals to the weather, and they gave meaning to the world people saw around them.

In Greek mythology, there is no single original text like the Christian Bible or the Hindu Vedas that introduces all of the myths' characters and stories. Instead, the earliest Greek myths were part of an oral tradition that began in the Bronze Age, and their plots and themes unfolded gradually in the written literature of the archaic and classical periods. The poet Homer's 8th-century BC epics the Iliad and the Odyssey, for example, tell the story of the (mythical) Trojan War as a divine conflict as well as a human one. They do not, however, bother to introduce the gods and goddesses who are their main characters, since readers and listeners would already have been familiar with them.

Around 700 BC, the poet Hesiod's Theogony offered the first written cosmogony, or origin story, of Greek mythology. The Theogony tells the story of the universe's journey from nothingness (Chaos, a primeval void) to being, and details an elaborate family tree of elements, gods and goddesses who evolved from Chaos and descended from Gaia (Earth), Ouranos (Sky), Pontos (Sea) and Tartaros (the Underworld).

Later Greek writers and artists used and elaborated upon these sources in their own work. For instance,

mythological figures and events appear in the 5th-century plays of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides and the lyric poems of Pindar. Writers such as the 2nd-century BC Greek mythographer Apollodorus of Athens and the 1st-century BC Roman historian Gaius Julius Hyginus compiled the ancient myths and legends for contemporary audiences.

At the center of Greek mythology is the pantheon of deities who were said to live on Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece. From their perch, they ruled every aspect of human life. Olympian gods and goddesses looked like men and women (though they could change themselves into animals and other things) and were—as many myths recounted—vulnerable to human foibles and passions.

86. Which of the following is one of the main functions of Myth?
- To answer questions that are yet unexplained by science
 - To satisfy the curiosity of children about our world
 - To explain the rationale behind everyday rituals
 - To answer the unanswerable questions
87. What is the difference between Hindu and Greek Mythology?
- There are texts explaining Hindu Mythology but no such texts exist about Greek mythology.
 - In Hindu mythology all stories and characters can be explained by a single text (or collection) but this is not true of Greek mythology.
 - Hindu mythology was passed on through written text but Greek mythology was passed on through oral recitation.
 - In Greek mythology the main characters of a story are not as well explained as in Hindu mythology.
88. Who created the first story of Greek Mythology?
- Homer
 - Hesiod
 - Apollodorus
 - Cannot be determined from the passage
89. What is the role played by Theogony in Greek mythology?
- It tells the story of how the world began.
 - It introduces the four main characters of Greek Mythology.
 - It helps explain the myth of Chaos.
 - It tells the story of the Earth and the Sky.
90. What does the author mean by '*pantheon of deities*'?
- Temple of all gods
 - The realm of the heroes

- Place of worship
- Group of gods

91. What were the similarities between Olympian Gods and Human Beings?
- These Gods looked like humans.
 - They had weaknesses like humans.
 - They were as passionate as humans.
- A and B
 - B and C
 - C and A
 - A, B and C

Directions for questions 92 to 97: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

From Billie Holiday to Kurt Cobain, Jeff Buckley to Lana Del Rey, we enjoy the music of suffering and sadness, songs that help us through our worst moments – broken relationships, melancholy, mania. Summed up by John Cusack's indie-sad lad in the film of High Fidelity – “What came first? The music or the misery?” – we espouse the miserable and the hopeless.

However, the musicians behind the songs are often an afterthought. Or if not that, they're subject to the notion that their depression is a creative spark and their mental illness the driving force behind compelling art. As someone who has suffered from severe depression, the romantic notion of the doomed artist is not all that. You put on weight and then lose it, you sleep too much or too little, and the myriad other symptoms dictate that it's not the gladiola-swinging, woe-is-me fest it's talked up to be. But does this connection between art and angst have any foundation?

Research earlier this year linked high childhood IQ to an increased risk of experiencing bipolar traits in later life. “There is something about the genetics underlying the disorder that are advantageous,” said Daniel Smith of the University of Glasgow, who led the study. “One possibility is that serious disorders of mood – such as bipolar disorder – are the price that human beings have had to pay for more adaptive traits such as intelligence, creativity and verbal proficiency.”

Marjorie Wallace, chief executive of Sane, a mental health charity, considers this concept potentially harmful, given that not all cases of bipolar disorder are the same. Although tormented geniuses exist – figures such as Robert Schumann and Van Gogh – she says their talents are not necessarily a byproduct of being bipolar. “The majority of people may have the illness but not the gift.”

“There is,” she adds, “the possibility that somebody who has fragile mental health can be sensitive to other dimensions. I also think that there is a ‘tormented genius’ link, particularly with people who have bipolar disorder. However, not everybody with mental illness can possibly be gifted artistically or musically. So it can make people who aren't feel even less adequate, and even more of a failure.”

1.68 Verbal Logic

So is the troubled artist fallacy damaging the music industry? Alanna McArdle, formerly of Joanna Gruesome, believes so. "It's a harmful trope that leads to ignorance and a lack of awareness of what mental illness actually is and what it can do to a person," she says. "I went out with a guy who told me that I shouldn't be so resentful of my mental illness because it's allowed me to create some amazing art. But I think that's wrong, and I also think it's a very offensive stance to take. I would much rather never write another song if the trade-off was to not have my illness."

The idea of mental illness as a creative force is, to most people who suffer from it, a myth. The chronic lack of self-esteem caused by mental illness, the numbing effect of antidepressants and the grip of anxiety on a performer who looks as if they have it easy are barriers that can prevent a musician from doing their job. Pete Doherty, for example, cancelled a number of Libertines shows in September after suffering from a severe anxiety attack. "Depression and anxiety, in different ways, have the effect of limiting someone's capacity for expression and reaching out towards the world," says Simon Procter, a programme director at music therapy charity Nordoff Robbins, who has co-headed a paper on music therapy and depression.

- 92.** Which of the following options depict the main idea of the passage?
- The idea of mental illness as a positive creative force is unhelpful to the people who suffer from it – and some of them claim it's damaging the music industry.
 - Attitudes towards mental health, while improving, are still poor, and when it involves people making music we love, we tend to ignore it.
 - Glorifying the angsty artist leaves those suffering from mental illness more in the dark than ever.
 - Music can work wonders as therapy for mental illness, but is unhelpful to the people who suffer from it.
- 93.** Which of the following statements by a famous musician can substantiate the perspective that mental illness helps creativity?
- The coming out of the depression is often the period of time where I can create the most.
 - I always have a desire to write out my depression, so I'll make a song as catharsis.
 - High-profile musicians' panic attacks and breakdowns help lift the stigma from mental illness.
 - Both (a) and (b)
- 94.** How is the idea of mental illness as a creative force harmful to people in general?
- People with mental illness give it as an excuse for their bad behavior.
 - People feel it is ok to have a mental illness if the by-product is creative genius.
 - People with mental illness might not be able to convert their creativity into success.
 - It makes those with the illness, but not the artistic genius, feel like a failure.
- 95.** Which of the following can be inferred from the given passage?
- It is not clear if there exists a connection between art and angst.
 - Mental disorders, as a by product of creative genius, is a myth.
 - In most successful artists the presence of a mental disorder is a likely result of their lifestyles.
 - Ignoring mental disorders because it adds to creativity is a common occurrence.
- 96.** What can be inferred about Alanna McArdle from the passage?
- She is an art prodigy.
 - She has suffered from mental illness.
 - She appreciates that her illness has allowed her to be creative.
 - She does not like people commenting on her illness.
- 97.** Which of the following can most likely be the view of Simon Procter?
- Music therapy is a plausible remedy for depression
 - Depression can limit the ability to express oneself
 - Mental illness is most definitely not a cause of creative genius
 - All of the given

Directions for questions 98 to 100: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Hundreds of protesters gathered outside Downing Street Thursday to protest David Cameron's invitation to Egyptian President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi. Seven people were arrested during Thursday's demonstration, including two people for assault. Five others were arrested after holding a "die-in" to block the Egyptian president from entering No. 10, Metropolitan police told BuzzFeed News. All seven are still being held by police officers, BuzzFeed News has been told. Sisi arrived in London on Wednesday night and met Thursday with Cameron and senior members of the cabinet. He is also expected to meet defence secretary Michael Fallon later today to discuss issues surrounding regional security and counterterrorism.

At a press conference held in Downing Street on Thursday afternoon, both Sisi and Cameron stated that security services were doing all they could to ensure the security of tourists in the Egyptian resort of Sharm el Sheikh. Cameron also said that the UK and Egypt would work together in ensuring the safety of British tourists.

"We are working intensively together in the spirit of close cooperation and I'm immensely grateful for all the efforts the Egyptian authorities have made so far," Cameron said. Sisi claimed that the British government had been satisfied with Egyptian airport security when it requested information 10 months ago, but asserted that Egypt was "completely ready to co-operate with all of our friends" to strengthen security.

Sisi's Downing Street invitation has been highly criticised by activists who accuse the British government of ignoring human rights concerns regarding the Egyptian regime, in particular the death of over 800 people at the hands of Egyptian military forces in Ra'baa in 2013.

On Wednesday night, a number of Egyptian activists addressed a crowd of protesters. Among those who spoke were the sisters of Ibrahim Halawa, a 19-year-old Irish man who has been held in an Egyptian prison since 2013 for participating in the Ra'baa protests against the regime. Human rights groups such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have urged the British government to confront Sisi on human rights issues.

"David Cameron needs to show that he's got what it takes to stand up to repressive leaders not just give them a handshake and a grand tour of No. 10," Amnesty International's Egypt researcher, Nicholas Piachaud, told the *IB Times*. "That means raising serious human rights concerns including the repressive laws which are putting peaceful protesters behind bars."

David Mepham, UK director at Human Rights Watch, said the British government should show its "support for an international inquiry into grave crimes committed by the Egyptian security forces" and call for the release of prisoners arrested "solely for peaceful protest or their political or religious sympathies".

98. Which of the following statements states the main idea of this passage appropriately?
- Press, media and people did not very well take to the idea of David Cameron inviting the Egyptian President as an act of socio-political friendliness.
 - The visit of the Egyptian President Sisi was as controversial as it was necessary and opened multiple discussions on whether it was the best course of action by Cameron.
 - Whenever there is some terroristic activity involved, the nations concerned are always under pressure to rectify the political tension by extending friendly invitations as is the case for the UK and Egypt.
 - The proposed and realized visit of the Egyptian President Sisi to the UK was an event marked with concern and hope on behalf of both the host country and the home country of the invitee because of recent unrest.

99. In the given context, what is the role that para 4 plays in shedding some light on the relationship between the UK and Egypt?

- Para 4 acts as a stamp of good intent and positive outlook on parts of both Cameron and Sisi as they state their motivations in trying to reconcile the differences created between the two nations.
- Para 4 is a connecting link between the invitation extended by Cameron and the positive response from Sisi, which in turn reflects well on both parties as they shake hands.
- Para 4 is an attempt to prove that both Cameron and Sisi have only the best intentions for their respective countries' benefit as they come together to forget past disasters.
- Just like Germany has done for Greece and the US has for Iraq, the UK is now doing the same for Egypt by extending a friendly hand when the latter needs one the most.

100. Based on the information furnished in the passage above, all of the following statements are correct EXCEPT

- David Cameron and President Sisi have met at least once to discuss the political-military unrest caused by events in 2013.
- There were protestations and exhibition of disagreement and dislike amongst people at the venue of Sisi's proposed visit and there were security measures required.
- The demonstrations by Halawa's family were supported by Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International as a sign of their allegiance to the Ra'baa victims.
- There has been insistence following the Ra'baa events to question the Egyptian forces on their past acts of unjustified violence against peaceful protesters.

Directions for questions 101 to 103: The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

People in monogamous relationships catch sexually transmitted diseases just as often as those in open relationships, a new survey suggests, largely due to infidelity spreading infections.

Reported in the current *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, the survey of 554 people found that monogamous couples are less likely to use condoms and get tested for STDs — even when they're not being faithful to their partner.

"It turns out that when monogamous people cheat, they don't seem to be very good about using condoms," Justin Lehmillier, a psychologist at Ball State University and author of the study, told Fox News by email. "People in open relationships seem to take a lot of precautions to reduce their sexual health risks."

1.70 Verbal Logic

The finding matters because people who think they are in monogamous relationships may face higher odds of an infection than they suspect, Lehmiller and other researchers told Fox News. And a stigma around open relationships that views such couples as irresponsible — even among researchers who conduct studies — may be skewing the evidence.

One in four of the 351 monogamous-relationship participants in Lehmiller’s survey said they had cheated on their partners, similar to rates of sexual infidelity reported in other surveys. About 1 in 5, whether monogamous or not, reported they had been diagnosed with an STD. Participants averaged between 26 to 27 years old, and most (70%) were women.

For people in supposedly exclusive relationships, Lehmiller said, “this risk is compounded by the fact that cheaters are less likely to get tested for (STDs), so when they pick something up, they are probably less likely to find out about it before passing it along.”

Psychologist Terri Conley of the University of Michigan told Fox News that the survey results echoed her team’s findings in a 2012 *Journal of Sexual Medicine* study that found people in open relationships were more likely to use condoms correctly in sexual encounters than people in exclusive relationships.

To bolster confidence in the results, Conley said, more funding is needed to test research subjects for STDs directly, rather than relying on their own notoriously unreliable self-reporting of infections.

She compared just assuming that monogamous relationships are safer to assuming abstinence education will really stop teenagers from having sex: “Sure, abstinence would be great, but we know that isn’t reality.”

To put it another way, Lehmiller said, “There’s a potential danger in monogamy in that if your partner puts you at risk by cheating, you’re unlikely to find out until it’s too late.”

In a commentary on Lehmiller’s study in *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, Conley argued that sex researchers are “committed to the belief that monogamy is best” and are “reluctant to consider contradictory evidence.”

“I’m not saying monogamy is bad,” Conley said. “What I found is that the level of hostility among reviewers to suggesting people in consensual non-monogamous relationships are more responsible is really over the top.”

Conley said she initially struggled to publish her 2012 study. When she changed the framing of its conclusion to find that “cheaters” in monogamous relationships were more irresponsible, the study was suddenly published.

“Even in a scientific review process, challenging researchers’ preconceived notions is perilous,” she wrote in her commentary.

Other relationship researchers disagree, however, saying that sociologists have cast shade on monogamy — finding declines in happiness, sexual satisfaction, and frequency of intercourse — for decades. “This is about as widespread a finding as one gets,” Harry Reis, a psychologist at the University of Rochester, told Fox News. He called the idea that social scientists are biased against studies showing the value of non-monogamous relationships was “poppycock.”

101. Which of the following options can most appropriately continue the passage?

- (a) Sex researcher Debbie Herbernick of Indiana University echoed this view, saying funding is not an issue: “I’ve never seen much negative reaction or pushback.”
- (b) More critically, Reis said, reviewers might be dubious about the data collected on open relationships, given their relative rarity making reliable data collection difficult.
- (c) Although Lehmiller published his study, he agreed with Conley that a stigma still marks open relationships, even in science.
- (d) “People, including many sex researchers,” he said, “have a tendency to put monogamy on a pedestal and to be very judgmental when it comes to consensual non-monogamy.”

102. From the statements given below, choose the one that can be easily inferred from the lines ‘Conley said...suddenly published’. (lines 39-41)

- (a) People in monogamous relationships tend to be defensive about their cheating habits and hence will do everything they can to avoid being exposed.
- (b) Scientific studies often have difficulty obtaining validation when they feature issues concerning people’s private lives and sexual behaviour.
- (c) Conley’s research put at risk the non-monogamous relationship status of those researchers who otherwise touted their status as monogamous and faithful partners.
- (d) Conley faced difficulty in publishing her research because she was challenging the preconceived and well-defended notion that monogamous relationships are preferable.

103. How does the author use the word ‘stigma’ in the fourth paragraph?

- (a) A pessimistic opinion
- (b) A mark of disgrace or infamy
- (c) A negative reputation
- (d) A sense of notoriety

Directions for questions 104 to 109: The passage given below is followed by a set of six questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Did you know that the Impressionists favored the elimination of the color black from their painter's palette? According to Wilkins et al, Impressionism encouraged this:

"The new color theory emphasized the presence of color within shadows and, in asserting that there was no black in nature, inspired the Impressionists to ban black from their palette."

The founder of Impressionism is Claude Monet (1840-1926), a French painter born in Paris. He was a close associate of the French painter, Edouard Manet, who helped art move away from Realism in the nineteenth century. Monet served along with fellow artist Edgar Degas and author Emile Zola as a pall bearer at Manet's funeral in 1883. Degas later created ballet scenes including 1874's Ballet Rehearsal which showed some qualities of Impressionism.

Early in his career, Monet created a style of painting that focused on the light in the shadows. This study of natural light is the focus of his landmark painting, Impression – Sunrise, completed in 1872. This work is the source of the term "Impressionism." Impression – Sunrise is full of powerful shades of blue, gray, and orange, and a few fishermen in small boats float in the foreground as the sun rises at the top of the painting.

Art historians note that Impressionist paintings such as Impression – Sunrise were rejected by the Paris Salon, leading the painters to hold their own autonomous shows. Monet first exhibited this work in Paris in 1874 in a non-Salon-approved exhibition. Honour and Fleming note that the independent exhibitions by the Impressionists showed how the artists were trying to escape the "tyranny of the official art-world." In other words, if an artist could not get accepted by the Salon, he or she would have no method of becoming a professional artist in France.

Monet contributed many other paintings to the art world over the remainder of his career. He consistently explored how the human eye sees landscapes or scenes in the outdoors. He wanted to capture real events and watch how they related to the light. In Gare St.-Lazare (1877), Monet showed that a Paris train station could be the center point of the natural light shining through the glass roof on a sunny day.

The Impressionists also painted "a typically middle-class vision of happiness" in keeping with their bourgeois backgrounds, according to Honour and Fleming. The authors use the example of Monet's sketch for The Picnic which predates Impression – Sunrise by six years. It was never finished, but it shows middle-class ladies and gentleman at a picnic beneath a beautiful canopy of trees.

As the founder of this a new style of painting, Monet left a huge mark on the art worlds of the 19th and 20th centuries. He died of lung cancer in 1926 and was buried at the church in Giverny, France.

- 104.** Why did the Impressionists favor the elimination of the color black from their painter's palette?
- There is no black in nature.
 - Black is the colour of shadows and not of real things.
 - There exists colour in everything, even shadows.
 - They wanted to imitate nature in minute detail.
- 105.** What was the most significant contribution of Manet to art?
- He helped art to move away from Realism and towards Impressionism.
 - He influenced art towards newer movements in techniques.
 - He helped artists in breaking away from influence of Realism.
 - Cannot be determined from the passage
- 106.** Which of the following is true of Impressionism?
- It received its name from a painting of Monet.
 - It is a study of light in shadows.
 - In its early stage, it was rejected by the Paris Salon.
- A and B
 - B and C
 - C and A
 - A, B and C
- 107.** The passage is most likely
- an article on Monet
 - an article on impressionist art
 - an article on impressionist artists
 - an article on movement of art from Realism to Impressionism
- 108.** What does the author mean by 'a typically middle-class vision of happiness'?
- depiction of a middle class family
 - depiction of middle class people having a good time
 - depiction of normal ladies and gentleman in everyday scenarios
 - depiction of the normality of a middle class life
- 109.** Which of the following was/were artists' attempt(s) to escape the tyranny of the official art-world?
- Holding independent art shows
 - Creating painting that were not commissioned
 - Holding non-Salon-approved exhibition
 - All of the given

SUMMARY TYPE QUESTIONS

2003

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 9: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

1. It is important for shipping companies to be clear about the objectives for maintenance and materials management — as to whether the primary focus is on service level improvement or cost minimization. Often when certain systems are set in place, the cost minimization objective and associated procedure become more important than the flexibility required for service level improvement. The problem really arises since cost minimization tends to focus on out of pocket costs which are visible, while the opportunity costs, often greater in value, are lost sight of.
 - (a) Shipping companies have to either minimize costs or maximize service quality. If they focus on cost minimization, they will reduce quality. They should focus on service level improvement, or else opportunity costs will be lost sight of.
 - (b) Shipping companies should determine the primary focus of their maintenance and materials management. Focus on cost minimization may reduce visible costs, but ignore greater invisible costs and impair service quality.
 - (c) Any cost minimization programme in shipping is bound to lower the quality of service. Therefore, shipping companies must be clear about the primary focus of their maintenance and materials management before embarking on cost minimization.
 - (d) Shipping companies should focus on quality level improvement rather than cost cutting. Cost cutting will lead to untold opportunity costs. Companies should have systems in place to make the service level flexible.
2. Try before you buy. We use this memorable saying to urge you to experience the consequences of an alternative before you choose it, whenever this is feasible. If you are considering buying a van after having always owned sedans, rent one for a week or borrow a friend's. By experiencing the consequences first hand, they become more meaningful. In addition, you are likely to identify consequences you had not even thought of before. May be you will discover that it is difficult to park the van in your small parking space at work, but that, on the other hand, your elderly father has a much easier time getting in and out of it.
 - (a) If you are planning to buy a van after being used to sedans, borrow a van or rent it and try it before deciding to buy it. Then you may realize that parking a van is difficult while it is easier for your elderly father to get in and out of it.
 - (b) Before choosing an alternative, experience its consequences if feasible. If, for example, you want to change from sedans to a van, try one before buying it. You will discover aspects you may never have thought of.
 - (c) Always try before you buy anything. You are bound to discover many consequences. One of the consequences of going in for a van is that it is more difficult to park than sedans at the office car park.
 - (d) We urge you to try products such as vans before buying them. Then you can experience consequences you have not thought of such as parking problems. But your father may find vans more comfortable than cars.
3. Physically, inertia is a feeling that you just can't move; mentally, it is a sluggish mind. Even if you try to be sensitive, if your mind is sluggish, you just don't feel anything intensely. You may even see a tragedy enacted in front of your eyes and not be able to respond meaningfully. You may see one person exploiting another, one group persecuting another, and not be able to get angry. Your energy is frozen. You are not deliberately refusing to act; you just don't have the capacity.
 - (a) Inertia makes your body and mind sluggish. They become insensitive to tragedies, exploitation, and persecution because it freezes your energy and decapitates it.
 - (b) When you have inertia you don't act although you see one person exploiting another or one group persecuting another. You don't get angry because you are incapable.
 - (c) Inertia is of two types — physical and mental. Physical inertia restricts bodily movements. Mental inertia prevents mental response to events enacted in front of your eyes.
 - (d) Physical inertia stops your body from moving; mental inertia freezes your energy, and stops your mind from responding meaningfully to events, even tragedies, in front of you.
4. Some decisions will be fairly obvious — 'no-brainers'. Your bank account is low, but you have a two-week vacation coming up and you want to get away to some place warm to relax with your family. Will you accept your in-laws' offer of free use of their Florida beachfront condo? Sure. You like your employer and feel ready to move forward in your career. Will you step in for your boss for three weeks while she

attends a professional development course? Of course.

- (a) Some decisions are obvious under certain circumstances. You may, for example, readily accept a relative's offer of free holiday accommodation. Or step in for your boss when she is away.
- (b) Some decisions are no-brainers. You need not think when making them. Examples are condo offers from in-law and job offers from bosses when your bank account is low or boss is away.
- (c) Easy decisions are called 'no-brainers' because they do not require any cerebral activity. Examples such as accepting free holiday accommodation abound in our lives.
- (d) Accepting an offer from in-laws when you are short on funds and want a holiday is a no-brainer. Another no-brainer is taking the boss's job when she is away.

2004

5. The human race is spread all over world, from the polar regions to the tropics. The people of whom it is made up eat different kinds of food, partly according to the climate in which they live, and partly according to the kind of food which their country produces. In hot climates; meat and fat are not much needed; but in the Arctic regions they seem to be very necessary for keeping up the heat of the body. Thus, in India, people live chiefly on different kinds of grains, eggs, milk, or sometimes fish and meat. In Europe people eat more meat and less grain. In the Arctic regions, where no grains and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and others races live almost entirely on meat and fish.
- (a) Food eaten by people in different regions of the world depends on the climate and produce of the region, and varies from meat and fish in the Arctic to predominantly grains in the tropics.
 - (b) Hot climates require people to eat grains while cold regions require people to eat meat and fish.
 - (c) In hot countries people eat mainly grains while in the Arctic, they eat meat and fish because they cannot grow grains.
 - (d) While people in Arctic regions like meat and fish and those in hot regions like India prefer mainly grains, they have to change what they eat depending on the local climate and the local produce.
6. You seemed at first to take no notice of your school-fellows, or rather to set yourself against them because they were strangers to you. They knew as little of you as you did of them; this would have been

the reason for their keeping aloof from you as well, which you would have felt as a hardship. Learn never to conceive a prejudice against others because you know nothing of them. It is bad reasoning, and makes enemies of half the world. Do not think ill of them till they behave ill to you; and then strive to avoid the faults, which you see in them. This will disarm their hostility sooner than pique or resentment or complaint.

- (a) The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. You should not complain unless you find others prejudiced against you and have attempted to carefully analyze the faults you have observed in them.
 - (b) The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. Avoid prejudice and negative thoughts till you encounter bad behaviour from others, and then win them over by shunning the faults you have observed.
 - (c) You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn not to make enemies because of your prejudices irrespective of their behaviour towards you.
 - (d) You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn to not make enemies because of your prejudices unless they behave badly with you.
7. Local communities have often come in conflict with agents trying to exploit resources, at a faster pace, for an expanding commercial-industrial economy. More often than not, such agents of resource-intensification are given preferential treatment by the state, through the grant of generous long leases over mineral or fish stocks, for example, or the provision of raw material at an enormously subsidized price. With the injustice so compounded, local communities at the receiving end of this process have no recourse expect direct action, resisting both the state and outside exploiters through a variety of protest techniques. These struggles might perhaps be seen as a manifestation of a new kind of class conflict.
- (a) A new kind of class conflict arises from preferential treatments given to agents of resource-intensification by the state, which the local community sees as unfair.
 - (b) The grant of long leases to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy leads to direct protests from the local community, which sees it as unfair.

1.74 Verbal Logic

- (c) Preferential treatment given by the state to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy exacerbates injustice to local communities and leads to direct protests from them, resulting in a new type of class conflict.
- (d) Local communities have no option but to protest against agents of resource-intensification and create a new type of class conflict when they are given raw material at subsidized prices for an expanding commercial-industrial economy.
8. Although almost all climate scientists agree that the Earth is gradually warming, they have long been of two minds about the process of rapid climate shifts within larger periods of change. Some have speculated that the process works like a giant oven or freezer, warming or cooling the whole planet at the same time. Others think that shifts occur on opposing schedules in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, like exaggerated seasons. Recent research in Germany examining climate patterns in the Southern Hemisphere at the end of the last Ice Age strengthens the idea that warming and cooling occurs at alternate times in the two hemispheres. A more definitive answer to this debate will allow scientists to better predict when and how quickly the next climate shift will happen.
- (a) Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; research will help find a definitive answer and better predict climate shifts in future.
- (b) Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; finding a definitive answer will help them better predict climate shifts in future.
- (c) Research in Germany will help scientists find a definitive answer about warming and cooling of the Earth and predict climate shifts in the future in a better manner.
- (d) More research rather than debates on warming or cooling of the Earth and exaggerated seasons in its hemisphere will help scientists in Germany predict changes better in future.
9. Modern bourgeois society, said Nietzsche, was decadent and enfeebled – a victim of the excessive development of the rational faculties at the expense of will and instinct. Against the liberal-rationalist stress on the intellect, Nietzsche urged recognition of the dark mysterious world of instinctual desires – the true forces of life. Smother the will excessive

intellectualizing and you destroy the spontaneity that sparks cultural creativity and ignites a zest for living. The critical and theoretical outlook destroyed the creative instincts. For man's manifold potential to be realized, he must forego relying on the intellect and nurture again the instinctual roots of human existence.

- (a) Nietzsche urges the decadent and enfeebled modern society to forego intellect and give importance to creative instincts.
- (b) Nietzsche urges the decadent and enfeebled modern society to smother the will with excessive intellectualizing and ignite a zest for living.
- (c) Nietzsche criticizes the intellectuals for enfeebling the modern bourgeois society by not nurturing man's creative instincts.
- (d) Nietzsche blames excessive intellectualization for the decline of modern society and suggests nurturing creative instincts instead.

2016

10. The following question consists of a paragraph which is followed by four options. Among the given options, choose the one which captures the essence of the paragraph accurately and clearly. Type in that option as the answer in the space provided below the question.

There is a difference between knowingness and knowledge, but what is it? Knowingness comes after knowledge; it is only the echo of its source, and it is proud to be the echo. One of the liberties of our connected age is that we can be almost infinitely knowing, consoling our lack of true knowledge with an easy cynicism of acquisition. It is cheaply glorious to be able to discover almost any fact about the world. On the machine I am using to write this review: I experience that liberty as the reward it is, and also as a punishment; as both a gift of the digital world and a judgment on my scant acquaintance with the actual world. Speak for yourself, you may say. Who is this "we," so easily invoked? If knowingness is capitalism's gift to those metropolitan élites who haven't earned it, there are also multitudes of people, constrained by poverty and political oppression and the bad luck of obscurity, who don't deserve the brutal "knowledge" that is being meted out daily on their lives; they would be very grateful for the privileges of knowingness.

- (a) Those overlooked by capitalism would willingly choose knowledge and this diminishes the value of the argument of cynicism made by the sheltered elites about knowledge.
- (b) Capitalism shields the elites from a full acquaintance with the world while exposing the poor to the world and this explains their different attitudes towards privileges.

- (c) The ease of acquisition is a reward for the underprivileged that would be grateful for even the 'cheap glory' associated with it.
- (d) The cynical argument of the ease of knowingness wanes when one grasps that those less fortunate would gladly embrace this 'ease' rather than an immersed acquaintance with the world.

11. The following question consists of a paragraph which is followed by four options. Among the given options, choose the one which captures the essence of the paragraph accurately and clearly. Type in that option as the answer in the space provided below the question.

As in the 18th century, so in the 21st. Cognitive psychologists with their innatist views tell us that women work with a finer mesh of emotional understanding than men. The novel - by that view the most feminine of forms - answers to their biologically ordained skills. From other rooms in the teeming mansion of the social sciences, there are others who insist that it is all down to conditioning. But perhaps the causes are less interesting than the facts themselves. Reading groups, readings, breakdowns of book sales all tell the same story: when women stop reading, the novel will be dead.

- (a) In the 21st century too, the survival of the novel depends on female readership, which is to say it depends on their innate inclination towards fine emotional understanding.
 - (b) As psychology has shown, both women and the novel share a deep reservoir of emotional understanding, which underscores the reason for the dependence of the novel on female readership.
 - (c) Some social sciences argue that women are conditioned by society to have finer emotional understanding, which explains why the novel depends on women readers for its survival.
 - (d) It may be down to nature or nurture, but even in the 21st century one thing is clear: if women read on, the novel lives on.
12. The following question consists of a paragraph which is followed by four options. Among the given options, choose the one which captures the essence of the paragraph accurately and clearly. Type in that option as the answer in the space provided below the question.

The century since Franz Kafka was born has been marked by the idea of "modernism"—self-consciousness new among centuries, a consciousness of being new. Sixty years after his death, Kafka epitomizes one aspect of this modern

mind-set: a sensation of anxiety and shame whose center cannot be located and therefore cannot be placated; a sense of an infinite difficulty within things, impeding every step; a sensitivity acute beyond usefulness, as if the nervous system, flayed of its old hide of social usage and religious belief, must record every touch as pain. In Kafka's peculiar and highly original case this dreadful quality is mixed with immense tenderness, oddly good humor, and a certain severe and reassuring formality. The combination makes him an artist; but rarely can an artist have struggled against greater inner resistance and more sincere diffidence as to the worth of his art.

- (a) Despite Kafka's shyness and struggles he is a quintessential modernist artist, as he, quite unlike any other, manages to juxtapose tenderness and humor with pain and an implacable sense of anxiety and shame.
- (b) Kafka's ability to lace his literature with themes of modernism such as anxiety, shame and pain intermingled with humor and tenderness makes him an original modernist.
- (c) Kafka was ahead of his time as he exemplifies the modernist mindset of anxiety and pain, but he is raised to the level of an artist only when he manages to mix this with humor and tenderness.
- (d) Kafka's shyness and inner struggles are an outcome of the modernism he displays wherein the thoughts are permeated with anxiety and pain, but as he is an artist he uses humor and formality as a reassurance.

2017

13. The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars (*Amorpha juglandis*) look like easy meals for birds, but they have a trick up their sleeves – they produce whistles that sound like bird alarm calls, scaring potential predators away. At first, scientists suspected birds were simply startled by the loud noise. But a new study suggests a more sophisticated mechanism: the caterpillar's whistle appears to mimic a bird alarm call, sending avian predators scrambling for cover. When pecked by a bird, the caterpillars whistle by compressing their bodies like an accordion and forcing air out through specialised holes in their sides. The whistles are impressively loud - they have been measured at over

1.76 Verbal Logic

SO dB from 5 cm away from the caterpillar - considering they are made by a two-inch long insect.

- (a) North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars will whistle periodically to ward off predator birds - they have a specialized vocal tract that helps them whistle.
- (b) North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars can whistle very loudly; the loudness of their whistles is shocking as they are very small insects.
- (c) North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars, in a case of acoustic deception, produce whistles that mimic bird alarm calls to defend themselves.
- (d) North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars, in a case of deception and camouflage, produce whistles that mimic bird alarm calls to defend themselves.

14. The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Both Socrates and Bacon were very good at asking useful questions. In fact, Socrates is largely credited with coming up with a way of asking questions, 'the Socratic method', which itself is at the core of the 'scientific method', popularised by Bacon. The Socratic method disproves arguments by finding exceptions to them, and can therefore lead your opponent to a point where they admit something that contradicts their original position. In common with Socrates, Bacon stressed it was as important to disprove a theory as it was to prove one - and real-world observation and experimentation were key to achieving both aims. Bacon also saw science as a collaborative affair, with scientists working together, challenging each other.

- (a) Both Socrates and Bacon advocated clever questioning of the opponents to disprove their arguments and theories.
 - (b) Both Socrates and Bacon advocated challenging arguments and theories by observation and experimentation.
 - (c) Both Socrates and Bacon advocated confirming arguments and theories by finding exceptions.
 - (d) Both Socrates and Bacon advocated examining arguments and theories from both sides to prove them.
15. The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

A fundamental property of language is that it is slippery and messy and more liquid than solid, a gelatinous mass that changes shape to fit. As Wittgenstein would remind us, "usage has no sharp boundary."

Oftentimes, the only way to determine the meaning of a word is to examine how it is used. This insight is often described as the "meaning is use" doctrine. There are differences between the "meaning is use" doctrine and a dictionary-first theory of meaning. "The dictionary's careful fixing of words to definitions, like butterflies pinned under glass, can suggest that this is how language works. The definitions can seem to ensure and fix the meaning of words, just as the gold standard can back a country's currency." What Wittgenstein found in the circulation of ordinary language, however, was a free-floating currency of meaning. The value of each word arises out of the exchange. The lexicographer abstracts a meaning from that exchange, which is then set within the conventions of the dictionary definition.

- (a) Dictionary definitions are like 'gold standards' - artificial, theoretical and dogmatic. Actual meaning of words is their free-exchange value.
- (b) Language is already slippery; given this, accounting for 'meaning in use' will only exasperate the problem. That is why lexicographers 'fix' meanings.
- (c) Meaning is dynamic; definitions are static. The 'meaning in use' theory helps us understand that definitions of words are culled from their meaning in exchange and use and not vice versa.
- (d) The meaning of words in dictionaries is clear, fixed and less dangerous and ambiguous than the meaning that arises when words are exchanged between people.

2018 Slot 1

16. The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Artificial embryo twinning is a relatively low-tech way to make clones. As the name suggests, this technique mimics the natural process that creates identical twins. In nature, twins form very early in development when the embryo splits in two. Twinning happens in the first days after egg and sperm join, while the embryo is made of just a small number of unspecialized cells. Each half of the embryo continues dividing on its own, ultimately developing into separate, complete individuals. Since they developed from the same fertilized egg, the resulting individuals are genetically identical.

- (a) Artificial embryo twinning is just like the natural development of twins, where during fertilization twins are formed.
- (b) Artificial embryo twinning is low-tech unlike the natural development of identical twins from the embryo after fertilization.

- (c) Artificial embryo twinning is low-tech and mimetic of the natural development of genetically identical twins from the embryo after fertilization.
- (d) Artificial embryo twinning is low-tech and is close to the natural development of twins where the embryo splits into two identical twins.

17. The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Production and legitimation of scientific knowledge can be approached from a number of perspectives. To study knowledge production from the sociology of professions perspective would mean a focus on the institutionalization of a body of knowledge. The professions-approach informed earlier research on managerial occupation, business schools and management knowledge. It however tends to reify institutional power structures in its understanding of the links between knowledge and authority. Knowledge production is restricted in the perspective to the selected members of the professional community, most notably to the university faculties and professional colleges. Power is understood as a negative mechanism, which prevents the non-professional actors from offering their ideas and information as legitimate knowledge.

- (a) The study of knowledge production can be done through many perspectives.
 - (b) Professions-approach aims at the institutionalization of knowledge but restricts knowledge production as a function of a select few.
 - (c) Professions-approach focuses on the creation of institutions of higher education and disciplines to promote knowledge production
 - (d) The professions-approach has been one of the most relied upon perspective in the study of management knowledge production.
18. The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

The conceptualization of landscape as a geometric object first occurred in Europe and is historically related to the European conceptualization of the organism, particularly the human body, as a geometric object with parts having a rational, three-dimensional organization and integration. The European idea of landscape appeared before the science of landscape emerged, and it is no coincidence that Renaissance artists such as Leonardo da Vinci, who studied the structure of the human body, also facilitated an understanding

of the structure of landscape. Landscape which had been a subordinate background to religious or historical narratives, became an independent genre or subject of art by the end of sixteenth century or the beginning of the seventeenth century.

- (a) The Renaissance artists were responsible for the study of landscape as a subject of art.
- (b) The three-dimensional understanding of the organism in Europe led to a similar approach towards the understanding of landscape.
- (c) Landscape became a major subject of art at the turn of the sixteenth century.
- (d) The study of landscape as an independent genre was aided by the Renaissance artists.

2018 Slot 2

19. The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Should the moral obligation to rescue and aid persons in grave peril, felt by a few, be enforced by the criminal law? Should we follow the lead of a number of European countries and enact bad Samaritan laws? Proponents of bad Samaritan laws must overcome at least three different sorts of obstacles. First, they must show the laws are morally legitimate in principle, that is, that the duty to aid others is a proper candidate for legal enforcement. Second, they must show that this duty to aid can be defined in a way that can be fairly enforced by the courts. Third, they must show that the benefits of the laws are worth their problems, risks and costs.

- (a) A number of European countries that have successfully enacted bad Samaritan laws may serve as model statutes.
- (b) Bad Samaritan laws may be desirable but they need to be tested for legal soundness.
- (c) Everyone agrees that people ought to aid others, the only debate is whether to have a law on it.
- (d) If bad Samaritan laws are found to be legally sound and enforceable they must be enacted.

20. The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

The early optimism about sport's deterrent effects on delinquency was premature as researchers failed to find any consistent relationships between sports participation and deviance. As the initial studies were based upon cross-sectional data and the effects captured were short-term, it was problematic to test and verify the temporal sequencing

1.78 Verbal Logic

of events suggested by the deterrence theory. The correlation between sport and delinquency could not be disentangled from class and cultural variables known. Choosing individuals to play sports in the first place was problematic, which became more acute in the subsequent decades as researchers began to document just how closely sports participation was linked to social class indicators.

- (a) Contradicting the previous optimism, latter researchers have proved that there is no consistent relationship between sports participation and deviance.
- (b) Sports participation is linked to class and cultural variables such as education, income, and social capital.
- (c) There is a direct relationship between sport participation and delinquency but it needs more empirical evidence.
- (d) Statistical and empirical weaknesses stand in the way of inferring any relationship between sports participation and deviance.

21. The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position:

A Japanese government panel announced that it recommends regulating only genetically modified organisms that have had foreign genes permanently introduced into their genomes and not those whose endogenous genes have been edited. The only stipulation is that researchers and businesses will have to register their modifications to plants or animals with the government, with the exception of microbes cultured in contained environments. Reactions to the decision are mixed. While lauding the potential benefits of genome editing, an editorial opposes across-the-board permission. Unforeseen risks in gene editing cannot be ruled out. All genetically modified products must go through the same safety and labeling processes regardless of method.

- (a) Excepting microbes cultured in contained environments from the regulations of genome editing is premature.
- (b) Exempting from regulations the editing of endogenous genes is not desirable as this procedure might be risk-prone.

- (c) A government panel in Japan says transgenic modification and genome editing are not the same.
- (d) Creating categories within genetically modified products in terms of transgenic modification and genome editing advances science but defies laws.

SYLLOGISMS

1990

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 63: Each of these questions contains six statements followed by four sets of combinations of three. Choose the set in which the statements are most logically related.

- 1. A. Some of my closest friends disapprove of me.
B. Some of my closest friends are aardvarks.
C. All of my closest friends disapprove of me.
D. All who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
E. Some who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
F. Some of my closest friends are no aardvarks.
(a) BCD (b) ABD
(c) BCE (d) ABE
- 2. A. All those who achieve great ends are happy.
B. All young people are happy.
C. All young people achieve great ends.
D. No young people achieve great ends.
E. No young people are happy.
F. Some young people are happy.
(a) ADE (b) ABF
(c) ACB (d) ADF
- 3. A. All candid men are persons who acknowledge merit in a rival.
B. Some learned men are very candid.
C. Some learned men are not persons who acknowledge merit in a rival.
D. Some learned men are persons who are very candid.
E. Some learned men are not candid.
F. Some persons who recognize merit in a rival are learned.
(a) ABE (b) ACF
(c) ADE (d) BAF
- 4. A. All roses are fragrant.
B. All roses are majestic.
C. All roses are plants.
D. All roses need air.
E. All plants need air.
F. All plants need water.
(a) CED (b) ACB
(c) BDC (d) CFE

5. A. All men are men of scientific ability.
 B. Some women are women of scientific ability.
 C. Some men are men of artistic genius.
 D. Some men and women are of scientific ability.
 E. All men of artistic genius are men of scientific ability.
 F. Some women of artistic genius are women of scientific ability.
 (a) ACD (b) ACE
 (c) DEF (d) ABC
6. A. No fishes breathe through lungs.
 B. All fishes have scales.
 C. Some fishes breed up stream.
 D. All whales breathe through lungs.
 E. No whales are fishes.
 F. All whales are mammals.
 (a) ABC (b) BCD
 (c) ADE (d) DEF
7. A. Some mammals are carnivores.
 B. All whales are mammals.
 C. All whales are aquatic animals.
 D. All whales are carnivores.
 E. Some aquatic animals are mammals.
 F. Some mammals are whales.
 (a) ADF (b) ABC
 (c) AEF (d) BCE
8. A. First-year students of this college like to enter for the prize.
 B. All students of this college rank as University students.
 C. First-year students of this college are entitled to enter for the prize.
 D. Some who rank as University students are First-year students.
 E. All University students are eligible to enter for the prize.
 F. All those who like to are entitled to enter for the prize.
 (a) AEF (b) ABC
 (c) BEC (d) CDF
9. A. Some beliefs are uncertain.
 B. Nothing uncertain is worth dying for.
 C. Some belief is worth dying for.
 D. All beliefs are uncertain.
 E. Some beliefs are certain.
 F. No belief is worth dying for.
 (a) ABF (b) BCD
 (c) BEF (d) BDF
10. A. No lunatics are fit to serve on a jury.
 B. Everyone who is sane can do logic.
 C. None of your sons can do logic.
 D. Some who can do logic are fit to serve on a jury.
 E. All who can do logic are fit to serve on a jury.
 F. Everyone who is sane is fit to serve on a jury.
 (a) BDE (b) BEF
 (c) BDF (d) ADE
- 1991**
11. A. No attendants are qualified.
 B. Some nurses are qualified.
 C. Some nurses are not qualified.
 D. All nurses are attendants.
 E. All attendants are qualified.
 F. Some attendants are qualified.
 (a) ABF (b) CDF
 (c) BDF (d) BDE
12. A. Mary is John's wife.
 B. Mary and John danced together.
 C. Mary wears John's ring.
 D. Husband and wives danced the last waltz.
 E. John loves Mary.
 F. John danced last with Mary.
 (a) ADF (b) ABD
 (c) ACE (d) AEF
13. A. All roses are fragrant.
 B. All roses are majestic.
 C. All roses are plants.
 D. All plants need air.
 E. All roses need air.
 F. All plants need water.
 (a) ABC (b) BCD
 (c) CDE (d) CEF
14. A. Laxman is a man.
 B. Meera is Laxman's wife.
 C. Some women are islands.
 D. No man is an island.
 E. Meera is not an island.
 F. Laxman is not a island.
 (a) ADE (b) ABE
 (c) ADF (d) CDE
15. A. College students are intelligent.
 B. Intelligence is a collegian's attribute.
 C. Ram's sister is a college student.
 D. Ram is a college student.
 E. All intelligent persons go to college.
 F. Ram is an intelligent person.
 (a) ADF (b) BCD
 (c) ABF (d) ABD

1.80 Verbal Logic

16. A. Smoking causes cancer.
B. All cigarettes are hazardous to health.
C. Smoking doesn't cause cancer sometimes.
D. One brand of cigarettes is cham – cham.
E. Brand X causes cancer.
F. Cham – cham is bad for health.
(a) ABE (b) BDF
(c) ABD (d) ABC
17. A. All good bridge players play good chess.
B. Many good chess players are not bridge players.
C. Goren is a good bridge player.
D. Goren plays chess well.
E. Spassky plays chess well.
F. Spassky plays bridge badly.
(a) ABD (b) BEF
(c) ACE (d) ACD
18. A. All snakes are reptiles.
B. All reptiles are not snakes.
C. All reptiles are cold blooded.
D. All snakes lay eggs.
E. All reptiles lay eggs.
F. Snakes are cold blooded.
(a) ADE (b) BDE
(c) ABE (d) ACF
19. A. All leaves are green.
B. All leaves have chlorophyll.
C. Chlorophyll is green.
D. All plants have leaves.
E. All plants have chlorophyll.
F. Only leaves have chlorophyll.
(a) BDE (b) BEF
(c) BDF (d) AEF
20. A. Some men are bald.
B. Bald people are intelligent.
C. Raman is a man.
D. Raman is bald.
E. Raman is intelligent.
F. All men are intelligent.
(a) ABF (b) BDE
(c) BCD (d) BEF
21. A. No barbarian is gentleman.
B. Some gentlemen are barbarians.
C. Some gentlemen are rude.
D. No gentlemen are rude.
E. Some barbarians are not rude.
F. All barbarians are rude.
(a) ABE (b) BCE
(c) ADF (d) BDE
22. A. Metal is good material for desks.
B. Desks are made of metal.
C. This object is not a desk.
D. This object is a desk.
E. This object is not made of metal.
F. This is made of metal.
(a) ADF (b) BCE
(c) ABD (d) BDF
23. A. Mathew and Paul are brothers.
B. Siblings are known to quarrel often.
C. Mathew and Paul don't quarrel.
D. All those who quarrel are siblings.
E. Paul and Mathew quarrel often.
F. Mathew and Paul cannot be siblings.
(a) BDE (b) ADF
(c) CDE (d) ABE
24. A. Painting and music is art.
B. Art is symptom of culture.
C. Culture and art are complementary.
D. Music is a form of art.
E. Painting is a form of art.
F. Music shows culture.
(a) BDF (b) AEF
(c) ACE (d) CEF
25. A. Different hues are obtained from primary colours.
B. A rainbow consists of several hues.
C. Blue and red can give different hues.
D. Red is a primary color.
E. Blue can give different hues.
F. Red can give different hues.
(a) ACE (b) AEF
(c) ADF (d) CDF

1992

26. A. All boys are good.
B. Some girls are bad.
C. Good people are educated.
D. Boys are educated.
E. Ram is an educated boy.
F. Lata is an educated girl.
(a) BCF (b) ACD
(c) DEF (d) ADC
27. A. All who are sincere are graduates.
B. Some graduates are not sincere.
C. All who are sincere are dull.
D. All graduates are dull.
E. Some who are dull are graduates.
F. No one who is dull is sincere.

- (a) BEF (b) ADF
(c) ABF (d) ADC
28. A. Sham won a lottery.
B. Sham lost in a chess game.
C. Sham is not intelligent.
D. One need not be intelligent to win a lottery.
E. One need not be intelligent to win a chess game.
F. Sham plays chess.
(a) BEF (b) ACD
(c) BDE (d) BDF
29. A. Good managers are intuitive.
B. Some managers are women.
C. Supriya is a good manager.
D. Supriya is a woman.
E. Some women are intuitive.
F. Supriya is intuitive.
(a) BCE (b) ABD
(c) ACF (d) ADF
30. A. Some college athletes are professionals.
B. No college athlete is a professional.
C. Some professionals are well paid.
D. All professionals are well paid.
E. All well – paid persons are professionals.
F. No well – paid person is a college athlete.
(a) BEF (b) ABF
(c) BDF (d) ACF
31. A. Some intolerant are poor – thinkers.
B. Some poor – thinker is intolerant.
C. All people with high ideals are intolerant.
D. No poor thinker is intolerant.
E. No poor thinker has high ideals.
F. Some people with high ideals are not poor thinkers.
(a) CDE (b) CDF
(c) ABD (d) BCF
32. A. All engineers can sing.
B. No music lover can sing.
C. All who can sing are music lovers.
D. All music lovers can sing.
E. Some who can sing are engineers.
F. All engineers are music lovers.
(a) ACE (b) ACF
(c) ABF (d) ACD
33. A. Some well-dressed people are sociable.
B. All sociable people are well-dressed.
C. Some well dressed people are dull.
D. No dull person is well-dressed.
E. Some sociable people are dull.
F. Some dull ones are well-dressed.
(a) ACE (b) BCE
(c) ADE (d) BEF
34. A. Iran and Iraq are members of the UN.
B. Iran and Iraq are not friends.
C. Iran and Iraq are neighbours.
D. Some UN members are friends.
E. Not all members of the UN are friends.
F. All neighbours are not friends.
(a) ABE (b) ABD
(c) CDF (d) AEF
- 1994**
35. A. All vegetarians eat meat.
B. All those who eat meat are not vegetarians.
C. All those who eat meat are herbivorous.
D. All vegetarians are carnivorous.
E. All those who eat meat are carnivorous.
F. Vegetarians are herbivorous.
(a) BCE (b) ABE
(c) ACD (d) ACF
36. A. All roses have thorns.
B. All roses have nectar.
C. All plants with nectar have thorns.
D. All shrubs have roses.
E. All shrubs have nectar.
F. Some roses have thorns.
(a) BEF (b) BCF
(c) BDE (d) ACF
37. A. No spring is a season.
B. Some seasons are springs.
C. Some seasons are autumns.
D. No seasons are autumns.
E. Some springs are not autumns.
F. All springs are autumns.
(a) DFA (b) BEF
(c) CEB (d) DEB
38. A. All falcons fly high.
B. All falcons are blind.
C. All falcons are birds.
D. All birds are yellow.
E. All birds are thirsty.
F. All falcons are yellow.
(a) ABC (b) CDF
(c) DEF (d) BCA

1.82 Verbal Logic

39. A. No wires are hooks.
B. Some springs are hooks.
C. All springs are wires.
D. Some hooks are not wires.
E. No hook is a spring.
F. All wires are springs.
(a) AED (b) BCF
(c) BEF (d) ACE
40. A. Some abra are dabra.
B. All abra are cabra.
C. All dabra are abra.
D. All dabra are not abra.
E. Some cabra are abra.
F. Some cabra are dabra
(a) AEF (b) BCF
(c) ABD (d) BCE
41. A. No plane is a chain.
B. All manes are chains.
C. No mane is a plane.
D. Some manes are not planes.
E. Some planes are manes.
F. Some chains are not planes.
(a) ACD (b) ADF
(c) ABC (d) CDF
42. A. All dolls are nice.
B. All toys are nice.
C. All toys are dolls.
D. Some toys are nice.
E. Some nice things are dolls.
F. No doll is nice.
(a) CDE (b) CEF
(c) ACD (d) BEF
43. A. Some buildings are not sky-scrappers.
B. Some sky-scrappers are not buildings.
C. No structure is a sky-scrapper.
D. All sky-scrappers are structures.
E. Some sky-scrappers are buildings.
F. Some structures are not buildings.
(a) ACE (b) BDF
(c) CDE (d) ACF
44. A. All bins are buckets.
B. No bucket is a basket.
C. No bin is a basket.
D. Some baskets are buckets.
E. Some bins are baskets.
F. No basket is a bin.
(a) BDE (b) ACB
(c) CDF (d) ABF

1995

45. A. Some bubbies are not dubbles
B. Some dubbles are not bubbles
C. Noone who is rubbles is dubbles
D. All dubbles are rubbles
E. Some dubbles are bubbles
F. Some who are rubbles are not bubbles
(a) ACF (b) DEF
(c) ABC (d) BDF
46. A. Some men are bad
B. All men are sad
C. All bad things are men
D. All bad things are sad
E. Some sad things are men
F. Some sad things are bad
(a) AFE (b) BCF
(c) BDA (d) BCE
47. A. All Toms are bright
B. No bright Toms are Dicks
C. Some Toms are Dicks
D. Some Dicks are bright
E. No Tom is a Dick
F. No Dick is a Tom
(a) ABC (b) BEF
(c) ABF (d) CDA
48. A. All witches are nasty
B. Some devils are nasty
C. All witches are devils
D. All devils are nasty
E. Some nasty are devils
F. No witch is nasty
(a) BCD (b) CDA
(c) DEC (d) FEC
49. A. No tingo is a bingo
B. All jingoes are bingoes
C. No jingo is a tingo
D. Some jingoes are not tingoos
E. Some tingoos are jingoes
F. Some bingoes are not tingoos
(a) ABC (b) ACB
(c) DFA (d) BDA

1996

50. A. Some pins are made of tin
 B. All tin is made of copper
 C. All copper is used for pins
 D. Some tin is copper
 E. Some pins are used for tin
 F. Some copper is used for tin
 (a) ABC (b) CEF
 (c) CDA (d) ABE
51. A. An ostrich lays eggs
 B. All birds lay eggs
 C. Some birds can fly
 D. An ostrich cannot fly
 E. An ostrich is a bird
 F. An ostrich cannot swim
 (a) BEA (b) ABE
 (c) DEC (d) ECB
52. A. Some paper is wood
 B. All wood is good
 C. All that is good is wood
 D. All wood is paper
 E. All paper is good
 F. Some paper is good
 (a) BED (b) BDF
 (c) FAB (d) FBA
53. A. All bricks are tricks
 B. Some tricks are shrieks
 C. Some that are shrieks are bricks
 D. Some tricks are not bricks
 E. All tricks are shrieks
 F. No tricks are shrieks
 (a) EAC (b) BCD
 (c) ABC (d) EDC
54. A. Some sand is band
 B. All sandal is band
 C. All band is sandal
 D. No sand is sandal
 E. No band is sand
 F. Some band is sandal
 (a) BCA (b) AFE
 (c) DEC (d) CED
55. A. No wife is a life
 B. All life is strife
 C. Some wife is strife
 D. All that is wife is life
 E. All wife is strife
 F. No wife is strife
 (a) BEF (b) FCB
 (c) ABF (d) BDE
56. A. Some crows are flies
 B. Some flies are mosquitoes
 C. All mosquitoes are flies
 D. Some owls are flies
 E. All owls are mosquitoes
 F. Some mosquitoes are not owls
 (a) ABC (b) CEF
 (c) ADE (d) EDB
57. A. Six is five
 B. Five is not four
 C. Some five is ten
 D. Some six is twelve
 E. Some twelve is five
 F. Some ten is four
 (a) ADE (b) ABC
 (c) AEF (d) EDC
58. A. Poor girls want to marry rich boys
 B. Rich girls want to marry rich boys
 C. Poor girls want to marry rich girls
 D. Rich boys want to marry rich girls
 E. Poor girls want to marry rich girls
 F. Rich boys want to marry poor girls
 (a) ADE (b) ABC
 (c) BCD (d) DEF

1997

59. A. No bird is viviparous.
 B. All mammals are viviparous.
 C. Bats are viviparous.
 D. No bat is a bird.
 E. No bird is a mammal.
 F. All bats are mammals.
 (a) ADC (b) ABE
 (c) FBA (d) AFC
60. A. No mother is a nurse.
 B. Some nurses like to work.
 C. No woman is a prude.
 D. Some prude are nurses.
 E. Some nurses are women.
 F. All women like to work.

1.84 Verbal Logic

- (a) ABE (b) CED
(c) FEB (d) BEF
61. A. Oranges are sweet.
B. All oranges are apples.
C. Some sweet are apples.
D. Some oranges are apples.
E. All sweet are sour.
F. Some apples are sour.
(a) DAC (b) CDA
(c) BCA (d) FEC
62. A. Zens are Marutis.
B. Zens are fragile.
C. Marutis are fragile.
D. Opels are fragile.
E. Marutis are Opels.
F. Opels are stable.
(a) ACB (b) EFD
(c) CEA (d) ABC
63. A. Dogs sleep in the open.
B. Sheep sleep indoors.
C. Dogs are like sheep.
D. All indoors are sheep.
E. Some dogs are not sheep.
F. Some open are not sheep.
(a) AFE (b) DCA
(c) ABE (d) FBD
- C. No hand is foot. Some foot are heads. Some hands are heads.
D. Every man has a wife. All wives are devoted. No devoted has a husband.
(a) A, B and C (b) A and B
(c) C and B (d) all of these
66. A. No sun is not white. All moon is sun. All moon is white.
B. All windows are open. No open space is allocated. All window is closed space.
C. No German can fire. All Americans bombard. Both, Germans and Americans can fight.
D. No X is Z. No Z is Y. No X is Y.
(a) A only (b) B only
(c) C only (d) D only
67. A. All Ts are square. All squares are rectangular. All Ts are rectangular.
B. Some fat are elongated. Some elongated things are huge. Some fat are huge.
C. Idiots are bumlbers. Bumlbers fumble. Idiots fumble.
D. Water is good for health. Health foods are rare. Water is rare.
(a) D only (b) C only
(c) Both A and C (d) All of these

1998

DIRECTIONS for Questions 64 to 77: Each question has a set of four statements. Each statement has three segments. Choose the alternative where the third segment in the statement can be logically deduced using both the preceding two, but not just from one of them.

64. A. Some Xs are Ps. Some Ps are Ys. Some Xs are Ys.
B. All Sonas are bright. Some bright are crazy. Some Sonas are crazy.
C. No faith is strong. Only strong have biceps. No faith has biceps.
D. All men are weak. Some weak are strong. Some strong are weak.
(a) A and D (b) C only
(c) D only (d) None of these
65. A. Some icicles are cycles. All cycles are men. Some icicles are men.
B. All girls are teeth. No teeth is yellow. No girls are yellow.
68. A. No cowboys laugh. Some who laugh are sphinxes. Some sphinxes are not cowboys.
B. All ghosts are florescent. Some ghost do not sing. Some singers are not florescent.
C. Cricketers indulge in swearing. Those who swear are hanged. Some who are hanged are not cricketers.
D. Some crazy people are pianists. All crazy people are whistlers. Some whistlers are pianists.
(a) A and B (b) C only
(c) A and D (d) D only
69. A. All good people are knights. All warriors are good people. All knights are warriors.
B. No footballers are ministers. All footballers are tough. Some ministers are players.
C. All pizzas are snacks. Some meals are pizzas. Some meals are snacks.
D. Some barkers are musk deer. All barkers are sloth bears. Some sloth bears are musk deer.
(a) C and D (b) B and C
(c) A only (d) C only

1999

70. A. Dinosaurs are prehistoric creatures. Water-buffaloes are not dinosaurs. Water-buffaloes are not prehistoric creatures.
 B. All politicians are frank. No frank people are crocodiles. No crocodiles are politicians.
 C. No diamond is quartz. No opal is quartz. Diamonds are opals.
 D. All monkeys like bananas. Some GI Joes like bananas. Some GI Joes are monkeys.
 (a) C only (b) B only
 (c) A and D (d) B and C
71. A. All earthquakes cause havoc. Some landslides cause havoc. Some earthquakes cause landslides.
 B. All glass things are transparent. Some curios are glass things. Some curios are transparent.
 C. All clay objects are brittle. All XY are clay objects. Some XY are brittle.
 D. No criminal is a patriot. Ram is not a patriot. Ram is a criminal.
 (a) D only (b) B only
 (c) C and B (d) A only
72. A. MD is an actor. Some actors are pretty. MD is pretty.
 B. Some men are cops. All cops are brave. Some brave people are cops.
 C. All cops are brave. Some men are cops. Some men are brave.
 D. All actors are pretty ; MD is not an actor ; MD is not pretty.
 (a) D only (b) C only
 (c) A only (d) B and C
73. A. All IIMs are in India. No BIMs are in India. No IIMs are BIMs.
 B. All IIMs are in India. No BIMs are in India. No BIMs are IIMs.
 C. Some IIMs are not in India. Some BIMs are not in India. Some IIMs are BIMs.
 D. Some IIMs are not in India. Some BIMs are not in India. Some BIMs are IIMs.
 (a) A and B (b) C and D
 (c) A only (d) B only
74. A. Citizens of Yes Islands speak only the truth. Citizens of Yes Islands are young people. Young people speak only the truth.
 B. Citizens of Yes Islands speak only the truth. Some Yes Islands are in Atlantic. Some citizens of Yes Islands are in the Atlantic.
 C. Citizens of Yes Islands speak only the truth. Some young people are citizens of Yes Islands. Some young people speak only the truth.
 D. Some people speak only the truth. Some citizens of Yes Islands speak only the truth. Some people who speak only the truth are citizens of Yes Islands.
 (a) A only (b) B only
 (c) C only (d) D only
75. A. All mammals are viviparous. Some fish are viviparous. Some fish are mammals.
 B. All birds are oviparous. Some fish are not oviparous. Some fish are birds.
 C. No mammal is oviparous. Some creatures are oviparous and some are not. Some creatures are not mammals.
 D. Some creatures are mammals. Some creatures are viviparous. Some mammals are viviparous.
 (a) A only (b) B only
 (c) C only (d) D only
76. A. Many singers are not writers. All poets are singers. Some poets are not writers.
 B. Giants climb beanstalks. Some chicken do not climb beanstalks. Some chicken are not giants.
 C. All explorers live in snowdrifts. Some penguins live in snowdrifts. Some penguins are explorers.
 D. Amar is taller than Akbar. Anthony is shorter than Amar. Akbar is shorter than Anthony.
 (a) A only (b) B only
 (c) B and C (d) D only
77. A. A few farmers are rocket scientists. Some rocket scientists catch snakes. A few farmers catch snakes.
 B. Poonam is a kangaroo. Some kangaroos are made of teak. Poonam is made of teak.
 C. No bulls eat grass. All matadors eat grass. No matadors are bulls.
 D. Some skunks drive Cadillacs. All skunks are polar bears. Some polar bears drive Cadillacs.
 (a) B only (b) A and C
 (c) C only (d) C and D

DIRECTIONS for Questions 78 to 87: Each question consists of five statements followed by options consisting of three statements put together in a specific order. Choose the option which indicates a valid argument, that is, where the third statement is a conclusion drawn from the preceding two statements.

Example:

- A. All cigarettes are hazardous to health.
 B. Brand X is a cigarette.
 C. Brand X is hazardous to health.
 ABC is a valid option, where statement C can be concluded from statements A and B.

1.86 Verbal Logic

78. A. All software companies employ knowledge workers.
 B. Tara Tech employs knowledge workers.
 C. Tara Tech is a software company.
 D. Some software companies employ knowledge workers.
 E. Tara Tech employs only knowledge workers.
 (a) ABC (b) ACB
 (c) CDB (d) ACE
79. A. Traffic congestion increases carbon monoxide in the environment.
 B. Increase in carbon monoxide is hazardous to health.
 C. Traffic congestion is hazardous to health.
 D. Some traffic congestion does not cause increased carbon monoxide.
 E. Some traffic congestion is not hazardous to health.
 (a) CBA (b) BDE
 (c) CDE (d) BAC
80. A. Apples are not sweets.
 B. Some apples are sweet.
 C. All sweets are tasty.
 D. Some apples are not tasty.
 E. No apple is tasty.
 (a) CEA (b) BDC
 (c) CBD (d) EAC
81. A. Some towns in India are polluted.
 B. All polluted towns should be destroyed.
 C. Town Meghana should be destroyed.
 D. Town Meghana is polluted.
 E. Some towns in India should be destroyed.
 (a) BDE (b) BAE
 (c) ADE (d) CDB
82. A. No patriot is a criminal.
 B. Bundledas is not a criminal.
 C. Bundledas is a patriot.
 D. Bogusdas is not a patriot.
 E. Bogusdas is a criminal.
 (a) ACB (b) ABC
 (c) ADE (d) ABE
83. A. Anteaters like ants.
 B. Boys are anteaters.
 C. Balaram is an ant eater.
 D. Balaram likes ants.
 E. Balaram may eat ants.
 (a) DCA (b) ADC
 (c) ABE (d) ACD
84. A. All actors are handsome.
 B. Some actors are popular.
 C. Ram is handsome.
 D. Ram is a popular actor.
 E. Some popular people are handsome.
 (a) ACD (b) ABE
 (c) DCA (d) EDC
85. A. Modern industry is technology-driven.
 B. BTI is a modern industry.
 C. BTI is technology-driven.
 D. BTI may be technology-driven
 E. Technology driven industry is modern.
 (a) ABC (b) ABD
 (c) BCA (d) EBC
86. A. All Golmal islanders are blue-coloured people.
 B. Some smart people are not blue-coloured people.
 C. Some babies are blue-coloured.
 D. Some babies are smart.
 E. Some smart people are not Golmal islanders.
 (a) BCD (b) ABE
 (c) CBD (d) None of these
87. A. MBAs are in great demand.
 B. Ram and Sita are in great demand.
 C. Ram is in great demand.
 D. Sita is in great demand.
 E. Ram and Sita are MBAs.
 (a) ABE (b) ECD
 (c) AEB (d) EBA

CRITICAL REASONING

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 19: This section contains statements followed by questions based on the statements. Read the statements and select the best option as the answer.

Q.1 to 3: We have planned development with a view to raising standard of living of our teeming millions. Hence our economic development is inspired by social justice.

1990

1. Which of the following will weaken the argument?
 (a) Without economic development standard of living cannot be raised.
 (b) Social justice implies economic prosperity.
 (c) Development cannot be planned.
 (d) None of these.
2. The argument is based on which of the following assumptions?
 I. Social justice is our aim and economic development is the means.

- II. There is overpopulation in India.
 III. Economic development will lead to social justice.
- (a) Only I (b) Both I and II
 (c) Both I and III (d) Both II and III
3. Which of the following will strengthen the argument?
 (a) Social justice can be done by raising the standard of living
 (b) Economic planning is necessary for every state.
 (c) For economic development production should be increased.
 (d) None of these.

Q.4 to 5: We will have to take more interest in hydro-electric projects. As the prices of oil have increased, it has become vital that such renewable sources of energy are tapped.

4. The assumption/assumptions of the argument is / are which of the following?
 I. Hydro electric power is a renewable source of energy.
 II. Hydro electric power is comparatively cheaper.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
 (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
5. Which of the following will weaken the argument?
 (a) Generation of hydroelectric power is more costly than oil.
 (b) OPEC increased oil prices.
 (c) Without energy we cannot manage.
 (d) None of these.

Q6 to 8: There can be no civilization without music, dance or art, for one is not fully, vibrantly alive without them.

6. The assumption/assumptions of the argument is / are which of the following?
 I. Civilization and art are closely linked up.
 II. If people are not full of life there can be no civilization.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
 (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II.
7. Which of the following would weaken the argument?
 (a) Music is the life of man.
 (b) Living persons like music.
 (c) Art has no relation with civilization.
 (d) None of these.
8. Which of the following would strengthen the argument?
 (a) Music, dance and art are human activities.
 (b) Only the vibrantly alive can contribute to civilization.
 (c) Music injects new life in man.
 (d) None of these.

Q9 to 11: It is sometimes mooted that there can be democracy in a two party system. That would be correct if politics were a game like cricket or football; but politics is not sports.

9. Which of the following would strengthen the argument?
 (a) Two party system functions well
 (b) Politics is a dirty game.
 (c) Two political parties limit the choice of the voters.
 (d) None of these.
10. Which of the following would weaken the argument?
 (a) The game of politics is played like any other game, for example, football.
 (b) Politics is not a sport.
 (c) Political parties struggle for power.
 (d) None of these.
11. The assumption/assumptions of the argument is/are which of the following?
 I. Politics is not a game.
 II. Two party system is ideal for democracy.
 III. Cricket is played by two teams.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
 (c) Only III (d) I, II, III

Q12 to 14: Kya –Kya is an obscure island which is inhabited by two types of people: the 'Yes' type and the 'No' type. Native of type 'Yes' ask only questions the right answer to which is 'Yes' while those of type 'No' ask only questions the right answer to which is 'No'. For example. The 'Yes' type will ask questions like "Is 2 plus 2 equal to 4?" while the 'No' type will ask questions like "Is 2 plus 2 equal to five?" The following questions are based on your visit to the island of Kya – Kya.

1992

12. If an islander asks, "Do I belong to the 'No' type", which of the following is correct?
 (a) He is a 'No'.
 (b) He is a 'Yes'.
 (c) It is impossible for him to have asked such a question.
 (d) His type cannot be identified.
13. Ram and Laxman are brothers from the Island. Laxman asks you, "Is at least one of us brothers of type 'No'?" You can conclude that
 (a) Ram is 'NO', Laxman is 'Yes'.
 (b) both are 'Yes'.
 (c) Ram is 'Yes', Laxman is 'No'.
 (d) both are 'No'.
14. You are approached by one of the islanders and asked, "Am I of type 'Yes'?" You can infer that
 (a) he was a 'No'.
 (b) he was a 'Yes'.
 (c) such a situation is not possible.
 (d) no conclusion is possible.

1.88 Verbal Logic

15. Unless you decide your whole life to it, you will never learn to speak the language of another country to perfection; you will never know its people and its literature with complete intimacy.
Which of the following is likely to undermine the above argument?
- (a) I can speak 10 foreign languages already.
 - (b) I do not travel to foreign countries.
 - (c) I am happy with the languages I know and do not need to learn any other language.
 - (d) I should spend time to understand my own people and literature first, only then can I appreciate other languages and cultures.
16. The writer can only be fertile if he renews himself and he can only renew himself, if his soul is constantly enriched by fresh experience.
Which of the following is most likely to support the above thought?
- (a) Only out of fresh experience can the writer get germs for new writing.
 - (b) The writer can meet new people.
 - (c) The writer must see new places.
 - (d) None of these

1995

17. But because the idea of private property has been permitted to override with its selfishness, the common good of humanity it does not follow that there are not limits within which that idea can function for the general convenience and advantage.
Which of the following is most likely to weaken the argument?
- (a) All the people of the society should progress at an equitable rate and there should be no disparities and private property does bring about a tremendous disparity.
 - (b) One should not strive for the common good of humanity at all, instead one should be concerned with maximising one's own wealth.
 - (c) One should learn from the experiences of former communist nations and should not repeat his mistakes at all.
 - (d) Even prosperous capitalist countries like the USA have their share of social problems.
18. Now the audience is a very curious animal. It is shrewd rather than intelligent. Its mental capacity is less than that of its most intellectual members. If these were graded from A to Z, decreasing with succeeding letters to the zero of the hysterical shop-girl, I should say its mental capacity would come around about the letter O.

According to the above statement,

- (a) some members in the audience are more intelligent than any of its other members.
 - (b) the net intelligence of the audience is a little less than average.
 - (c) Only (a)
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
19. I have been studying it, consciously and subconsciously, for 40 years and I still find men unaccountable; people I know intimately can surprise me by some action of theirs which I never thought them capable of or by the discovery of some trait which exhibit a side of themselves that I never even suspected.
The idea in this sentence can be best summarised as
- (a) men are inconsistent and therefore one should not be confident even about one's closest friends.
 - (b) men are unpredictable, one can never tell what they will do next; hence, one should be very careful in one's dealings.
 - (c) no matter how closely you know somebody there still exists an unknown facet of his personality.
 - (d) None of these

DIRECTIONS for Questions 20 to 47: Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow.

1998

20. Efficiency is all right in its place, in the shop, the factory, the store. The trouble with efficiency is that it wants to rule our play as well as our work; it won't be content to reign in the shop, it follows us home.
It can be inferred from the above passage that
- (a) efficiency can become all-pervading.
 - (b) efficiency does not always pay.
 - (c) efficiency can be more of a torture than a blessing.
 - (d) None of these
21. In order to ease the traffic congestion, the transport planners decided to have a sophisticated system of elevated monorail travel in the city. However, it was pointed out by somebody that a metro rail system would be a more effective solution to the traffic problem. The plan was thus stalled. Moreover, since a budget had not been drawn up for the project, it was deemed fit to stall the work of the monorail for some time. In the meanwhile, the traffic planners of the city decided to build an efficient system of subways and flyovers in the city with the aim of easing the same problem. At the instant when the planners were preparing to award the contracts to the concerned parties, the transport planners came up with the contention that the subways interfered with the site of a pillar of the monorail system. The traffic planners had to give up the idea and think of other possible solutions.

Which of the following can we infer from the above passage?

- (a) The city authorities felt that the monorail system was essentially impractical.
 - (b) There is a strong contention between the two groups of planners in the city.
 - (c) The projects would be stalled for an indefinite period.
 - (d) None of these
- 22.** The company encourages its managers to interact regularly, without a pre-set agenda, to discuss issues concerning the company and society. This idea has been borrowed from the ancient Indian concept of religious congregation, called satsang. Designations are forgotten during these meetings; hence, it is not uncommon in these meetings to find a sales engineer questioning the CEO on some corporate policy or his knowledge of customers.
- Based on the information provided in the above passage, it can be inferred that
- (a) the company is concerned about its reputation with its employees.
 - (b) the company believes in fostering the spirit of dialogue without degenerating it into a positioning based debate.
 - (c) the company had some inter-personnel problems in the past due to which it felt the need for these corporate satsangs.
 - (d) All of these
- 23.** From Cochin to Shimla, the new culture vultures are tearing down acres of India's architectural treasures. Ancestral owners are often fobbed off with a few hundred rupees for an exquisitely carved door or window, which fetches fifty times that much from foreign dealers, and yet more from the drawing room sophisticates of Europe and the US. The reason for such shameless rape of the Indian architectural wealth can perhaps, not wrongly, be attributed to the unfortunate blend of activist disunity and the local indifference.

It can be inferred from the above passage that

- (a) the environment created by the meeting between activist disunity and local indifference is ideal for antique dealers to thrive in India.
- (b) only Indians are not proud of their cultural heritage and are hungry for the foreign currency that is easily available in return of artifacts.
- (c) most Indian families have heirlooms which can be sold at high prices to Europeans and Americans.
- (d) India provides a rich market for unscrupulous antique dealers.

- 24.** Deepa Metha's *Fire* is under fire from the country's self-appointed moral police. Their contention is that the film is a violation of the Indian cultural mores and cannot be allowed to influence the Indian psyche. According to them, such films ruin the moral fabric of the nation, which must be protected and defended against such intrusions at all cost, even at the cost of cultural dictatorship.

Based on the information in the above passage, it can be inferred that

- (a) the assumption underlying the moral police's critique of *Fire* is that the Indian audience is vulnerable to all types of influence.
 - (b) the assumption underlying the moral police's critique of *Fire* is that the Indian audience is impressionable and must be protected against 'immoral' influences.
 - (c) the moral police thinks it has the sole authority to pass judgement on films screened in India.
 - (d) None of these
- 25.** The dominant modern belief is that the soundest foundation of peace would be universal prosperity. One may look in vain for historical evidence that the rich have regularly been more peaceful than the poor, but then it can be argued that they have never felt secure against the poor; that their aggressiveness stemmed from fear; and that the situation would be quite different if everybody were rich.
- It can be inferred from the above passage that
- (a) a lot of aggression in the world stems from the desire of the haves to defend themselves against the have-nots.
 - (b) universal prosperity as a foolproof measure of peace can no longer be accepted.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 26.** The effect produced on the mind by travelling depends entirely on the mind of the traveller and on the way in which he conducts himself. The chief idea of one very common type of traveller is to see as many objects of interest as he possibly can. If he can only after his return home say that he has seen such and such temple, castle, picture gallery, or museum, he is perfectly satisfied. Far different is the effect of travels upon those who leave their country with a mind prepared by culture to feel intelligent admiration for all the beauties of nature and art to be found in foreign lands. When they visit a new place, instead of hurrying from temple to museum to picture gallery, they allow the spirit of the place to sink into their minds, and only visit such monuments as the time they have at their disposal allows them to contemplate without irreverent haste.

1.90 Verbal Logic

It can be inferred from the above passage that

- (a) the writer prefers the second type of traveller.
- (b) the first type of traveller is the lay traveller who does not understand the worth of any place he travels to.
- (c) the objective of the second type of traveller is not to see much, but to see well.
- (d) All of these

27. Whether we look at the intrinsic value of our literature, or at the particular situation of this country, we shall see the strongest reason to think that of all foreign tongues, the English tongue is that which would be the most useful to our native subjects.

It can be inferred that

- (a) the speaker is a die-hard colonist.
- (b) the speaker has the good of the nation at heart.
- (c) the speaker is addressing an issue related to a colonial empire.
- (d) None of these

28. Where the film *Bombay* loses out is where every commercial film congenitally goes awry — becoming too simplistic to address serious issues and failing to translate real life to reel.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above line?

- (a) The film's director aimed at recreating real life on the silver screen.
- (b) The film was too simplistic for the audience's taste.
- (c) The film was successful in spite of its shortcomings.
- (d) None of these

29. Aspiration is nothing new. Neither is the debate over what the Indian middle class is, what it wants and what it buys. Since the mid-80s, that has been the focus of the economic policy papers so called pro- and anti-poor budgets and marketing strategies that have successfully broken the barrier of urban selling and reached deeper into rural India with increasing income levels and aspirations.

Based on the above passage, it can be inferred that

- (a) the Indian middle class has been the focus of economic policies for a long time.
- (b) the Indian middle class has graduated from being the 'deprived' middle class to the 'pampered' middle class.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

1999

30. Three airlines — IA, JA and SA — operate on the Delhi-Mumbai route. To increase the number of seats sold, SA reduced its fares and this was emulated by IA and JA immediately. The general belief was that the volume of air travel between Delhi and Mumbai would increase as a result.

Which of the following, if true, would add credence to the general belief?

- (a) Increase in profitability of the three airlines.
- (b) Extension of the discount scheme to other routes.
- (c) A study that shows that air travellers in India are price-conscious.
- (d) A study that shows that as much as 80 per cent of air travel in India is company-sponsored.

31. According to McNeill, a Brahmin priest was expected to be able to recite at least one of the Vedas. The practice was essential for several centuries when the Vedas had not yet been written down. It must have had a selective effect, since priests would have been recruited from those able or willing to memorize long passages. It must have helped in the dissemination of the work, since a memorized passage can be duplicated many times.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?

- (a) Reciting the Vedas was a Brahmin's obligation.
- (b) The Vedic priest was like a recorded audio cassette.
- (c) McNeill studied the behaviour of Brahmin priests.
- (d) Vedic hymns had not been scripted.

32. Developed countries have made adequate provisions for social security for senior citizens. State insurers (as well as private ones) offer medicare and pension benefits to people who can no longer earn. In India, with the collapse of the joint family system, the traditional shelter of the elderly has disappeared. And the state faced with a financial crunch is not in a position to provide social security. So, it is advisable that the working population give serious thought to building a financial base for itself.

Which one of the following, if it were to happen, weakens the conclusions drawn in the above passage the most?

- (a) The investible income of the working population, as a proportion of its total income, will grow in the future.
- (b) The insurance sector is underdeveloped and trends indicate that it will be extensively privatized in the future.
- (c) India is on a path of development that will take it to a developed country status, with all its positive and negative implications.
- (d) If the working population builds a stronger financial base, there will be a revival of the joint family system.

- 33.** Various studies have shown that our forested and hilly regions and, in general, areas where biodiversity — as reflected in the variety of flora — is high, are the places where poverty appears to be high. And these same areas are also the ones where educational performance seems to be poor. Therefore, it may be surmised that, even disregarding poverty status, richness in biodiversity goes hand in hand with educational backwardness.

Which one of the following statements, if true, can be said to best provide supporting evidence for the surmise mentioned in the passage?

- (a) In regions where there is little variety in flora, educational performance is seen to be as good as in regions with high variety in flora, where poverty levels are high.
 - (b) Regions which show high biodiversity also exhibit poor education performance, at low levels of poverty.
 - (c) Regions which show high biodiversity reveal high levels of poverty and poor educational performance.
 - (d) In regions where there is low biodiversity, at all levels of poverty, educational performance is seen to be good.
- 34.** Cigarettes constitute a mere 20 per cent of tobacco consumption in India, and fewer than 15 per cent of the 200 million tobacco users consume cigarettes. Yet these 15 per cent contribute nearly 90 per cent of the tax revenues to the exchequer from the tobacco sector. The punitive cigarette taxation regime has kept the tax base narrow, and reducing taxes will expand this base.
- Which of the following best bolsters the conclusion that reducing duties will expand the tax base?
- (a) The cigarette manufacturers' association has decided to indulge in aggressive promotion.
 - (b) There is a likelihood that tobacco consumers will shift to cigarette smoking if cigarette prices were to reduce.
 - (c) The cigarette manufacturers are lobbying for a reduction on duties.
 - (d) An increase in duties on non-cigarette tobacco may lead to a shift in favour of cigarette smoking.
- 35.** Thomas Malthus, the British clergyman-turned economist, predicted that the planet would not be able to support the human population for long. His explanation was that human population grows at a geometric rate, while the food supply grows only at an arithmetic rate.

Which one of the following, if true, would not undermine the thesis offered by Malthus?

- (a) Population growth can be slowed down by the voluntary choices of individuals and not just by natural disasters.
 - (b) The capacity of the planet to feed a growing human population can be enhanced through biotechnological means.
 - (c) Human systems, and natural systems like food supply, follow natural laws of growth which have remained constant, and will remain unchanged.
 - (d) Human beings can colonize other planetary systems on a regular and ongoing basis to accommodate a growing population.
- 36.** The company's coffee crop for 1998-99 totalled 8,079 tonnes, an all-time record. The increase over the previous year's production of 5,830 tonnes was 38.58 per cent. The previous highest crop was 6,089 tonnes in 1970-71. The company had fixed a target of 8,000 tonnes to be realized by the year 2000-01, and this has been achieved two years earlier, thanks to the emphasis laid on the key areas of irrigation, replacement of unproductive coffee bushes, intensive refilling and improved agricultural practices. It is now our endeavour to reach the target of 10,000 tonnes in 2001-02.
- Which one of the following would contribute most to making the target of 10,000 tonnes in 2001-02 unrealistic?
- (a) The potential of the productivity enhancing measures implemented up to now has been exhausted.
 - (b) The total company land under coffee has remained constant since 1969 when an estate in the Nilgiri Hills was acquired.
 - (c) The sensitivity of the crop to climatic factors makes predictions about production uncertain.
 - (d) The target-setting procedures in the company had been proved to be sound by the achievement of the 8,000 tonnes target.
- 37.** Animals, in general, are shrewd in proportion as they cultivate society. Elephants and beavers show the greatest signs of this sagacity when they are together in large numbers, but when man invades their communities they lose all their spirit of industry. Among insects, the labours of the bee and the ant have attracted the attention and admiration of naturalists, but all their sagacity seems to be lost upon separation, and a single bee or ant seems destitute of every degree of industry. It becomes the

1.92 Verbal Logic

most stupid insect imaginable, and it languishes and soon dies.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?

- (a) Humankind is responsible for the destruction of the natural habitat of animals and insects.
- (b) Animals, in general, are unable to function effectively outside their normal social environment.
- (c) Naturalists have great admiration for bees and ants, despite their lack of industry upon separation.
- (d) Elephants and beavers are smarter than bees and ants in the presence of human beings.

2000

38. In a recent report, the gross enrolment ratios at the primary level, that is, the number of children enrolled in classes one to five as a proportion of all children aged six to ten, were shown to be very high for most states; in many cases they were way above 100 per cent! These figures are not worth anything, since they are based on the official enrolment data compiled from school records. They might as well stand for 'gross exaggeration ratios'.

Which one of the following options best supports the claim that the ratios are exaggerated?

- (a) The definition of gross enrolment ratio does not exclude, in its numerator, children below six years or above ten years enrolled in classes one to five.
- (b) A school attendance study found that many children enrolled in the school records were not meeting a minimum attendance requirement of 80 per cent.
- (c) A study estimated that close to 22 per cent of children enrolled in the class one records were below six years of age and still to start going to school.
- (d) Demographic surveys show shifts in the population profile which indicate that the number of children in the age group six to ten years is declining.

39. Szymanski suggests that the problem of racism in football may be present even today. He begins by verifying an earlier hypothesis that clubs' wage bills explain 90 per cent of their performance. Thus, if players' salaries were to be only based on their abilities, clubs that spend more should finish higher. If there is pay discrimination against some group of players — fewer teams bidding for black players thus lowering the salaries for blacks with the same ability as whites — that neat relation may no longer hold. He concludes that certain clubs seem to have achieved much less than what they could have, by not recruiting black players.

Which one of the following findings would best support Szymanski's conclusion?

- (a) Certain clubs took advantage of the situation by hiring above-average shares of black players.
- (b) Clubs hired white players at relatively high wages and did not show proportionately good performance.
- (c) During the study period, clubs in towns with a history of discrimination against blacks, underperformed relative to their wage bills.
- (d) Clubs in one region, which had higher proportions of black players, had significantly lower wage bills than their counterparts in another region which had predominantly white players.

40. The pressure on Italy's 257 jails has been increasing rapidly. These jails are old and overcrowded. They are supposed to hold up to 43,000 people — 9,000 fewer than now. San Vittore in Milan, which has 1,800 inmates, is designed for 800. The number of foreigners inside jails has also been increasing. The minister-in-charge of prisons fears that tensions may snap, and so has recommended to the government an amnesty policy.

Which one of the following, if true, would have most influenced the recommendation of the minister?

- (a) Opinion polls have indicated that many Italians favour a general pardon.
- (b) The opposition may be persuaded to help since amnesties must be approved by a two-thirds majority in parliament.
- (c) During a recent visit to a large prison, the Pope, whose pronouncements are taken seriously, appealed for 'a gesture of clemency'.
- (d) Shortly before the recommendation was made, 58 prisons reported disturbances in a period of two weeks.

41. The offer of the government to make iodised salt available at a low price of one rupee per kilogram is welcome, especially since the government seems to be so concerned about the ill effects of non-iodised salt. But it is doubtful whether the offer will actually be implemented. Way back in 1994, the government, in an earlier effort, had prepared reports outlining three new and simple but experimental methods for reducing the costs of iodisation to about five paise per kilogram. But these reports have remained just those — reports on paper.

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the author's contention that it is doubtful whether the offer will be actually implemented?

- (a) The government proposes to save on costs by using the three methods it has already devised for iodisation.

- (b) The chain of fair-price distribution outlets now covers all the districts of the state.
- (c) Many small-scale and joint-sector units have completed trials to use the three iodisation methods for regular production.
- (d) The government which initiated the earlier effort is in place even today and has more information on the effects of non-iodised salt.
- 42.** About 96 per cent of Scandinavian moths have ears tuned to the ultrasonic pulses that bats, their predators, emit. But the remaining 4 per cent do not have ears and are deaf. However, they have a larger wingspan than the hearing moths, and also have higher wing-loadings — the ratio between a wing's area and its weight — meaning higher manoeuvrability.
- Which one of the following can be best inferred from the above passage?
- (a) A higher proportion of deaf moths than hearing moths fall prey to bats.
- (b) Deaf moths may try to avoid bats by frequent changes in their flight direction.
- (c) Deaf moths are faster than hearing moths, and so are less prone to becoming a bat's dinner than hearing moths.
- (d) The large wingspan enables deaf moths to better receive and sense the pulses of their bat predators.
- 43.** Argentina's beef cattle herd has dropped to under 50 million from 57 million ten years ago in 1990. The animals are worth less, too: prices fell by over a third last year, before recovering slightly. Most local meat packers and processors are in financial trouble, and recent years have seen a string of plant closures. The Beef Producers Association has now come up with a massive advertisement campaign calling upon Argentines to eat more beef — their 'juicy, healthy, rotund, plate-filling' steaks.
- Which one of the following, if true, would contribute most to a failure of the campaign?
- (a) There has been a change in consumer preference towards eating leaner meats like chicken and fish.
- (b) Prices of imported beef have been increasing, thus making locally grown beef more competitive in terms of pricing.
- (c) The inability to cross-breed native cattle with improved varieties has not increased production to adequate levels.
- (d) Animal rights pressure groups have come up rapidly, demanding better and humane treatment of farmyard animals like beef cattle.
- 44.** The problem of traffic congestion in Athens has been testing the ingenuity of politicians and town planners for years. But the measures adopted to date have not succeeded in decreasing the number of cars on the road in the city centre. In 1980, an odds and evens number-plate legislation was introduced, under which odd and even plates were banned in the city centre on alternate days, thereby expecting to halve the number of cars in the city centre. Then in 1993 it was decreed that all cars in use in the city centre must be fitted with catalytic converters; a regulation had just then been introduced, substantially reducing import taxes on cars with catalytic converters, the only condition being that the buyer of such a 'clean' car offered for destruction a car at least 15-year-old. Which one of the following options, if true, would best support the claim that the measures adopted to date have not succeeded?
- (a) In the 1980s, many families purchased second cars with the requisite odd or even number plate.
- (b) In the mid-1990s, many families found it feasible to become first-time car owners by buying a car more than 15-year-old and turning it in for a new car with catalytic converters.
- (c) Post-1993, many families seized the opportunity to sell their more than 15-year-old cars and buy 'clean' cars from the open market, even if it meant forgoing the import tax subsidy.
- (d) All of the above
- 45.** Although in the limited sense of freedom regarding appointments and internal working, the independence of the Central Bank is unequivocally ensured, the same cannot be said of its right to pursue monetary policy without coordination with the Central Government. The role of the Central Bank has turned out to be subordinate and advisory in nature.
- Which one of the following best supports the conclusion drawn in the passage?
- (a) A decision of the chairman of the Central Bank to increase the bank rate by two percentage points sent shock-waves in industry, academic and government circles alike.
- (b) Government has repeatedly resorted to monetisation of the debt despite the reservations of the Central Bank.
- (c) The Central Bank does not need the Central Government's nod for replacing soiled currency notes.
- (d) The inability to remove coin shortage was a major shortcoming of this government.

46. The Shveta-chattra or the 'White Umbrella' was a symbol of sovereign political authority placed over the monarch's head at the time of the coronation. The ruler so inaugurated was regarded not as a temporal autocrat but as the instrument of protective and sheltering firmament of supreme law. The white umbrella symbol is of great antiquity and its varied use illustrates the ultimate common basis of non-theocratic nature of states in the Indian tradition. As such, the umbrella is found, although not necessarily a white one, over the head of Lord Ram, the Mohammedan sultans and Chatrapati Shivaji.

Which one of the following best summarises the above passage?

- The placing of an umbrella over the ruler's head was a common practice in the Indian subcontinent.
- The white umbrella represented the instrument of firmament of the supreme law and the non-theocratic nature of Indian states.
- The umbrella, not necessarily a white one, was a symbol of sovereign political authority.
- The varied use of the umbrella symbolised the common basis of the non-theocratic nature of states in the Indian tradition.

47. The theory of games is suggested to some extent by parlour games such as chess and bridge. Friedman illustrates two distinct features of these games. First, in a parlour game played for money, if one wins the other (others) loses (lose). Second, these games are games involving a strategy. In a game of chess, while choosing what action is to be taken, a player tries to guess how his/her opponent will react to the various actions he or she might take. In contrast, the card-pastime, 'patience' or 'solitaire' is played only against chance.

Which one of the following can best be described as a 'game'?

- The team of Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary climbing Mt. Everest for the first time in human history.
- A national level essay writing competition.
- A decisive war between the armed forces of India and Pakistan over Kashmir.
- Oil Exporters' Union deciding on world oil prices, completely disregarding the countries which have at most minimal oil production.

MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS

2015

48. The passage given below is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage. Key in the number of the option you choose as your answer

The study of Buddhism over the past century or so has resembled the encounter of the blind men and

the elephant in many ways. Students of Buddhism have tended to fasten onto a small part of the tradition and assume their conclusions held true about the whole. Often the parts they have seized on have been a little like the elephant's tusks — a striking, but unrepresentative, part of the whole animal. As a result, many erroneous and sweeping generalizations about Buddhism have been made, such as that it is 'negative', 'world-denying', 'pessimistic', and so forth. Although this tendency to over generalize is now less common, it is still found in some of the older literature where authors tended to exaggerate certain features of the tradition or assume that what was true of Buddhism in one culture or historical period held good everywhere.

- The story of three blind men and the elephant can tell us much about Buddhism.
 - Buddhism has been generalized and many of its facets over-exaggerated by its perpetrators over the years.
 - The way the three blind men make conclusions about the elephant is analogous to how the world views Buddhism.
 - Authors in general are unable to grasp the nuances of Buddhism.
49. The passage given below is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage. Key in the number of the option you choose as your answer
- Volkswagen, trying to get to the bottom of its emissions-cheating scandal, pressured employees to tell what they know, announcing an amnesty program for informants that will expire soon. The company has yet to explain publicly who was responsible for installing software in 11 million diesel vehicles that was designed to disguise the output of nitrogen oxide, a pollutant harmful to the lungs. Volkswagen also admitted that it underreported the levels of carbon dioxide produced by about 800,000 of its diesel and gasoline vehicles in Europe and that had it exaggerated their fuel economy.
- Volkswagen exaggerated their fuel economy and is now trying to pressurize the employees to take the blame.
 - Volkswagen, is pressurizing its employees to spill the beans by stating that the amnesty program will soon end.
 - Volkswagen has been underreporting the levels of carbon dioxide produced by its diesel and gasoline vehicles in Europe.
 - Volkswagen, trying to get to the bottom of its emissions cheating scandal, pressured employees to tell what they know.

1.96 Verbal Logic

- C. They have confidence in the management.
D. They have no confidence in the management.
(a) BA (b) CB
(c) DA (d) BD
9. Whenever Ram reads late into the night, his father beats him.
A. His father does not beat Ram.
B. Ram reads late into the night.
C. Ram reads early in the morning.
D. Ram's father beats him in the morning.
(a) CD (b) BD
(c) AB (d) None of these
10. All irresponsible parents shout if their children do not cavort.
A. All irresponsible parents do not shout.
B. Children cavort.
C. Children do not cavort.
D. All irresponsible parents shout.
(a) AB
(b) BA
(c) CA
(d) All of these

1999

11. Either the orangutan is not angry, or he frowns upon the world.
A. The orangutan frowns upon the world.
B. The orangutan is not angry.
C. The orangutan does not frown upon the world.
D. The orangutan is angry.
(a) CB only (b) DA only
(c) AB only (d) CB and DA
12. Either Ravana is a demon, or he is a hero.
A. Ravana is a hero.
B. Ravana is a demon.
C. Ravana is not a demon.
D. Ravana is not a hero.
(a) CD only (b) BA only
(c) CD and BA (d) DB and CA
13. Whenever Rajeev uses the Internet, he dreams about spiders.
A. Rajeev did not dream about spiders.
B. Rajeev used the Internet.
C. Rajeev dreamt about spiders.
D. Rajeev did not use the Internet.
(a) AD (b) DC
(c) CB (d) DA

14. If I talk to my professors, then I do not need to take a pill for headache.
A. I talked to my professors.
B. I did not need to take a pill for headache.
C. I needed to take a pill for headache.
D. I did not talk to my professors.
(a) AB only (b) DC only
(c) CD only (d) AB and CD

Odd Sentence Out

2016

1. The following question consists of a set of five sentences. Out of these, four sentences can be arranged to make a coherent paragraph. One sentence doesn't belong to the paragraph. Type in that option as the odd one out in the space provided below the question.
(a) Management of tropical forests could stabilize current CO₂ concentrations while nations transition from fossil fuels to clean, renewable energy.
(b) Forests' carbon-storing abilities cannot compare to the potential emissions in the planet's current fossil fuel reserves
(c) But a fresh look at forests might reveal a solution.
(b) Negotiators in Paris face a tough job hammering out a global agreement to slash greenhouse gas emissions far enough and fast enough to prevent the worst effects of climate change.
(d) If governments could reverse tropical deforestation; the planet could buy some time.
2. The following question consists of a set of five sentences. Out of these, four sentences can be arranged to make a coherent paragraph. One sentence doesn't belong to the paragraph. Type in that option as the odd one out in the space provided below the question.
(a) More and more land is being cleared for people to plant crops like cotton and tobacco, creating runoff downriver that silts up rivers and shrinks waterholes for Africa's remaining hippo population.
(b) Low-slung with big bellies, hippos appear awkward on land, but they are fast runners for their size (more than 9,000 pounds for some adult males) and can cover great distances when defending their territory or searching for food.
(c) Male hippos regularly take over a length of riverbank to establish mating territory.

- (d) With a name derived from the Greek words for “river horse,” hippopotamuses are semiaquatic herbivores that live their lives in water, except for evening rituals when they follow well-worn paths up riverbanks to feeding grounds.
- (e) Sometimes, these squatting rights result in fierce battles, during which the males bellow loudly and bare their huge canine teeth.
3. The following question consists of a set of five sentences. Out of these, four sentences can be arranged to make a coherent paragraph. One sentence doesn't belong to the paragraph. Type in that option as the odd one out in the space provided below the question.
- (a) Neanderthals, the closest extinct relatives of humans, lived in Eurasia from about 200,000 to 30,000 years ago.
- (b) To investigate this question, the researchers examined the facial bones of Neanderthals.
- (c) Some scientists think that Neanderthals and humans are on the same branch of the family tree.
- (d) “However, our findings, based upon facial growth patterns, indicate they are indeed sufficiently distinct from one another,” Lacruz said.
- (e) Bone is created with bone-forming cells called osteoblasts, and it's broken down with bone-absorbing cells called osteoclasts.
5. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.
- (a) Over the past fortnight, one of its finest champions managed to pull off a similar impression.
- (b) Wimbledon's greatest illusion is the sense of timelessness it evokes.
- (c) At 35 years and 342 days, Roger Federer became the oldest man to win the singles title in the Open Era – a full 14 years after he first claimed the title as a scruffy, pony-tailed upstart.
- (d) Once he had survived the opening week, the second week witnessed the range of a rested Federer's genius.
- (e) Given that his method isn't reliant on explosive athleticism or muscular ball-striking, both vulnerable to decay, there is cause to believe that Federer will continue to enchant for a while longer.
6. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.
- (a) Those geometric symbols and aerodynamic swooshes are more than just skin deep.
- (b) The Commonwealth Bank logo - a yellow diamond, with a black chunk sliced out in one corner - is so recognisable that the bank doesn't even use its full name in its advertising.
- (c) It's not just logos with hidden shapes; sometimes brands will have meanings or stories within them that are deliberately vague or lost in time, urging you to delve deeper to solve the riddle.
- (d) Graphic designers embed cryptic references because it adds a story to the brand; they want people to spend more time with a brand and have that idea that they are an insider if they can understand the hidden message
- (e) But the CommBank logo has more to it than meets the eye, as squirrelled away in that diamond is the Southern Cross constellation.

2017

4. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.
- (a) Although we are born with the gift of language, research shows that we are surprisingly unskilled when it comes to communicating with others.
- (b) We must carefully orchestrate our speech if we want to achieve our goals and bring our dreams to fruition.
- (c) We often choose our words without thought, oblivious of the emotional effects they can have on others.
- (d) We talk more than we need to, ignoring the effect we are having on those listening to us.
- (e) We listen poorly, without realising it, and we often fail to pay attention to the subtle meanings conveyed by facial expressions, body gestures, and the tone and cadence of our voice.

2018 Slot 1

7. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.
- (a) Displacement in Bengal is thus not very significant in view of its magnitude.
- (b) A factor of displacement in Bengal is the shifting course of the Ganges leading to erosion of river banks.

1.98 Verbal Logic

- (c) The nature of displacement in Bengal makes it an interesting case study.
- (d) Since displacement due to erosion is well spread over a long period of time, it remains invisible.
- (e) Rapid displacement would have helped sensitize the public to its human costs.
8. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.
- (a) Translators are like bumblebees.
- (b) Though long since scientifically disproved, this factoid is still routinely trotted out.
- (c) Similar pronouncements about the impossibility of translation have dogged practitioners since Leonardo Bruni's *De interpretatione recta*, published in 1424.
- (d) Bees, unaware of these deliberations, have continued to flit from flower to flower, and translators continue to translate.
- (e) In 1934, the French entomologist August Magnan pronounced the flight of the bumblebee to be aerodynamically impossible
- (b) Some species are restricted to a single song learned by all individuals, others have a range of songs.
- (c) The most important auditory stimuli for the birds are the sounds of other birds.
- (d) For all bird species there is a prescribed path to development of the final song,
- (e) A bird begins with the subsong, passes through plastic song, until it achieves the species song.
11. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.
- (a) As India looks to increase the number of cities, our urban planning must factor in potential natural disasters and work out contingencies in advance.
- (b) Authorities must revise data and upgrade infrastructure and mitigation plans even if their local area hasn't been visited by a natural calamity yet.
- (c) Extreme temperatures, droughts, and forest fires have more than doubled since 1980.
- (d) There is no denying the fact that our baseline normal weather is changing.
- (e) It is no longer a question of whether we will be hit by nature's fury but rather when.

2018 Slot 2

9. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.
- (a) In many cases time inconsistency is what prevents our going from intention to action.
- (b) For people to continuously postpone getting their children immunized, they would need to be constantly fooled by themselves.
- (c) In the specific case of immunization, however, it is hard to believe that time inconsistency by itself would be sufficient to make people permanently postpone the decision if they were fully cognizant of its benefits.
- (d) In most cases, even a small cost of immunization was large enough to discourage most people.
- (e) Not only do they have to think that they prefer to spend time going to the camp next month rather than today, they also have to believe that they will indeed go next month.
10. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.
- (a) Much has been recently discovered about the development of songs in birds.
12. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key the number in:
- (a) Our smartphones can now track our diets, our biological cycles, even our digestive systems and sleep-patterns.
- (b) Researchers have even coined a new term, "orthosomnia", to describe the insomnia brought on by paying too much attention to smartphones and sleep-tracking apps.
- (c) Sleep, nature's soft nurse, is a blissful, untroubled state all too easily disturbed by earthly worries or a guilty conscience.
- (d) The existence of a market for such apps is unsurprising: shift work, a long-hours culture and blue light from screens have conspired to rob many of us of sufficient rest.
- (e) A new threat to a good night's rest has emerged – smart-phones, with sleep-tracking apps.

ANSWERS

PARA-COMPLETION

1. d	2. d	3. a	4. c	5. d	6. b	7. b	8. c
9. b	10. a	11. b	12. a	13. b	14. c	15. b	16. b
17. a	18. b	19. c	20. a	21. e	22. a	23. b	24. c
25. d	26. e	27. a	28. b	29. b	30. d	31. b	32. e
33. a	34. d	35. a	36. c	37. b	38. c	39. c	40. d
41. a	42. b	43. c	44. a	45. b	46. d	47. c	48. d

PARA-JUMBLES

1. c	2. c	3. b	4. b	5. c	6. a	7. d	8. a
9. d	10. a	11. b	12. a	13. b	14. d	15. a	16. c
17. a	18. d	19. c	20. a	21. b	22. b	23. a	24. c
25. a	26. d	27. d	28. a	29. b	30. c	31. b	32. b
33. a	34. d	35. b	36. d	37. c	38. c	39. a	40. a
41. a	42. d	43. b	44. a	45. a	46. b	47. a	48. b
49. c	50. c	51. c	52. a	53. b	54. a	55. b	56. c
57. a	58. b	59. a	60. a	61. d	62. b	63. b	64. a
65. d	66. b	67. a	68. d	69. a	70. c	71. a	72. c
73. a	74. b	75. c	76. d	77. c	78. d	79. b	80. c
81. a	82. d	83. a	84. b	85. b	86. a	87. d	88. d
89. a	90. c	91. c	92. c	93. a	94. b	95. d	96. c
97. a	98. b	99. d	100. b	101. d	102. a	103. e	104. c
105. c	106. a	107. c	108. a	109. d	110. c	111. c	112. b
113. d	114. d	115. b	116. d	117. c	118. a	119. a	120. b
121. a	122. b	123. c	124. c	125. d	126. a	127. a	128. c
129. c	130. b	131. a	132. c	133. d	134. d	135. d	136. b
137. c	138. d	139. d	140. a	141. b	142. d	143. b	144. a
145. a	146. a	147. b	148. c	149. a	150. a	151. a	152. c
153. b	154. b	155. c	156. d	157. d	158. a	159. b	160. d
161. b	162. c	163. c	164. c	165. b	166. d	167. a	168. a
169. b	170. d	171. a	172. c	173. c	174. a	175. b	176. c
177. c	178. d	179. c	180. d	181. a	182. c	183. a	184. a
185. a	186. d	187. c	188. b	189. b	190. 4	191. 3	192. 4
193. eadbc	194. eabcd	195. dcbae	196. abecd	197. ceadb	198. ebacd	199. cebad	200. dbaec
201. (becda)	202. (ecdba)	203. (bedca)	204. (dceab)	205. (acbd)	206. (dbac)	207. (bdac)	208. (adcb)
209. (cdab)	210. (bdac)	211. (cbda)	212. (bcad)				

FACTS, INFERENCES, JUDGEMENTS

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. a | 4. b | 5. d | 6. c | 7. a | 8. b |
| 9. c | 10. d | 11. c | 12. e | 13. d | 14. b | 15. a | 16. a |
| 17. b | 18. d | 19. a | 20. c | 21. c | 22. b | 23. d | 24. c |
| 25. d | 26. d | 27. d | 28. b | 29. b | 30. d | 31. a | 32. c |
| 33. a | 34. d | 35. a | 36. c | 37. a | 38. d | 39. c | 40. c |
| 41. a | 42. b | 43. c | 44. c | 45. b | 46. a | 47. b | 48. c |
| 49. d | 50. d | 51. c | 52. d | 53. b | 54. c | 55. b | 56. b |
| 57. c | 58. b | 59. a | 60. d | 61. b | 62. b | 63. c | 64. c |
| 65. c | 66. d | 67. c | 68. b | 69. a | 70. c | 71. a | 72. b |
| 73. b | 74. c | 75. b | 76. b | 77. d | 78. c | 79. d | 80. b |
| 81. a | 82. d | 83. a | 84. b | 85. b | 86. b | 87. b | 88. d |
| 89. a | 90. d | 91. a | 92. a | 93. d | 94. d | 95. a | 96. b |
| 97. b | 98. d | 99. a | 100.c | 101.b | 102.d | 103.b | 104.a |
| 105.b | 106.c | 107.a | 108.b | 109.c | | | |

SUMMARY TYPE QUESTIONS

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. b | 3. b | 4. a | 5. a | 6. b | 7. c | 8. b |
| 9. d | 10. d | 11. d | 12. a | 13. c | 14. d | 15. c | 16. c |
| 17. b | 18. d | 19. b | 20. d | 21. b | | | |

SYLLOGISMS

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. c | 3. d | 4. a | 5. b | 6. c | 7. d | 8. c |
| 9. d | 10. b | 11. c | 12. a | 13. c | 14. c | 15. a | 16. b |
| 17. d | 18. d | 19. a | 20. b | 21. d | 22. d | 23. d | 24. a |
| 25. c | 26. b | 27. d | 28. b | 29. c | 30. a | 31. a | 32. b |
| 33. d | 34. a | 35. d | 36. c | 37. a | 38. b | 39. d | 40. b |
| 41. c | 42. a | 43. b | 44. d | 45. d | 46. b | 47. c | 48. b |
| 49. a | 50. c | 51. a | 52. b | 53. a | 54. a | 55. d | 56. d |
| 57. a | 58. a | 59. b | 60. c | 61. a | 62. a | 63. a | 64. b |
| 65. b | 66. a | 67. c | 68. c | 69. a | 70. b | 71. c | 72. b |
| 73. a | 74. c | 75. c | 76. b | 77. d | 78. b | 79. d | 80. a |
| 81. b | 82. a | 83. d | 84. b | 85. a | 86. b | 87. c | |

CRITICAL REASONING

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. c | 3. a | 4. c | 5. a | 6. b | 7. c | 8. b |
| 9. c | 10. a | 11. c | 12. c | 13. a | 14. d | 15. d | 16. a |
| 17. a | 18. d | 19. c | 20. a | 21. c | 22. b | 23. a | 24. b |
| 25. a | 26. c | 27. d | 28. d | 29. a | 30. c | 31. b | 32. c |
| 33. c | 34. b | 35. c | 36. a | 37. b | 38. c | 39. b | 40. d |
| 41. c | 42. b | 43. a | 44. d | 45. b | 46. d | 47. c | 48. c |
| 49. d | 50. a | | | | | | |

LOGICAL CONSISTENCY

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. d | 4. a | 5. b | 6. b | 7. d | 8. b |
| 9. d | 10. a | 11. d | 12. d | 13. a | 14. d | | |

ODD SENTENCE OUT

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. a | 4. b | 5. d | 6. a | 7. e | 8. b |
| 9. (acbd*) | 10. c | 11. c | 12. d | | | | |

EXPLANATIONS

PARA-COMPLETION

1. d Broad and powerful thinking is needed to solve the problems.
2. d The funds are being 'raised' for the purpose of having money to spend on the search of alternative sources of energy.
3. a If you look before you leap you will be forewarned and thus can be forearmed.
4. c As the king, the fate of the economy and the subjects would be in the ruler's hands.
5. d We should be prepared to 'break' something to 'reconstruct' it.
6. b If the future is upon us before we realize it, it will shape us rather than the other way round.
7. b What follows the blank shows that what has been happening till now has led to some undesirable things and hence a change is now coming in. (b) is the only choice that shows what wrong has happened.
8. c (c) suggests that the strategy adopted by some people is not very effective, and the idea is continued with in the passage when the author refers to it as 'this fallacy'.
9. b What follows the blank shows that the author is against the argument projected in the beginning of the passage. (b) is the only choice which would support this.
10. a The passage begins with the situation of two people on two different sides of the issue. Each gets a chance to argue his or her position and after listening to each other they decide whether they wish to change their position or not. The use of 'then' after the blank shows that some action has taken place before it, and a. is the only choice showing an action.
11. b This is the only phrase that fits here.
12. a 'Even if I have tears in me' goes perfectly with 'I have to keep smiling'.
13. b Stock markets indicate public sentiment, not just confidence.
14. c 'Few will know about' is the most concise way to express the meaning.
15. b It is a well-known saying in English.
16. b 'Its haunting images' refers to the haunting images of the movie.
17. a The passage contrasts crosswords with Sudoku. A crossword touches numerous areas of life and provides a few surprises along the way. So the next sentence needs to talk about Sudoku along these lines. Option (a) which describes Sudoku as "just a logical exercise" (unlike the crossword which touches numerous areas of life) with each one similar to the last (unlike the surprises that a good crossword can provide).
18. b Since expert individuals are left out of such groups, the result is most likely to be mediocrity.
19. c Option (b) talks about humility which is not talked about in the passage, option (c) is an extension of the concept of being a minnow.
20. a The passage has a decidedly negative tone. The author states that just like other generations before it, this generation has also struggled to understand the organizational laws of the frontier, has suffered from unwarranted pride, and has also failed like those before. So only (a) can complete the paragraph by stating the need for humility in front of this failure.
21. e The paragraph stresses on the relationships between the factories, dealers and the consumers. Every entity has certain short-term expectations from each other. This makes these relationships strenuous. This strain leads to feelings of mistrust and lack of commitment. So the longer this continues, the more the chances of everyone succumbing to this vicious trap and they would soon realize that they have sacrificed long-term stability and gain for short-term benefits. Hence Option (e). Option (d) is too specific to industry (at the cost of the other players – dealers and customers), option (b) suffers from the same short-comings together with throwing the technical (unexplained) jargon 'supply chain' to us. Option (a) takes into account only 2 players and repeats what is stated in the passage about "dealers adjusting prices and making deals" in the term 'Deal making'; option (c) seems close but can be eliminated as the word 'adversary' is too strong. The passage implies that everyone tries to maximize his benefits, not that they 'oppose' one another.
22. a The passage heads towards describing the functions that bad / good maps (and therefore

1.102 Verbal Logic

theories) serve. Just as a 'Bad theory' does not help us understand a problem, a 'good theory' is invaluable to us, though it may be simplified. 'Simplified' here implies that less valuable information is left out. According to this logic, option (b), (c), (d), get eliminated. Option (e) is close but more negative in tone than required. The word 'limitation' here indicates a short coming whereas the passage implies that it is a simplification as it would not be of practical use otherwise.

- 23. b** Going with the direction of the passage, the last line is stating 'now all players "profess" to seek only peace'. Profess means to mask or to pretend. Thus option (b) which talks about the veil being lifted is the most logical statement that completes the passage. More so this also follows from the source of the text.
- 24. c** The answer is very direct. With every statement of his, the author seeks to show how foolish those people are who call his advice 'rules'. After his first statement he has posed the rhetorical question "Call that a rule?" The same should follow after his second "scarcely a rule!"
- 25. d** In the first part of the passage, the author seeks to explain why one who is young would exploit an entrepreneurial opportunity. Thus, in the second part of the passage once the "however" is established, evidence will seek to show how older people will be reluctant to exploit entrepreneurial opportunity. Option (b) seems correct but it only gives a general statement that with age, people become reluctant to new ideas. Between option (b) and (d), option (d) goes in continuation with the text as it states that at a mature age, people are unwilling to utilize entrepreneurial opportunities. So option (d) is correct.
- 26. e** "The personification of a whole organization is a textual device ..." is the choice which continues the theme in the last two lines of the paragraph in the best possible way. The latter half of the paragraph is talking about personification of whole organizations and this is the choice which completes the paragraph satisfactorily. The choice justifies why whole organizations are personified even though they cannot speak as characters.
- 27. a** 'Yet despite these technical developments..... care about'.
In the first line of the paragraph the author speaks about the magical allure still retained by photographs. Then he goes on to describe the negative effects of technological advancements on the same. Thus, in line with the first idea (a) describes how photographs are still holding out against these negative effects.
- 28. b** 'No inventory would ever include those, ofcourse'.The para starts with listing out 'the inventory'.The option which says 'what she lacked.....natural shrewdness' is beyond the scope of the argument. All the options can be easily eliminated. 'Those' in the option 'No inventory would ever include those, ofcourse', refers to human intuition and intelligence of Mma Ramotswe.
- 29. b** In the paragraph the author suggests why the doctor loses some of his patients. Option 5 can be easily eliminated as the pronoun "these" has no antecedent in the para. Option (c) & (d) are farfetched as they are to do with the doctor's attitude towards the problem, which the para does not indicate in any way. Option (a) can also be done away with as it suggests those patients who fail to speak up and not about those who leave his treatment, as indicated in the para. Option (b) fits in perfectly as it speaks of those who have no other alternative but to seek his treatment.
- 30. d** Options (a) and (c) are very generalized statements. Option (b) is a repetition of the idea presented in the beginning of the paragraph. The para talks about how developed countries indulge in trade protectionism as a move against China and India's economic rise , under the guise of climate concern. Option (d) and (e) talk about the same thing but (d) goes along with the subtle suggestive tone of the para while (e) is more curt in its accusation of 'perpetrators of inequity'.
- 31. b** The para is a description of the Jewry settlement,. (d) can be eliminated as it brings in a hint of skepticism. (c) is a mere repetition of an idea already discussed in the para (that of jews being tolerant). (e) can also be eliminated as it is brings an alien concept – that of Mattancherry's popularity with the tourists . Between (a) and (b), we will eliminate (a) as it has a more conclusive tone, which is not in sync with the descriptive nature of the paragraph.
- 32. e** Option (a) can be easily eliminated as it is a mere repetition of the ideas presented in the para. Option (b) is a little farfetched as it should come one or two more sentences later in the para . Option (c) does not match with the idea presented in the passage. Option (d) does not match with the tone of the paragraph. Option (e) completes the idea as the emphasis in the last line of the para is that the idea of 'pure Western and pure Indian thoughts' is deceptive.

33. a The author admits to disliking an entire group of people based on the actions of a few. Hence, the word 'bigot', which means 'one who regards or treats the members of a group (as a racial or ethnic group) with hatred and intolerance', fits best. 'Chauvinist' means 'a person who has undue partiality or attachment to a group or place to which he/she belongs or has belonged'. A 'fanatic' is also similar in meaning, it means 'marked by excessive enthusiasm and often intense uncritical devotion'. Both these words are inappropriate as the author is shown to be critical of a particular group and not excessively devoted or attached to any group. 'Philistine' means 'a person who is guided by materialism and is usually disdainful of intellectual or artistic values' and is completely irrelevant in the given context. Also, for the second blank we need a word with negative connotations since the author mentions that it 'festers'. Prejudice would therefore be appropriate.
34. d To answer this question we essentially need two contrasting words. Also, these words must describe accurately both Amundsen's and Scott's approaches. Options (a), (c) and (d) all have words which can fit in the first blank. However, the best word for how Scott viewed exploration is 'romantic' which means 'marked by the imaginative or emotional appeal of what is heroic, adventurous, remote, mysterious, or idealized.'
35. a Option (a) continues the idea of how these buildings would appear to someone flying over human settlements.
36. c The paragraph highlights the popularity of a camera phone and the limitations it suffers from because of its size. Option (c) continues in the same vein and tells us about a small camera chip (about 8 mm across) that is used in these phones. Option (a) is completely different in tone – it tells us about an endeavour by a particular firm. Option (b) is out of the question as it goes into the technicalities of how an image is formed. Option (d) focuses on the camera being a fringe-benefit.
37. b The sentence immediately after the blank states "He had a simpler idea". Therefore the sentence in the blank needs to have another idea/suggestion by the psychologist. Option (b) is the only one that fits.
38. c The paragraph discusses differences between idealists and realists. The next sentence should be option (c) as it brings out this difference. The paragraph ends with 'The idealist... thinks that all this is so much the better.' Option (c) features a similar construction- 'The realist... thinks it so much the worse.'
39. c The deleted sentence is a part of Dell's statement. Dell says we are no longer afraid of monsters and trolls but continue to be fascinated by them. (c) is the logical continuation as it tells us why we are not afraid of them but still fascinated by them.
40. d Only (d) gives a sensible reason for the review bringing more than just a thumbs up or thumbs down—the review would likely settle an important question on the scope of government regulation. Since the "Justices review" is being discussed, only (d) can be the logical continuation.
41. a The paragraph discusses the idea of reality – on one hand an idealized reality and on the other a naturalistic reality. This paragraph indicates a dichotomy in viewpoints. Option (c) can be ruled out because there is no reference to a third view in the paragraph. Option (d) is ruled out as the educated bourgeoisie are not the subject of the paragraph – it is the works and the views of artistes (writers). Option (b) does not match with the central idea of the passage as this option talks about beauty and not reality. Option (a) is the best answer as it considers the dichotomy as well as the works of the German artistes with respect to *reality*.
42. b The paragraph is about policy failures – specifically the policing policy and the higher education policy. The paragraph has a negative tone. Option (c) can be ruled out as it has a tone of relief – a positive tone. Options (a) and (d) can be ruled out as they are only specific to the policing policy. Option (b) is the answer as it refers to both the policing and higher education policies. It also follows from the penultimate line in the paragraph that states that both failures could have been mitigated – option (b) logically completes the paragraph by stating that instead they were allowed to fester.
43. c The tone of the paragraph is predominantly narrative and in the past tense. Option (a) is repetitive and is abruptly in the present. Even option (d) abruptly jump to the present and do not continue the tone. Option (b) seems to follow option (c)- note that option (b) starts with 'even audiences were transformed' which is logical after option (c) which talks of transformation of theatre. Option (c) is closely linked to the para end which talks of unseen activities. Option (c) not only continues the paragraph but defines what this invisible theatre is all about.
44. a The first line of the paragraph-'much to commend and much to ponder'- gives away the tone of the author- which is moderate and not extreme. Option (b) is too definitive in 'Adiga can never hope to

1.104 Verbal Logic

explore'. Option (c) is too laudatory. Option (d) is extreme in its negative tone. Option (a) continues the author's view. Also note the words 'my hunch is' which is moderate in its import.

45. b The correct answer is (b). (a) is incorrect: the author talks about atrocities caused by Israelis and not Palestinians. (c) is incorrect: the author talks about Israeli occupation and not of Palestinian occupation. (d) is incorrect: it is far fetched. Option (b) goes with the theme and development of the passage.

46. d Here, the sentence "He was at first..." indicates that while at first the guard seemed stoic, something about him will change in the next moment.

Option (a) does not mention the guard at all, as an ideal follow up sentence should.

Same is the case with option (b), where the author mentions a painting, previously unmentioned in the passage.

Option (c) does mention the guard, but does not depict any change in him. A logical extension of a sentence such as "He was at first..." will depict a change in the subject's actions or reactions whereas option (c) shifts the focus from the guard to the author as it states "*As I glanced...*"

Option (d) describes a sudden change in the guard's expressions and bodily movements. Hence, it aptly follows the previous sentence in the passage. Thus, option (d) is the correct answer.

47. c As the given paragraph is about an overall broad historical view of Bangalore, option (c) best fits in as the last line of the passage.

Option (b) seems to be appropriate too but, as pointed out earlier, the given paragraph is about a broad overview of Bangalore's history, rather than the history of the cantonment per se.

Option (a) is incorrect as it is more like an introduction to the topic, rather than the concluding line of the paragraph.

Option (d) talks about an issue not touched upon in the given paragraph.

48. d Option (d) is the correct answer as it explains how and why the expectations of foreign firms earning vast amounts of foreign exchange for India, were belied.

Option (c) is incorrect as nowhere does the paragraph mention that a policy 'favoring' foreign capital was adopted by India. It merely mentions that India's policy with respect to foreign investment had been 'revised'. Moreover, the paragraph mentions that the revised policies did not live up to their expectations. This does not imply that the policies caused India's retarded development.

Option (a) is incorrect as, again, the paragraph only talks about the failure of foreign firms in earning forex for India. There is no mention of how this affected the cost of liberalization.

Option (b) is negated as it refers to events beyond those covered in the given paragraph.

PARA-JUMBLES

1. c D. introduces the 'institutional truth of the financial world', B. elaborates the idea, A continues with B. and C. presents the conclusion.
2. c B. introduces the subject of the passage, C. elaborates on the idea, and use of 'then' in A. shows that it should follow D.
3. b A. introduces the age of pragmatism as the topic of the passage, C. explains what has changed in the new age, B. explains the characteristic of the old world and D. comments on the position today.
4. b D. shows that the passage is about cognitive age, B. explains what it implies, A. talks about a research related to the subject and C. explains the implications of the research.
5. c The sentence C. introduces 'her eyes', and should be the first sentence. A. elaborates on the eyes, so A should follow C. No other option has CA as the mandatory pair. So, answer is (c).
6. a B. shows that the topic is 'intelligence', D. uses 'these' to refer to the different abilities associated with intelligence, as presented in B. A. explains what intelligence actually is and C. talks about the true test of intelligence.
7. d The passage is about difference in pronunciation of words in different situations. A. explains what the difference is. Use of 'further' and 'yet' in D. and B. respectively show the order in which they should occur.
8. a D introduces an action of the government, A. explains what it is, C. relates it to another action and B. concludes the passage by stating the consequences of the action.
9. d C starts with 'once upon a time' indicating that this should be the beginning of the passage. B. talks about how C. prompted Indians to stay closer to Soviet Union, D. states how this could be done and A. elaborates on the same.
10. a C introduces an American to the passage, D. states who he was, B. talks about something he said, and A. shows the author's reaction to it.
11. b D introduces the topic of the passage, A. talks about consequences of D. C. elaborates on the idea and

- refers to an error which is again referred to in B. as 'this error'. Therefore B. should follow C.
12. a B states how to evaluate our target for export growth, D. continues with it by using 'even', A. uses D. as a background to compare the current target and C. concludes the passage.
13. b B introduces central programmes as the subject of the passage, C. shows how they grow, D. states that it is difficult to curtail them and A. concludes the passage.
14. d D shows that the passage is about poverty in Indian society, and about the author seeing it in Bombay. C. states the effect it had on the author, B. talks about poverty being in the open and A., by using 'it' for the poverty shows that it should follow B.
15. a D introduces the fact that journalists and teachers are often criticized for speaking out their mind. C. starts by using 'but' and states that unlike journalists and teachers writers are not hampered much. B. continues with the idea, and uses the pronoun 'they' for the writers, showing that it should follow C. and A. concludes the passage.
16. c C. introduces the topic of the passage, A. and D. explain it, B. presents the Economists' view of the whole idea.
17. a A. introduces the view of realists regarding reality, B. refers to 'this reality' and should follow A. C. refers to the realists again by using 'they' and should follow A. and B. D. presents the author's view about the given position.
18. d A. introduces 'changes in demands' as the topic sentence, D. gives some factors leading to the changes, C. elaborates on them and B. shows the effect of some more factors on the same issue.
19. c B. talks about the positive aspect of India's technological front, A. continues with the same, C. introduces the other side of the issue by using 'but' and D. contradicts C. by giving certain examples.
20. a D. introduces the topic of destruction of enemy kingdom by conquerors, C. uses the pronoun 'he' thus should follow D., B. and A. present more methods adopted by the conqueror in destroying the enemy.
21. b C. introduces the idea of various industries offering services through millions of firms, A. states that the individual firms vary in size, D. talks about other variations and B. about the variations in policies etc. within the firms.
22. b C. introduces the idea of making a will, A. gives a reason for doing so, B. and D. exemplify it through an example from author's life.
23. a C. introduces the topic of the passage, A. states how India is doing what C. has warned against. B. compares India's attitude with that of the smaller countries and D. refers to a specific case to prove the point.
24. c C. states a situation, A. contradicts by using 'but', D. states that as the trail continues one feels that one would soon see the plain, but B. shows that this hope is not fulfilled.
25. a D. introduces an idea of using something in tricks. C. gives an example of one such trick B. talks of something entertainers would do and D. tells us about something that happened during one such show.
26. d B. introduces the author, D. says that he enjoys his profession, A. and C. continue with it.
27. d C. should precede D. as D. uses 'they' to refer to 'the evils of one's own life' mentioned in C.B. and A. logically follow.
28. a Only C. uses the noun 'the writer', which is referred to as 'he' in all other choices, hence C. should be the first one in the series. Also B should logically follow C. So this makes option (a) correct.
29. b The subject of the sentence has been introduced in A. as 'the masterpiece', so should be the first part of the sentence. A masterpiece cannot be a career, or untaught genius. Only D. can follow A.
30. c C. introduces the central point of the sentence as 'the public being easily disillusioned'. It should be the first part in the series. B., D. and then A. logically follow.
31. b D. introduces the subject as 'the roots of the riots', B. states what the roots are related to, C. gives another point of relation, which has to logically precede A.
32. b D tells us that the passage is about continuation of previous night's discussion. B states what the discussion was about. C adds a point to it by using 'also'. A answers the question raised in C about the reason of conflicts.
33. a B states that the document tells us about history, A states which part of history does it relate to, D elaborates further on the first generation poets by referring to Wordsworth and Coleridge.
34. d C introduces the poet's large plans, A shows how they were replaced by new plans, D states how even these plans remained unfulfilled and B tells us what was the ultimate outcome of the plans.

1.106 Verbal Logic

- 35. b** B states our attitude towards value of time as we advance in life; C refers to the same by using the phrase 'we become miser in this sense'; and D shows how we become misers. A presents the concluding statement.
- 36. d** C relates knowledge to ignorance; B relates our thinking to our knowledge and states that our knowledge is always limited, a fact which leads to D that states that as knowledge is limited, our thinking is also limited. A concludes the passage.
- 37. c** D introduces Sylvester Stallone as being a successful man, B states the condition of his daughter as a contrast to his career, C states that the condition might correct itself and A states that in spite of the possible cure, how the girl might suffer.
- 38. c** D introduces one of the twelve labours of Hercules, B states the problem involved in the task, A states how the problem could be tackled and C states how Hercules finally accomplished the task.
- 39. a** A makes a statement that is proved by an example in D. B shows the reaction of Jodie Foster to the given fact and C continues with it.
- 40. a** D introduces JP Morgan as one of the largest banking institutes, B states some facts to corroborate it, A tells us about how it makes its business decisions and C states the importance of JP Morgan's proprietary related data.
- 41. a** A states an offer being made by the Saheli programme, C states that it will include all sorts of topics, B further states what the participants will learn, and D states that the tour would also include some sightseeing.
- 42. d** A states that something magical is happening to our planet, C states what it is, B states what it is being called by some people and D states what others are calling it.
- 43. b** B introduces atypical pneumonia as the subject of the passage, D states that it appears like an ordinary flu, A states its symptoms and C states how these symptoms progress to give rise to complications.
- 44. a** B introduces the problem of snakes, C states why there is not enough anti-snake serum, A elaborates on non-availability of the same, and D concludes the passage by stating what the final outcome could be.
- 45. a** B talks about the previous records of mid-term elections, and its implications on the present situation, A presents a contradictory fact, and C states the implications of this fact. D concludes the passage.
- 46. b** A introduces critical elections as the subject of the passage, B explains it, D states that none of the Indian elections so far has been a critical election, instead as C states, there have been many semi-critical ones.
- 47. a** A introduces the subject, B elaborates on it, D states who is the current champion of the game and C states who other contenders are.
- 48. b** A introduces the benefit of good advertising, C states why this benefit is important, B gives an example and D concludes by saying that in spite of this a minimum quality has to be maintained.
- 49. c** B uses the word 'it' that refers to the 'philosophy' in C and so CB is a mandatory pair. Moreover, A 'century ago', C 'for 90 years', and B 'today', makes a chain and D concludes the passage.
- 50. c** B states that RBI has wrested many powers from the government, A states that in spite of this the government has the final say, C elaborates on this fact and D questions this state of affairs.
- 51. c** B introduces the fact that the author was depressed, D gives a reason for the same, C shows the extent of his depression and A concludes the passage.
- 52. a** B introduces the idea of the possibility of stopping the decline in writing skills, C states how this is being done, D talks about a number of programmes being developed for the same and A gives the example of one such programme.
- 53. b** (B) introduces a figure walking slowly, (A) describes it. (D) states that Annete followed the figure with a triumph of recognition, and (C) tells us the name of the figure and states that 'she' followed him.
- 54. a** (C) states that learning is important. (A) states that in contrast today unlearning is the real challenge. (D) followed by (B) states why unlearning is a real challenge.
- 55. b** (B) states that 'we' reached the field soaked. (D) states that Claudius was standing there. (C) states the effect of being wet on Claudius, and (A) elaborates on it.
- 56. c** (A) states that Alex had never been happy with his origins. (C) states what he would rather have been. (B) states what he tries to do to rectify the facts, and (D) shows his wife's reaction to his actions.
- 57. a** (B) states the influence of Indian colours and cuts on Western styles. (A) states that it is seen most on the beaded evening wear. (D) tells us the most popular colours and (C) states how the international fashion scene has been affected by the Indian outfits.

58. b (D) introduces the point of emergence of theocratic states. (B) states how it benefits the politicians. (C) shows how the politicians act and (A) concludes the paragraph.
59. a (C) introduces the subject of the passage. (A) describes him. (B) shows why he was in that place, and (D) describes his mental state.
60. a (A) shows the director walking into the room. (C) tells us that the managers stared at him. (B) states Mitch's reaction, and (D) states what he finally did.
61. d (A) states the influence of Third Reich. (D) elaborates on the events that accompanied the Third Reich. (C) states that while speaking out against Hitler, Americans favoured isolationist policies, and (B) elaborates on such policies.
62. b (A) introduces *Of Studies* as the main idea of the passage. (B) states that the essay requires complete attention of the reader. (C) states Bacon's stand on studies, and (D) continues with the same.
63. b (C) relates logic to reasoning. (A) states what reasoning means. (B) states what logical reasoning covers, and (D) states how we can understand arguments and draw inferences correctly.
64. a (a) ADBC is the correct answer choice. AD is a closely-connected pair. A introduces the shift from functional model in organization theory to a political model and D defines the political model. 'Thus' in B and 'At the extreme' in C carry the discussion on the political model further, and C ends by highlighting that the organization structure develops unrelated to functional requirements, in the extreme case.
(b) CBAD also has the linked pair AD, but the overall flow of thoughts is not logical. Starting with A and ending with C takes us logically from rejection of one model to discussion on another, as in ADBC.
(c) DBCA: Though DBC flows smoothly, A at the end is out of place.
(d) ABDC: B intrudes between A and D as we cannot talk of 'analysis of power resources' in B, unless we have defined the political model in D first.
65. d (d) BDCA is the correct answer choice. BD is a mandatory pair, as the pronoun 'this' delicate balance in D refers to nature's delicate balance in B. The 'also' in C guides us towards the analogy between institutions and nature, both requiring a system of checks and balances. And A ends by stating that group decision-making is not necessarily the answer because groups can also function like individuals.
(a) CDAB and (c) CABD: The 'also' in C disqualifies it as a contender for the introductory sentence.
(b) BCAD: Though C can also follow B smoothly, D at the end is then totally out of place.
66. b (b) CADB is the correct answer choice. C makes a good introductory sentence as it introduces Bennis and his predicament. A, B and D all use pronouns: 'he', 'him', 'his' and 'himself', all referring to Bennis.
67. a (a) DCBA is the correct answer choice. D introduces the intention of the person 'to stage a gastric attack' and the rest explain the sequence of events: D: I ... asked for shampoo mixture ... C: 'Then' feigns gastric attack and asks for some medicine. B: uses shop-telephone to inform the Consulate of his location (probably he also informs the Consulate of his gastric attack). A: 'With that', swallows the shampoo to induce actual gastric attack. The reason for the author's intention, however, remains unclear.
(b) DACB also correctly starts with D, but A cannot follow D as he cannot swallow the shampoo mixture in A, until he gets it from the pharmacist in C.
(c) BDAC and (d) BCDA. B can possibly start the paragraph, but A cannot come directly after D.
68. d DB is a mandatory pair as B is an example of what is being stated in D. A — 'likelihood of an accident' follows B — 'accident'. C describes the outcome.
69. a BC is a mandatory pair with 'calculable' and 'only uncontrolled applications (exceptions to B).
70. c (c) EDACB is the correct answer choice. DA is a mandatory pair, as 'in the early 1990s' in D links chronologically with 'since then' in A links chronologically with 'in the early 1900s' in D. Furthermore, D refers to 'such tests' and, therefore cannot start the paragraph. CB also emerges as a closely-linked pair. 'In other words' in B summarizes succinctly the idea introduced in C. Other options do not meet all the above requirements and hence do not flow logically from start to finish.
71. a EC is the mandatory pair, as 'those' in C refers to male children in E. B opens the paragraph as it introduces 'Bellicose spartans'. 'military training' in C is described in D and A.
72. c B opens the paragraph by introducing the motion of 'human being drawing images in cave'. C

1.108 Verbal Logic

- introduces the new means of image making, i.e. photography. The inventory in D refers to the images in C. 'everything has been photographed' in D should be followed by 'insatiability' in A. 'confinement' in A is then followed by 'enlarge our notions' in E.
- 73. a** AE is a mandatory pair because 'breadth of information' mentioned in E is in reference to 'basic information' in A. 'extending over' in E should be followed by 'confined' in C as a contrast. B follows with 'nor' — the same concept. D gives the 'contrary' view in B.
- 74. b** C introduces the paragraph with the concept of social cost of theft. 'Both parties' in A refer to 'thief and victim' in C. B describes simple property rights. DE describes escalating costs and methods.
- 75. c** Only E can start this paragraph, work it out. AC follows in (a) and (c). B with 'but' is the point of inflexion and D ends the paragraph on an optimistic note.
- 76. d** Between the options, the best options for the opening sentence seem to be A and B. Again the option with B as the first sentence does not flow logically. A-B is a better sequence as it moves from general (universal) to specific (in areas..). This makes choice (d) correct.
- 77. c** B starts the paragraph. C is too abrupt to follow. E links job to ambassador in A. Ambivalence in D is illustrated in C.
- 78. d** Only E can start the paragraph. C continues with the temporal reference and mentions division between 2 parties.
- 79. b** Given B, E cannot start the paragraph. Rather, E follows with the question. D offers an answer to E. C supports with facts. A ends with the discoverers of the fact.
- 80. c** ADB is a clear sequence. So is CE. A has a suitable opening with *A few months ago*. The invitation and the response follow in DB. *she* in E has a clear reference to *One senior* in C.
- 81. a** CA gives the sequence of action. BD follows with reaction. The outcome is in E. CA outlines the consecutive bids. BD gives Mr. Conway's statements. *Moreover* in D adds to B.
- 82. d** C is the best beginning to the paragraph. C spells out the *misnomer*. E makes a statement on *terror* that is justified though B and in D as *Besides*. The humanitarian context of D is given in A.
- 83. a** The "these types are rare" of D should follow B. AC also is mandatory as "these cases" of C is an explanation of A. Also D looks like the logical ending and E the logical beginning. Hence the correct ans. is (a)
- 84. b** CE gives the *problem*. A gives the solution. BD gives the *Dvorak* angle. Pay attention to the openers, *To avoid this* answers the problem. Similarly, D presents a contrast with *Yet*.
- 85. b** AD is clearly a mandatory pair as D talks about the extra enclosures. Also 'this . . . , wall' of E should follow from A, D and C.
- 86. a** ED is a mandatory pair as the 'they' of D are 'the Japanese' of E. Only (a) has ED in that order.
- 87. d** A is the general sentence. ED and B have to come one after another because they represent a sequence.
- 88. d** Option (c) also looks correct but actually option (d) is right because (A) is just an analogy to explain the phenomenal mentioned in sentence (D). Also EC forms a mandatory pair.
- 89. a** D is the general sentence. E and A form a mandatory pair because the 'it' mentioned in sentence A talks about the 'fox hunting' mentioned in sentence E.
- 90. c** It seems as if CB is mandatory. However, looking at it closely reveals that the 'she' of B and the princess of D are two different entities. The monarch and the princess of C are general. The 'she' of B is the princess of A. Therefore, EC and CD and DA are mandatory.
- 91. c** CE is mandatory as can be seen by the 'these . . . , food stuffs' of E. However, this still leaves us with three answer choices. B should follow E as can be seen by the word 'similarly', hence (c) becomes the answer.
- 92. c** Link between BD 'British'-'foreign policy' and then AE from 'overbranding' and 'since then . . . nervous on promoting' and the EC 'but reunification think again'.
- 93. a** AC is a mandatory pair and DAC is a mandatory sequence.
- 94. b** B is the opening statement as it introduces the subject and the date. EDA is a sequence that describes the situation from the east to the west. Statement C is a stand-alone statement.
- 95. d** CDBA is a mandatory sequence. "Bush was not fighting just the democrats" in statement D, relates directly with "At times he was fighting..." in statement B.

96. c Both statements C and B (papyri is the plural for Egyptian papers and documents) are talking about sources of information, making CB a mandatory pair.
97. a ED is a mandatory pair as 'the fuel cell efficiency has an efficiency of 30%' in E connects with 'That is twice as good' in D. BA is a pair because 'the way will be open for a huge reduction...' in B connects with 'only such a full-hearted leap will allow the world to cope with mass motorization' in A.
98. b DC is the mandatory pair, which makes (c) and (d) incorrect. E is the opening statement. A concludes the argument by substantiating the argument in EBCD. Therefore, the analogy from the previous argument is being extended in 'A' (keyword – "similarly")
99. d From the options, it can be ascertained that 'B' is the opening statement. Also, B explains "greater interest... than", hence 'C' is the natural antecedent to 'B', wherein "a similar neglect" has been talked, about. Hence (d) is the correct option.
100. b After reading statement B the first question that comes to mind is what does 'it' stand for. The question is answered by statement (E) which should be the logical antecedent. This makes EB a mandatory pair and that is present only in option (b).
101. d ECBD
EC is a mandatory pair which is linked by 'crime'. This pair is contained in options (b) and (d). D cannot follow A as 'particular piece of work' is mentioned in B. Thus D should follow B.
102. a EDBC
E must follow A as it talks about the third discourse. BC is a mandatory pair as C continues the thought that there is a need for greater expert management.
103. e BCDE
B and C explain the positive developments after 'the fall of President Soeharto and the close of his centralized, In 1997'. DE is a mandatory pair as D speaks about the opinion of analysts and E speaks about another group of analysts.
104. c CBED
A talk about squatters' land. C describes who the squatters were. B follows C as it gives the description of squatters' land.
E carries on the idea of what happens in the squatters' land (ripening, gathering, thrashing, collecting etc.) and finally D gives additional information about what is grown in these fields which is indicated by the word 'also'.
105. c Out of the options for first sentence E/A, E seems better. Then, E–A forms a mandatory pair as it moves from the general "India" to specific "regional variations".
D–B' is the second mandatory pair with "office" being mentioned in D and then B starting with "office".
This makes choice (c) correct.
106. a Between D and F, you are more likely to choose D as the opening sentence as it is a question, but if D comes first, sentence F would be general and will take the sequence of information back. Therefore, choose F as the opening sentence. F–D seems better than F–C. Also B–A–C is a mandatory sequence as they are all comparing the scenario between different contexts. This makes choice (a) correct.
107. c The reason why the demand for branded diapers may be price-sensitive is given in A. This is supported by DB. C contrasts, supported by the example in E. F can be linked with private-labels.
108. a (c) is a haphazard choice with no definite beginning, middle or end. Discipline goes better with strong focus as in AC. E further elaborates. DBF talks about making strategy foolproof through the value chain.
109. d B shows the problem faced by a researcher, D. elaborates why this happens, A continues with it and C., by using 'however' introduces the way out of the problem.
110. c D starts with 'but' and states why use of electricity in industries poses problems. A. continues with the idea and the word 'also' shows that it should follow D. B. presents an alternate to the costly options by using 'in contrast', C. states another reason to avoid using mineral resources for generating electricity and leads to 6.
111. c The user of word 'rather' in B. indicates that it should follow 1. D. states that the competition depends on five basic competitive forces, A. continues with the same idea. C. states that not all industries have the same potential an this is elaborated in 6.
112. b B supports the fact presented in 1., A. gives reasons for the argument. D. talks about how science affects war and C. states its overall result, leading to the conclusion in 6.
113. d. D talks about a lovely scenery in a countryside, which was introduced in 1. C. talks about other positive points of a countryside, B. uses 'but' to

1.110 Verbal Logic

- state that there are negative points too, A. elaborates on the idea and leads to 6.
114. d D introduces communism as a kind of a welfare state introduced in 1. A. presents the other side of communism, B. elaborates on the idea, and C. leads to the conclusion stated in 6.
115. b B states how we start knowing a man, C. talks about growing acquaintance, A. about it leading to intimacy and D leads to the conclusion as presented in 6.
116. d B. starts at the beginning of Indian industrialization, A. elaborates on it, C. talks about the scenario today, D. states a common element between the beginning and today. The word 'However' in D makes it the conclusive statement AC is mandatory pair. Thus option D (BACD) is the best option.
117. c The correct sequence is ABCD. The question in (1) is answered by A. B follows A by talking about how the state spies upon the taxpayers. C follows B and likens the state's possible behavior to what the tax authority tries to do inconsistently. D talks about an Orwellian System (a despotic form of government described in Orwell's novel 1984) thereby linking it to sentence 6.
118. a C. makes a comparison between competition and justice. D. states what the choice is 'not between', and B. by using 'rather' shows that it should follow D. A continues with the idea and leads to 6. Also DB is a mandatory pair and hence, we are left with only one option i.e. A.
119. a A. uses 'thus' to show the effect of the disparities in Yugoslavia mentioned in B. and C. It should thus follow the two. D. uses the phrase 'will also'..., thus showing that it should follow A.
120. b The use of 'these measures' in A. refers to the measures stated in 1., so it should be the first sentence in the series. B talks about the objectives of these measures and C. and D. elaborate on the idea.
121. a D. introduces the problem related to petroleum products, A. presents statistics to support it. B. talks about electricity, an idea which is continued in 6., so B. should be the last sentence in the series.
122. b A. starts at the beginning of the last 45 years, B. states how external powers tried to control the region, D. continues with the idea. C. talks about supply of arms to Pakistan, an idea that is continued in 6.
123. c C. states a cause for the problem introduced in 1. B. starts with 'added to this', showing that it should follow C. A. introduces a way out of the situation and 6. analyses the solution. Therefore A. should precede 6.
124. c A. introduces us to Rumford's experiments, D. tells us about his observations. C. introduces the term 'caloric', B. explains the term.
125. d C. introduces a controversy regarding 'recognition', A. states an aspect of that controversy, B. talks about what happens when an object is encountered and D. talks about what happens when the same object is countered again. BD is a mandatory pair and D has to be the sentence that makes a pair with sentence 6.
126. a D. continues with the idea introduced in 1. C. states an explanation about the phenomenon, B. refers to this explanation and A. states how it was substantiated. Also A will be the last sentence as it forms a mandatory pair with sentence 6.
127. a There are two mandatory pairs in the questions. BD and A6. B. talks about the beginning of evolution changes, D. about adaptations, C. about further improvements as well as about extinctions, and A. about the approach towards modern lines.
128. c A. states that what has been predicted annually, according to 1. has not happened. B., and then D., talk about events that led to such a prediction. The use of 'then' in D. shows that it should follow B. C. makes a statement that is analysed in 6.
129. c C. should be the first sentence as it states that the logic presented in 1. is not true. A. and D. talk about the qualities of a good actor. B. talks about the author's own plays and 6. continues with his observation in B.
130. b C. introduces the idea that some comedies have survived over many years. B. gives a reason for it and A. continues with the reason.
131. a B. introduces 'an ally of the wind', hinted at in 1. C. states that the author did not hear it and A. gives the reason for it.
132. c D. talks about the 'power' introduced in 1. A. states that if 'it is an anchor in difficulties it should be remembered in good times too'. C. states the work done by some organizations and B. adds to it.
133. d A. suggests that seniors should help in showing the path. B. continues by referring to 'the seniors' mentioned in A. C. and D. state how one should accept the help provided by seniors.
134. d C states India's position on exchange rate; A states why India's position is not surprising; B continues with the idea; D gives examples of exceptions to B.

135. d D talks about the 'power' introduced in 1. A states that if 'it is an anchor in difficulties, it should be remembered in good times too'. C states the work done by some organizations and B adds to it.
136. b B states what happens in the absence of punishment; A talks about the effect of such a situation; C adds to it by using 'also' and D states what can be done instead.
137. c C continues with the fact that the vessel was moving away; A states that he looked around; D states that it was of no use; B explains why there was no use of looking around.
138. d A continues with the idea introduced in 1. C states that the leader should be personally seen; D states what else should be insisted upon. B talks of allocating work to members in clear terms, and this should precede 6, which states how this has to be done.
139. d A states that true friends are very rare; C states that as they are rare, they should be respected; B states some factors which should not be considered while making friends; and D states that in business realities, all the acquaintances are motivated by self interest and thus cannot be treated as genuine friends.
140. a 1 states what managers should guard against; D states how one can do so; C continues by using 'also'. A states that external appearances can be deceptive; B elaborates on the fact and leads to 6.
141. b A states how demands for resources are made; C states what is done to offset adverse effects of cuts imposed by seniors; B states the importance of availability of adequate resources; and D re-emphasizes the point made in B.
142. d B continues with the idea introduced in 1. A relates the idea to managers in an organization, who have to take ruthless decisions; D states how these decisions can be made easier to accept. C talks about delegation of power, an idea that is continued in 6.
143. b C states how the first two categories mentioned in 1 should be dealt with, D talks about the last category; A continues by referring to 'the persons in this category'. B states how the wicked must be dealt with and leads to 6.
144. a Starts with telling how women handle pain better than men. Given example of child birth in A followed by consequences in B, D states that men in authors' life do not take painkillers, C tells about their complaining.
145. a D States the position now, as opposed to a 'few years ago' mentioned in 1. B makes a comparison with a similar situation which A continues with. C asks a question that is answered by 6.
146. a A talks about where the wedding took place, C states who all attended marriage, D tells us about the bride and B states that little is known about her, a fact that is continued in 6.
147. b D states that in addition to being unlucky in love, Liz Taylor is unlucky in law too. C states the reason for that observation, A states the consequences of C and B states what the lawsuit was about.
148. c A tells us who Chambers was, D states why he had appeared before the Committee, C states Hiss' reaction to charges against him. B states that Nixon arranged a meeting between the two, and 6 continues with what happened at the meeting.
149. a A gives some names of the guitar heroes, C adds to the list, B states why these musicians were popular and D states why their popularity came down.
150. a A states that though oceans are the cradles of life, waste is dumped into them, C talks about the results of the same, B continues with it and D concludes that man has caused these problems.
151. a D tries to answer the question raised in 1, B simplifies the statement made in D, C further simplifies it and A talks about the position of ordinary citizens regarding the issue, which is continued in 6.
152. c B answers the question raised in 1, D gives a reason for the stand taken by the analysts regarding the new machine, C highlights that a desktop computer can come just for \$2,000 in America, and A states a disadvantage of these computers.
153. b B states Clarke's determination to make stained glass more popular, A states his success in the mission, D talks about his two projects and C elaborates on the first project while 6 talks about the second.
154. b C gives some examples to support 1. B introduces the era of computers as another example, A talks about the increasing technical terms, D introduces the idea of slangs, which is continued in 6.
155. c 6 speaks of a study of IIT undergraduates' mindset. C speaks of culture developed by IIT students. Therefore, C6 is mandatory. D speaks of success stories of IIT graduates and therefore follows A.
156. d A talks about the taste of the Maharaja of Kapurthala, B introduces another Maharaja with an exquisite taste, D introduces something in contrast to this, C continues with the idea which is exemplified in 6.
157. d A shows how 'his' gifts were unveiled, B states the effect it had on McLaughlin, D states his reaction to the same and C states the ultimate outcome.

1.112 Verbal Logic

158. a C states why India is on the brink of a major public health disaster, A states what happens if TB is untreated for 5 years, D presents some statistics to highlight the point, B states how the disease spreads and 6 continues with the fact.

159. b After 1, (C) states a fact about salvation. (B) states the Christian belief in that regard. (A) opposes it to Buddhism, by using 'but'. (D) elaborates the fact.

160. d After the factors stated in 1, (A) states the relationship between size of a state and development. (B) states that the problems of agricultural sector will remain with us in the next century. (C) emphasizes the need to improve agriculture. (D) states that rural India has to start moving, an idea that is continued in (6).

161. b (B) shows the relationship between a magazine and its editor, 'editors' are referred to as 'they'. (C) states that the number of editors should be determined by the contributions it gets. (D) continues with this fact. (A) follows by using 'furthermore'.

162. c (B) follows (1) by using 'especially'. (D) explains the 'NRI phase'. (A) states that the East and the West meet in the NRIs. (C) states a fact that has been overlooked, and (6) tells us that the festival of feature films and documentaries is trying to fill this gap.

163. c (C) gives a reason for a market for Indian art coming into being. (B) states what simultaneously happened in India. (A) states what happened as a fallout of the festivals of India. (D) elaborates on it and leads to (6).

164. c (c) BADC is the correct answer choice.

B connects up well with 1 to introduce the topic: 'Use of Humour in Advertising'. There are 'two grounds' why an ad can be ineffective. 'At times' in A and 'Again' in D guide the reader to the "two grounds." B–A–D are, hence, logically connected. 1-B is a good pair because 'making people laugh' is qualified further in B.

165. b (b) DBAC is the correct answer choice.

1. places focus on a "mud hump" and D describes "the hump is alive ...". Hence, 1D is a mandatory pair.

BA is another mandatory pair. B talks about 'the proportion of soldiers to workers' and A talks about 'unsettling the balance'.

A–C–6 are also connected. C talks about 'restoring of fortunes' by the 'queen termite laying eggs on a

as-required basis' to make up the losses. And 6 wonders at this 'mysterious ability' of the queen termite.

166. d (d) BDCA is the correct answer choice.

'these years' in B connects to 'three to five years' in 1. Then 'this correlation' in D connects to what is elaborated in B.

C then talks about 'the reason' for this correlation, which is elaborated in A: 'a large vocabulary and a sense of grammar and sentence structure,' and is summed up in 6 as: "comprehension of language is high.

Hence, we get 1–BDCA–6.

167. a (a) DACB is the correct answer choice.

1 introduces the topic: 'High-powered outboard motors (OBM) ... threats to ... Beluga whales'. D takes us back to the low-powered 'first OBMs' ... in the early 1930s'. 'With these' in A refers to the first OBMs' in D and not to 'high powered OBMs' in 1, as the context makes clear later. Hence, A follows D rather than 1. This rules out option (b) and (c). C brings us back to the present, contrasting ('however') the ineffectiveness of 'much more powerful engines' of today with the effectiveness of 'the first OBMs' of the early 1930s. B and 6 then explain the reason for the ineffectiveness of today's high-powered OBMs: the 'avoidance strategy' of the Beluga whales.

Hence, 1 – DACB – 6 flows logically as explained above.

168. a (a) BADC is the correct answer choice.

The paragraph is trying to say that science textbooks and other scientific writings do not present the advance of science in the correct historical perspective and thereby present science as 'a series of individual discoveries and inventions ... (6)'.

'Those misconstructions' in B connects it with 1, leading to BADC as the correct answer choice. B is followed by A, which tells us why science textbooks are arranged as they are and D praises 'this technique of presentation' as 'unexceptionable as pedagogy.' 'But' in C contrasts with D and guides the reader to the incorrect 'impression that is likely to follow.' This impression is elaborated in 6.

169. b B has to follow 1 as it exemplifies the principle mentioned in 1. A continues the explanation of what happens when light bounces off 2 surfaces. D explains further and C6 gives the result.

170. d B follows 1 as low light conditions are same as darkened conditions. DCA discuss the experiment and 6 the happy result.
171. a D follows 1 as 'this' in D is in reference to nation state concept in 1. B follows D by explaining why that concept is being criticized. A continues with other reasons and C makes a further addition with "Even worse....". (C-6) also forms a mandatory pair, thereby making choice (a) correct.
172. c C follows 1 as a logical continuation, the questionable — suspicion link A logically follows C by comparing position in humanities. B and D give reasons for distortions in humanities. (D-6) is a mandatory pair since 'D — mentions "Can be defended" and 6 mentions "... no such defences". This makes choice (c) correct.
173. c A gives the reason why communists despised horses in 1. What they preferred instead is given in B. C makes allowances and D6 presents the alternate view.
174. a (D-A) would be a mandatory pair here as they connect the ideas of soothsayers and shrines. Similarly (E-D) fit together as they both convey the idea of a filthy place. The only option where we find this combination is option (a).
175. b (B-D) is a mandatory pair as "the life cycle" in B is referred to as "this trajectory" in D. Similarly, (C-E) should come together as they discuss the idea of when this framework ceases to function in the absence of men. Statement A then follows as a conclusion.
176. c The sequence should start with sentence C as it introduces a topic — the repercussions of the art-market boom. C is followed by E (as there is a reference in the plural) and both sentences are linked with the reference to museums. E also is an elaboration of the point being made in sentence C. D and A are clearly linked through the reference to the annual booklet. B comes in as the ending sentence as it mentions the consequence of the weakening in the buying power of museums. The correct sequence is CEDAB, option (c).
177. c DE and BC must surely go together for the movie references. If DE goes together then B ('this question') must follow E. And A would follow C as it sums up the discussion. So, (c) is the answer.
178. d DC must go together and it must begin the paragraph. The paragraph cannot begin with A or B. At the same time, B must follow C as 'these tales' in B refer to 'shown as' in C. So, the answer is (d).
179. c Though B can follow C, D has to follow C or it cannot be fitted in anywhere else. B 'the loot in question' must follow D. So, the answer has to be (c).
180. d The paragraph follows a general to specific format. Starting with general statements on the Queen's coronation to bringing in more specific details - as those given in statement C. BAD is a mandatory sequence wherein sentence B states that conferring of state headship is an exclusive Anglican ritual; sentence A states what happens in the ritual — act of anointment by a priest — and sentence D states how the ritual ends — succession is sanctioned and is followed by a sort of applause by the people who have gathered there.
181. a CAB forms a logical sequence. Statement C mentions the fact that conventional wisdom (accepted norms) have been turned over. Statement A introduces an example of this — how Japanese food should logically not be accepted in the fish-hating North Indian markets. Statement B presents a contrast by stating that though Sushi is a Japanese item, it is all the rage among North Indians. It also gives the reason why conventional logic has not played out with reference to the acceptance of Japanese restaurants in North India. Options (b) and (d) can be ruled out as they do not contain this mandatory sequence. Statement D should follow CAB as it provides an example that is similar to the one in CAB. Also, statement E should either start or end the sequence as it is a general statement, while all the other statements refer to specific examples. Hence, option (c) can be ruled out and option (a) is the answer.
182. c Options (d), (b) and (a) form a sequence as they talk about the core catcher, its structure and its functionality, respectively. Option (d) introduces the core catcher. Option (b) provides further details on its structure while option (a) explains how the core catcher functions in the eventuality of an accident. These options thus form a mandatory sequence. Option (c), though related, does not fit this sequence as it talks about the background of the core catcher's design and mentions bricks' composition which is a wider concern.
183. a Options (c) and (b) are a mandatory pair as the deep intertwining between modernity and nostalgia is summed up and explained in option (b). Similarly, options (b) and (d) are also a mandatory pair and 'that hunger' mentioned in option (d) refers to the harking back of the human mind to 'a supposedly simpler time' in the past 'when life was more peaceful'. This sequence therefore deals with nostalgia and how such a sense of nostalgia finds expression in the artist's work. Option (a), though on seemingly related lines, actually talks about the reaction of observers of the artist's work rather than how the work evokes such a reaction and therefore it does not fit into the sequence.

1.114 Verbal Logic

- 184. a** Sentence B talks about the other career of a person; sentence D talks about what direction that has taken and sentence C mentions her latest book. Sentence E talks about how it has been inspired by an instance in her life and sentence A goes on to describe that instance. This makes option (a) the correct answer.
- 185. a** AC is a mandatory pair as both these sentences discuss the importance of knowledge workers in the face of global competition. E, B and D are connected to each other as they discuss means of keeping workers happy. Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.
- 186. d** BD is a mandatory pair. Sentence B mentions that many would be disappointed. Sentence D mentions the reason for this disappointment; sentence E then goes on to mention aspects of his early life and sentence A further adds to this. Sentence C ends the sequence with a comment about his relationship with his friends. This makes option (d) the correct answer.
- 187. c** The coherent sequence is bda. Statement b begins the discussion about filming of videos by drones around the world and d talks about one such video recorded on a safari in the Serengeti. Statement a should follow d because it carries forward the idea of the video recorded on the safari by giving details of what the video contains. Option (c) is the odd sentence because it talks about waves and surfers, which have nothing to do with the safari. Thus, option (c) is the correct answer.
- 188. b** The coherent sequence is dca. Statement d criticizes England's trickeries and amateurishness in the final session. Statement c carries forward this idea by giving an example and questioning the practice in English public schools. Statement a should follow c as it states the consequence of the situation mentioned in c. Only option (b) contrasts England's and Australia's spirit of cricket and hence, is the odd sentence. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.
- 189. b** The coherent sequence is cad. Sentence c states that the US dishes out military aid to Mexico without bothering about how it is used and a further elaborates on this. Statement d discusses the possibility of the aid (mentioned in a) being spent on extrajudicial executions. Only option (b) discusses that America should look at alternatives to a military response. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.
- 190. d** The correct sequence is (abce). The paragraph talks about poets. Sentence (d) talks about the origin of poetry. Hence, it is the odd one out. It is too general in context too.
- 191. (c)** The correct sequence is (abde). (b) and (b) make a mandatory pair (The pronoun "Its" in (d) refers to "the novel" in (b)). (a) best introduces the paragraph as it mentions the name of the novel under discussion (*Ulysses*). (e) follows (d) as it mentions the word "here" which makes it contextually appropriate. The entire paragraph refers to a novel by James Joyce. Sentence (c) is the odd one out. It is a conclusion about Joyce which is too broad. There is no precedent to justify the usage of "after all" in the sentence.
- 192. (d)** The correct sequence is (abce) as they form a mandatory sequence. Sentence (d) talks about Red dwarfs. The entire paragraph talks about one specific planet. Hence, (d) doesn't fit the paragraph.
- 193. (eadbc)**
(e) mentions the full name of the sportsperson. Hence, it will be the opening sentence. (db) make a mandatory pair. The word "too" in (b) adds to the idea mentioned in (d). (a) will come before (d) because it mentions the situation (being abandoned by Per Mertesacker) which leads to (d). (c) is the concluding statement.
- 194. (eabcd)**
(ea) make a mandatory pair (One-another). (b) mentions the word "elsewhere". Thus, it continues the idea of plot setting. (c) and (d) can come after (b). (d) is the concluding statement ("most stories").
- 195. (dcbae)**
(d) begins the paragraph by introducing the subject: bacteria. (c) follows (d) since it talks about the principle kinds of bacteria. (cb) is a mandatory pair. (c) introduces cyanobacteria and (b) gives general information about it. (a) follows by giving general information. The presence of the word 'however' in (a) suggests that (a) cannot begin the paragraph, it will only come at a later point. (e) follows (a). 'that interval' in (e) refers to the 'gap' mentioned in (a).
- 196. (abecd)**
ab make a mandatory pair (anorexic young woman – young lady). (e) continues the explanation for why the young girl is breaking Olive's heart. (c) is the young girl's response to Olive. (d) will, thus, be the last sentence logically.
- 197.** Sentence (c) introduces the topic. (ce) make a mandatory pair as the word "however" in (e) contradicts the theme of sentence (c). (a) follows next as it explains the latest findings of the scholars

- which is mentioned in (e). (d) gives an example of (a). (b) is the final sentence as it gives the author's opinion.
- 198.** (e) introduces the paragraph and hence, can be the topic sentence. (b) will come next as the word "but" suggests a slight change in the theme. (b) changes the theme mentioned in (e). (ea) make a mandatory pair as the pronoun "it says" in (a) refers to the theory or study mentioned in (e). (c) will come next as England is the researcher who has been mentioned in (b) and (a). (d) will come next as Paul Rosenberg reviews the theory mentioned in the previous sentences.
- 199.** Sentence (c) introduces the topic under discussion i.e. Rationalism and beauty. (e) takes the idea forward by providing the historical backdrop. (eb) make a mandatory pair as the pronoun "this" in (b) has been defined in (e). (ba) also make a mandatory pair as the phrase "any such theory" in (a) has been defined in (b). (d) explains the ideas mentioned in (a). Hence (ad) also make a mandatory pair.
- 200.** (d) introduces the concept of Nash equilibrium and also its relation with the Greece and Europe stand-off. (db) make a mandatory pair as (b) has a pronoun "this" which has been explained in (d). (a) takes the idea forward as is evident by the phrase "can also help us". (e) will come after (a) as it talks about the "game" which has been mentioned in the previous sentences. (c) is the last sentence as it raises a question. This question will be answered in the subsequent paragraphs.
- 201.** (b) is the opening sentence of the paragraph which introduces the topic 'The stories we tell reflect the world around us'. follows (b), which further justifies the above mentioned statement. It is followed by (c) which tells us that we often retell the stories which we value. and (a) form a mandatory pair justifying sentence (c).
- 202.** The paragraph begins with sentence (e) talking about the goodness of lightning. It is followed by (c) which discusses the useful nature of lightning, helping Nitrogen to react. It is further followed by (d) which in continuation with (c) introduces the need of Nitrogen for plants. and (a) form a mandatory pair as they go on discussing the process by which Nitrogen reacts and help the plants.
- 203.** Sentence (b) introduces the topic defining the placebo effect. It is sequentially followed by (e) which showcases the study of this effect. and (c) form a mandatory pair discussing in details how this placebo effect works. The paragraph ends with (a) which showcases the implications this placebo effect has in the health care system.
- 204.** This is an impossible to attempt question. Due to lack of any key words in the sentences, one can come to multiple possible arrangements. Hence, one should have left this question. Only (c) and (e) make a mandatory pair. As (e) is the explanation of (c).
- 205.** The arrangement given as the answer by CAT makes no sense. Sentence 1 is clearly the opening sentence. However, 3 after sentence 1 is too abrupt. There is no 'linking word or phrase'. 1324 is the official answer. 1432 also looks like a possible sequence. This question seems incorrect.
- 206.** Sentence 4 opens the paragraph with the full name, Cathy Perkins. 'The viola player' in sentence 2 refers to 'Cathy Perkins'. So, 42 is a mandatory pair. 1 and 3 come in sequence because of 'then' in 3 which creates a chronological sequence with 1. So, 4213 is the correct order.
- 207.** The clue is 'but' in sentence 1. It contradicts sentences 2 and 4. 2 is broader in scope. So, 24 is a better pair. 3 ('these people') refers to sentence 1. So, 2413 is the correct order.
- 208.** Sentence 1 clearly opens the paragraph as it introduces the canopy of the woodlands. 14 is a pair (sunlight-sunshine). 2 is a better conclusion as it introduces a new insight into the dietary habits of the swifts. 3 comes after 4. 'Their' in 3 refers to the swifts in 4. So, 1432 is the correct order. However, 1423 is also close.
- 209.** Option (c) will be the starting statement as it introduces the concept of "phoenixing", followed by option (d), which talks more about it. Option (a), it was his taxpayers....refers to the Australian economy, mentioned in (d) option.
- 210.** Option (b) is the introductory sentence followed by option (d) which has the related information based upon option (b), making a mandatory pair. Option (a) talks about the problem related to (b) and (d) options, consequently option (c) being the closing sentence.
- 211.** Option (c) is the introductory sentence as other options have used pronouns in relation with option (c). Next likely to be followed sentence would option (b) because of the pronoun used "they" in option (b) which refers to the business elite and the similarity of logic used in option (c) is stated in option (b), like the dieter who would.....they would fund a million of the buzzwordy....Similarly option (d) should be 3rd sentence as it has the resemblance of option (b), keeping option (a) as

1.116 Verbal Logic

the last sentence where "they" is again used for business elite.

212. Option (a) cannot be the introductory sentence as "thus" is used which indicates the fact that there is something more talked about, similarly options (c) and (d). Thus, introductory sentence should be option (a). Option (c) talks about the control means which has a reference in introductory sentence, therefore being the (b) sentence, consequently followed by option (a) and then option (d) being the last.

FACTS, INFERENCES, JUDGEMENTS

1. c C and D both present facts and no other choice gives that as an option.
2. a A presents a judgement on part of the author, B and C present facts and D presents a logical conclusion based on the facts.
3. a B presents a fact and no other choice gives that as an option C Presents an inference based on a logical conclusion of the fact that the revenues are already dwindling.
4. b We can see that B presents a fact and D presents an inference.
5. d A and C clearly present facts. B is an opinion of the author based on common sense. D presents an inference.
6. c A is based on common sense. B is a well known fact. C is a logical conclusion based on B.
7. a B is a well known fact which logically leads to the inference drawn in C. Other two are opinions of the author and hence judgements.
8. b B and D clearly present facts. C presents an inference based on these facts.
9. c A and D present facts, B presents a logical conclusion based on these facts and C presents a judgement on part of the author.
10. d A is not a fact as it uses the phrase 'it appears'. C and D clearly present facts.
11. c Statement C is a fact because it is open to discovery or verification. This eliminates option (b). The words "has to be..." make statement D a judgement as it expresses a personal viewpoint. This eliminates options (d) & (e). As "... statistical indications..." have been referred to in statement A, it is definitely an inference. This is because it is a conclusion about the unknown which is based on the known. The second statement is a judgement because this statement is open to debate. Therefore option (c) is the correct answer.
12. e Statement C is a judgement because it expresses a personal viewpoint regarding the consequences of red tape. This eliminates option (a). Statement B is a fact because the latter half of the sentence is given by way of an example and not by way of a conclusion. This eliminates option (c). Statement A describes what "we should...." do. This statement explains the speaker's disapproval regarding the consequences of red tape. Therefore, it is a judgement. This eliminates option (d). Statement D is an inference. It is known to us that a red tape procedure is a point of contact with an official. That this point of contact offers a potential opportunity is a conclusion based on this information. This makes option (e) correct.
13. d Statement A is a judgement as it is based on the author's opinion. This eliminates option (a) & (b). Statement B uses the general term "we ". This makes it a judgement. If it had been about "I" or "us" then it would have been a fact. Statements C and D are personal opinions. Hence, the correct answer is option (d).
14. b Looking at the A statement, if you mark the keywords 'is certainly' then it gives us a clear idea that it is a point of view expressed by the author. Therefore, it is a judgement. The B statement is an inference as it arrives at a conclusion from a stated premise. The C statement, where the author mentions 'is the only insurance' (although there may be other insurances, that the author negates) qualifies it as a judgement. The D statement is a pure fact. So, option (b) is correct.
15. a Statement A is a judgement because it expresses an approval/disapproval. It is a subjective opinion-an advice given to HIV affected patients. So, options (c) & (d) can be eliminated. Statement B is clearly factual. This eliminates option (b). Statement C is a conclusion about the future scenario which is based on the "recent initiatives". Hence, this statement is an inference. In statement D, "But how ironic ..." shows the author's disapproval. So statement D is a judgement. Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.
16. a All the other options are mentioned in the passage but option (a) is true of the Arms Act of 1878 and not the amendment.
17. b Refer to the lines "*It is no surprise that most gun lobbyists are representatives of feudal and other parasitical social classes, despite their attempt to speak in the name of the "citizen".*"
18. d Refer to the lines "*The post-colonial law laid down strict rules for gun ownership, reducing the number of firearms which could be owned by one person but made it uniform for all citizens.*" Options (b) and (c) are mentioned but they do nothing for the perceived bias. Option (d) effectively eliminates the bias by making the laws uniform for all citizens.

- Option (a) cannot be inferred from the passage. We do not know if all citizens have the **right** to possess guns.
19. a Option (b) is incorrect as the passage does not describe all the aspects of gun possession laws. Option (c) is also incorrect. Although the author does argue in favour of measures that would curtail illegal possession of guns, it is not the main idea. Option (d) is not appropriate as the author does not actively endorse the amendments rather he/she opposes people or arguments against the amendments.
20. c The passage ends with a specific instance of teachers in Rajasthan. Option (c) is the only one that continues with this idea. All the other options bring in new ideas or conclusions.
21. c Option (a) is only one of the ways in which aesthetic perception has been understood by the author. Option (b) can be eliminated, as the passage does not mention the power of aesthetic perception. Option (d) again talks about only one of the two main alternatives. Option (c) is the correct choice as the passage is about the alternative paths/modes/theories of aesthetic perception.
22. b Option (a) is encompassed by the aesthetics of illusion in paragraph 4. Option (c) is talked about in paragraph 3 as part of the aesthetics of being. Refer to the lines *“Both variations of an aesthetics of being do, however, assume that general structures of reality can be recognized in or by means of aesthetic perception.”* But option (b) is not talked about in the passage. No alternative leads to the being disclosing the characteristics of illusion. Hence option (b) is correct.
23. d Option (a) can be inferred from the lines in the last paragraph. *“According to this fixation, aesthetic consciousness paves the way either to a higher reality or out of the lower reaches of reality or it goes both ways simultaneously.”* Option (b) is explicit in the last lines of paragraph 3. Option (c) is referred to in paragraph 5 among the examples of aesthetic perception *“Bloch’s aesthetics of anticipating [Vorschein] a better society in the future.”* All the examples are variations of aesthetic perception. Option (d) is correct as we cannot infer the being to be illusionary in character, but we can infer that there is an illusion which can reveal characteristics of a higher being.
24. c All the other options are supported by the passage. Option (a) is mentioned in the second paragraph. Refer to the lines *“Instead, the famously reticent painter....”*. Option (b) can be inferred from these lines in the second paragraph *“He was surprised when the answer was yes, and that Freud wanted to get cracking right away.”* Option (d) can be inferred from the third paragraph *“When he paints, Freud talks, and he likes to go to a restaurant with the sitter after each session to carry on talking”*. Option (c) is actually a statement about Gayford. *“Gayford downplays his own, but actually it is his craft as a storyteller that turns...”*
25. d All the other options are incorrect according to the passage. Option (a) is incorrect as it is a statement about Gayford. Refer to these lines in the second last paragraph *“He is unpretentious and natural, and above all wants to capture Freud as a person”*. Option (b) also cannot be inferred as the passage only mentions that quotes from Freud steal the show, we cannot infer that this happens to the detriment of Gayford’s writing. Option (c) is also incorrect as the passage clearly mentions – *“But this book is not just for Freud fans, or a sombre intellectual document for art students.”*
26. d The focus of the article is not on Lucien Freud or Martin Gayford, rather it is on how they collaborated for the book ‘Man with a blue scarf’. At the same time the passage is not a book review as it does not really evaluate the book. It works more as a piece of writing that describes the book and how it was written.
27. d Throughout the passage the author has argued that the banks and the financial sector had an important role in causing the Great Recession. Bernie Madoff is guilty but he is hardly the only person who deserves to go to prison. Refer to the lines *“Just because Madoff is a crook sitting in jail does not mean he isn’t right when he tells us to look elsewhere, too.”* Option (a) cannot be the answer as it cannot be the insight given by Madoff. Also, option (a) is contradictory to the author’s opinion – *“It is the classic “one bad apple” defence of the kind banks and Wall Street specialise in. It is not the system’s or the bosses’ fault, they say, it is just a few rogue operators and they have been dealt with...”*. Option (b) states that the recession was caused by the failure of banking organizations, which is incorrect. The option does not state what exactly this failure was. Option (c) is not the answer as the author merely mentions the venality of the finance industry. He/she does not attribute the Recession to it.
28. b The answer can be inferred from the lines *“Madoff and his scheme have become a useful foil for the entire finance industry... .. It’s Madoff who spurs public outrage and whose jailing has satiated a quest for justice”*. The author says that it is Madoff who is ultimately cast as the villain and the cause of the recession by the entire finance industry.

1.118 Verbal Logic

- Option (b) comes closest to expressing this. Option (a) is incorrect as it does not specifically discuss the role of banking industry in causing recession .
29. b The central idea of the passage is how Bernie Madoff is not the only person responsible for the recession. The author argues that we need to consider the role of the entire financial sector also. Hence, option (b) works best. Options (a) is contradictory to the ideas presented in the passage. Option (d) is incorrect as the author does not discuss 'how' the financial sector contributed to the Recession. He/she only states that it played a part. Option (c) is incorrect as it stresses how Madoff was responsible for the recession .
30. d None of the statements can be inferred from the passage. (I) cannot be inferred; refer to the lines "*While Sinn Fein's black balloons, the largely deserted streets and the heavy security presence reminded that history could not be too easily wished away*". They seem to suggest that there is still some tension between the two countries. (II) can be inferred from the passage. (III) also cannot be inferred as the author writes, "*The exaggerated: her green cloak to go with the Emerald Isle*" The author says that looking for symbolism in the queen's choice of a cloak is an exaggeration.
31. a Option (a) best expresses how Britain and Ireland are trying to make things right. We cannot assume that everything has been resolved because there is evidence in the passage against this. Therefore, option (d) can be eliminated. Options (b) and (c) (*shared misfortune* and *tragic past*) are too broad in scope and can be construed to mean anything.
32. c The major part of the passage discusses Orwell's essay on Dickens. Option (d) is inappropriate because Orwell's opinion of Dickens is discussed only in the context of the essay that he (Orwell) wrote. This essay has been used as an example to illustrate author's view. Throughout the passage author has tried to show why, despite criticism, Dickens' writings have had a universal appeal.
33. a All except (I) are mentioned as criticisms of Dickens' writings. (II) and (IV) can be found in the lines "*...far outweighing the surprise coincidences, occasional mawkishness and deus ex machina endings.*" (III) is one of the criticisms that Orwell levels at Dickens. "*... Dickens's reticence to take a definitive position on class and rights carried over to his characters, who tend to feel unreal.*"
34. d The answer can be found in the last paragraph "*... the sheer scope of the world he created and the wide screen variety of his novels, that is his true legacy.*"
35. a The tone of the passage can be best described as analytical. The author does not merely describe the features of Diocletian's writings . He goes on to analyse the various aspects of his writing. The author uses Orwell's essays to dissect the writings of Charles Dickens.
36. c Option (d) is incorrect because 'the quest of conditions being the psychologist's most interesting task' is the opinion of the author and not of psychologists. The passage does not state/ imply the opinion of the psychologists, it talks about the opinion of the author only. Option (c) is correct as it can be inferred from the last line of the passage.
37. a The author makes reference to three judgments by the Supreme Court and asserts the significance of social action. She draws an important connection among courts, social sciences and social movements. The second paragraph also makes a reference to the importance of the State in social development - that in certain areas it cannot be substituted by the private sector or the private social sector. The last two paragraphs also bring out the importance of the constitution and for the legal framework to include "the letter and the spirit of the constitution". Option (a) is the answer. Options (b) and (c) can be ruled out because there is not reference to politics - to the socio-political context only. Option (d) can also be ruled out because though the author hints at correct governance or strict governance (when he refers to a "soft state") it does not talk about enforcement of justice.
38. d The second paragraph provides the answer to this question. Option (d) is the best paraphrasing of the highlighted text which indicates that the understanding of constitutionalism needs to be widened so that a broader understanding of justice can be included. And this will help cover all complexities of injustice. Option (a) is incorrect as it is incorrect to infer that the understanding of constitutionalism and justice need to be merged. Option (b) is incorrect as it states that the understanding of constitutionalism and justice should include aspects of injustice – not all complexities of injustice. Option (c) is ambiguous as from it one can infer that aspects of injustice are to be included/a part of an understanding of constitutionalism and justice.
39. c The first paragraph starts with a reference to three recent judgments with a reference to a previous judgment (Naz foundation). In the next few sentences the author asserts that these

pronouncements have a lineage in jurisprudence. She also indicates that every such case that is viewed and judged from the socio-political context is to be celebrated. Option (c) is the answer. Option (a) is incorrect – the three cases do not form the core of the discussion. Similarly option (b) is also incorrect. Option (d) can be ruled out as the author does not state that jurisprudence has a lineage that includes neo-liberalism. In fact, she states that agents of the state are carried away by the ideology of neo-liberalism – this is with reference to the problem of a “soft state”.

40. c The third paragraph is in inverted commas indicating that it is quoted from some other source. The paragraph envisages a situation where the State, “carried away by the ideology of neo-liberalism” and overly cautious, ignores the signals of wrongdoing even when they are strong. The tone of paragraph is cautionary and objective. It is not particularly critical of anything in particular nor does it have a disparaging tone. Option (c) is the correct answer.
41. a 1
42. b Chelsea, the Champion of the tournament, scored 2 goals in the semifinal.
43. c The last line of the first paragraph states that meditation can be used for personal benefit and spiritual growth. The rest of the paragraphs all present information to the reader on how this is so. Option (c) is the answer. Option (a) is incorrect as it mentions the side effects of meditation indicating a negative connotation. But the passage only refers to positive side effects. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage does not imply that meditation is necessary for enjoying life. It only argues why and how meditation is beneficial. Option (d) does not fit in with the scope of the passage. The option itself could have been considered had there been reference only to a specific spiritual journey in the passage.
44. c The last line of the second paragraph states the primary purpose of meditation - “The primary purpose of meditation practice, however, is to bring forth clear states of awareness that will make authentic spiritual growth easier to experience.” Link this with the last paragraph and option (c) emerges as the answer. Option (a) can be ruled out as there is no mention that meditation improves biological processes – it only strengthens of the immune system and leads to slowing of the biological ageing processes. These are also mentioned as beneficial side effects and not the main purpose of meditation. Option (b) has been mentioned in the passage but not as the main purpose of meditation – they are benefits of meditation and elements of living a wholesome life. Option (d) can be ruled out because the ultimate goal of a follower has not been mentioned and only acquisition of knowledge is not the main purpose of meditation.
45. b The author argues that the consumers have a choice whether or not to view advertisements and therefore, they should not complain about increasing adverts. Option (b) weakens this argument. If people are not aware that the piece of art or public information they are viewing is a form of adverts, then it is impossible to consciously avoid it.
46. a The argument revolves around a patient’s right to choose whether or not a treatment should be administered to him/her. Option (a) states that in case of mental illness, a patient loses the ability to exercise this right as he/she is unable to take rational decisions. Hence, option (a) weakens the argument.
47. b The first paragraph starts with a narration of an incident between the tiger and the soldiers. It ends by saying that this is the first scene of the play. Option (b) is correct. Option (c) is incorrect as the second paragraph takes forward the thread of thought (discussing the structure of the play). Option (d) is incorrect as there is no assertion or tone in the first paragraph itself. Option (a) is incorrect since the passage does not mention whether the scene described is based on a real-life incident or not.
48. c A careful reading of the passage will help identify that the author uses the analysis and quotation approach. She makes her point and then uses a quote from Joseph to substantiate that point. This can be seen from the second, third, fourth and sixth paragraphs. Option (c) is the answer. Options (a) and (b) are incorrect as the author never moves from specific to general or vice versa.
49. d The last paragraph has the answer. Refer to the lines ““Story-telling”, he imparts, “can get boring if you’re not dealing with the issues of life or death, or on the edge of something.”” Option (a) is incorrect as violence has not been explicitly linked to contemporary political realities. Option (c) is incorrect as Joseph never states this. Option (b) can’t be inferred as there is no reference to critiques of social realities.

1.120 Verbal Logic

- 50. d** The author talks about this in the fourth paragraph at the beginning – “The *philosophes* had also attacked the Church because it blocked human reason. The Romantics attacked the Enlightenment because it blocked the free play of the emotions and creativity. The *philosophe* had turned man into a soulless, thinking machine — a robot.” This proves that the Romantics who came after the philosophes were fighting against the over dependence on reason and harking back to emotions. This makes choice (d) correct.
- 51. c** The author mentions this at the end of the third paragraph. “The Romantics were conscious of their unique destiny. In fact, it was self-consciousness which appears as one of the key elements of Romanticism itself” making choice (c) correct.
- 52. d** The author mentions in the second paragraph – “To speak of a Romantic era is to identify a period in which certain ideas and attitudes arose, gained currency and in most areas of intellectual endeavor, became dominant. That is, they became the dominant mode of expression. Which tells us something else about the Romantics: expression was perhaps everything to them”. None of (a), (b) or (c) talks about this.
- 53. b** The author mentions in the fifth paragraph – “promotion-driven world of entertainment” which is “critic proof”. This makes option (b) correct. Option 1 is too general. Options (c) and (d) are too specific and can be part of option (b).
- 54. c** The author mentions Rosen’s names among others in the sixth paragraph which he begins by saying “But it’s less common, critics say, for one of their kind to draw an audience’s attention to an overlooked work”. This makes option (c) correct.
- 55. b** The author starts the passage with the example and in the rest of the passage looks at this phenomenon. This example showed the way films reflected the reality of the time when a critic was an important figure. The sentence mentioned in the quote in the question also highlights how characters gave a lot of importance to the critic in the film and irrespective of whether they respected what he said or looked down upon it, they acknowledged it. This makes option (b) correct. Option (a) is true but not specific to the question asked. Option (c) is incorrect. Option (d) is not mentioned in the passage.
- 56. b** The author mentions this in the eighth paragraph. Hickey compares the job of the art critic with “a night-time disk jockey or a sewing machine repairman”. Both of these are professions that were at their peak for only a few decades (one-two generations).
- 57. c** The author mentions the mistakes in the first paragraph of the passage and later moves on to mention other mistakes that are easy to make while writing. Her intention is as stated in option (c).
- 58. b** The author mentions this at the end of the third paragraph and talks about how the power of English is in its names. This makes option (b) correct. Name-calling is different and is not what the author means in this context.
- 59. a** The author mentions the details in the story as being stones thrown into a boat. With each stone being thrown the boat sinks even more. This is what details do to a story – they make it more and more difficult to sustain its accuracy. This makes option (a) correct.
- 60. d** The passage presents arguments against the death penalty – right from the fact that it is seen as a mismatch to the crime committed, that it is not retribution enough and to the fact that it does not deter people from committing crime. The fact that the death penalty is unfair is given in the first three paragraphs. That it does not serve its purpose can be inferred from the fourth and the fifth paragraphs. The sixth paragraph asserts that the death penalty does not deter people from committing crime. Option (d) aptly sums up these main arguments in the passage and is thus the correct answer.
- Option (a) is incorrect because rather than presenting different sides of the argument, it sticks to only one of the views.
- Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not focus on reconsidering (or lobbying for) the use of the death penalty.
- Option (c) states only one of the points mentioned in the passage as a reason for the argument of death penalty being flawed and hence becomes incorrect.
- 61. b** Sentence A can be inferred from the first line of the second last paragraph.
- Sentence C can be inferred from the second paragraph, which indicates that death penalty may cause double suffering to the accused due to the dreadful wait before death.
- Sentence D can be inferred from the first line of the first paragraph itself.
- Sentence B cannot be evidenced from the passage. Thus, option (c) is the answer.

- 62. b** According to the passage, all crimes, except murder, do not receive a punishment that is similar to the crime. The author has made a hidden assumption here that the death penalty is handed over only in the case of murder and thus, it mirrors the crime. This fact, that it mirrors the crime, is what makes death penalty unique. Thus, option (b) is correct.

Option (a) is incorrect because, as pointed out before, the death penalty is assumed to be given only for murder. The option states that the death penalty is given for crimes besides murder too, which cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option (c) is incorrect because anticipatory suffering is not mentioned as a feature that makes the death penalty unique but one that makes it unfair.

Option (d) is not discussed and is beyond the scope of the passage.

- 63. c** The last line of the second paragraph refers to Scheibitz's paintings as unreasonable. Refer to the first two paragraphs in order to understand why the author draws such a conclusion. The first paragraph refers to the fact that the paintings are not what they seem at first or even second glance (refer to the last three sentences of this paragraph). The second paragraph indicates a sense of contradiction in the paintings. The first sentence of this paragraph also indicates that the paintings make sense but if one enters Scheibitz's realm. The next few lines explain the fact that the paintings force the individual to see the subtle – 'The spaces between things become more insistent than the things themselves.' It is indicated that the onlooker is thus forced to see things beyond the obvious and to understand the paintings not from their individual perspectives but from the artist's (Scheibitz's) perspective. Option (c) is, thus, the answer.

Option (a) is ruled out because it fails to present a complete perspective.

Option (b) is also ruled out as it is incomplete and doesn't answer the question.

Option (d) can be ruled out because it is not derived from the information in the passage. There is no indication that one must understand art and its related philosophy in order to understand Scheibitz's paintings.

- 64. c** Option (a) cannot be inferred on the basis of the passage because there is no indication that the artist deliberately creates art that is difficult to fathom and place. In fact, in the third paragraph the artist is quoted as saying that, "I can't invent

anything and I can't use what I find as it is." This indicates that the artist does not deliberately confuse. The last sentence of this paragraph also indicates, that in the artist's mind, everything in his paintings is interconnected with the inspirations he draws from real life.

Option (b) is incorrect because it is not evidenced from the passage that Scheibitz's paintings are hard to categorize.

Option (c) is correct and can be inferred from the last line of the third paragraph and the entire fourth paragraph.

Option (d) is incorrect because it seeks to explain the passage in a philosophical light. While the philosophical link can be briefly inferred ("The spaces between things become more insistent than the things themselves" and "The overall impression is that nothing is random" etc.), it does not form the mainstay of the discussion and the option cannot be concretely inferred.

- 65. c** Though it is true according to the passage that everything the artist is inspired by has a reason, but option (a) makes too general a statement. According to the passage, the source materials are interconnected which necessarily may not be the source of his inspiration.

Option (b), which says Scheibitz's paintings may portray things in an abstract light, contradicts the last line of the third paragraph and hence, is incorrect.

Option (d) talks about the author's assertion, which is incorrect because the assertion mentioned in the option is that of the painter.

Refer to the lines, "The overall impression is that nothing is random. There are affinities here." These lines, paraphrased into option (c), provide the correct significance of the penultimate paragraph and therefore option (c) is the correct answer.

- 66. d** The poem 'A Tear and A Smile' by Kahlil Gibran reflects the poet's philosophical musings. The poet feels that both tears and smiles are necessary in his life – refer to the fifth line of the poem and the stanza after this line. The poet feels that tears purify his heart while smiles bring him closer to the gods (a symbol of my glorification of the gods). The poet also uses the last four stanzas to illustrate that challenges and joys form part of every being's life and that these two elements play their part in the fulfilment of one's destiny. Refer to the last stanza – 'the spirit become separated' and 'return whence it came' – which indicates that one lives this life to

1.122 Verbal Logic

fulfil a destiny and to ultimately return to the original source. Option (d) is hence the answer.

Option (a) can be ruled out because the poet does not mention the poor. He only mentions those in yearning and longing – this does not indicate poverty.

Option (b) can be ruled out because the main theme is the importance of ‘a tear and a smile’ and not the unification of those in need.

Option (c) is incorrect because it is incomplete and does not bring in the fact that ‘a tear and a smile’ are instrumental in moving one towards one’s destiny – towards one’s final goal.

- 67. c** Refer to lines 12-17. In line 12, the poet feels that it is better to live a life in which one constantly aspires (yearns) for fulfilment, instead of leading a life that is dull and tired (dull because there is nothing to aspire for – refer to line 15). The poet goes on to state further that the sighs of an individual who longs for fulfilment are sweet to hear. One can infer that the author is in favour of the individual strife towards fulfilment. The poet also clearly indicates that a person who is Satisfied cannot experience the joys that yearning and longing bring with them. Option (c) can thus be inferred to be the answer.

Option (a) can be ruled out because it judges the manner in which people find satisfaction; information on the means used to find satisfaction is not stated or implied in the poem.

Option (b) is incorrect because the poet links the ability to understand the secrets of life with the presence of challenges (tears). The poem, however, does not provide any information on why an individual would lack the ability to understand the secrets of life.

Option (d) presumes more than the poem indicates – there is no implication that Satisfied individuals are already in a state of happiness that ceases to exist as soon as they become Satisfied.

- 68. b** Refer to lines 24-32 in which the author brings in the example of the clouds to convey that one eventually returns to one’s origins. Line 24 states that the clouds start from the sea (water vapour that rise from the sea form clouds). Line 28 indicates that after a time, the clouds return to their origin, the sea. Thus, option (b) is correct.

Option (a) is incorrect because give and take indicates that an exchange is taking place –

whereas the author mentions a parting and a meeting and the return to one’s origins.

Option (c) is incorrect because the author does not imply that there are obvious and subtle explanations for the formation of clouds.

Option (d) is incorrect because there is no demarcation of spiritual and worldly phenomenon in the poem.

- 69. a** Option (b) is a very general statement and suggests that everyone should always have trouble while trying to express himself. But the paragraph indicates that the student “... started speaking English and learnt how to express ...” Option (c) also contradicts this information. Option (a) gives a plausible explanation for the student’s predicament. Refer to the line “It can be because of the circumstances I had or the culture I have.” Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.
- 70. c** Refer to the first paragraph “This very peculiar kind ... some metal details’. This makes option (c) the correct answer.
- 71. a** The second paragraph delves into this issue and the author mentions that: “And if we agree ... perceive signs of instability”. Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.
- 72. b** Refer to the lines “Designers know this well and they are the first to perceive signs of instability ... Fashion delights us by playing on the tensions between these couples”. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.
- 73. b** Refer to the last line of the second paragraph “...nobody is interested in starting the ultimate trend, the final one”. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.
- 74. c** Refer to the last 3 lines of the first paragraph. Option (c) follows from this and hence, is the correct answer.
- 75. b** Refer to the second and third paragraphs. The author explains that education results in the destruction of energy. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.
- 76. b** Refer to the fifth paragraph “... controlling or disciplining this energy and letting it out in one direction and restricting it in another becomes merely a social convenience; the mind is shaped according to the pattern of a particular culture, and thereby its energy is gradually dissipated”. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.

77. d Refer to the fifth paragraph “What is this energy which we all have? This energy is thinking, feeling; it is interest, enthusiasm, greed, passion, lust, ambition, and hate”. Thus, option (d) is the correct answer.
78. c Medals are symbols of the glorification of war. By stating that medals are nothing more than holes in a cloth, Atwood is criticizing the glorification of war. Thus, option (c) is the correct answer.
79. d Options (a), (b) and (c) are various attributes of Atwood’s novel, as described by the author of this passage. Option (d) is the odd one out – the author has used this term to describe an attribute of Iris, a character in the novel. The author has not used this term to describe the novel itself. Option (d) is thus, the odd one out and hence, is the correct answer.
80. b Refer to the fifth paragraph “...a sense of the contentious nature of experience: there is a world of difference between the clipped prose of the pre-establishment local paper and the dead Laura’s unfolding of emotion ...” Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.
81. a Refer to the second paragraph, the author states explicitly “In her latest book Atwood explores again a theme central to her fictional universe: what happens to relationships, to human potential, to the possibility of happiness when women are kept subordinate, stultified by their inferior status and locked in silence”. Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.
82. d All of the above have been mentioned in the passage, except option (d). Thus, option (d) is the correct answer.
83. a Refer to the line “Its course across the pond represents one of many paths it might take...” Option (a) contradicts this and hence, is the correct answer.
84. b Refer to the fifth paragraph. Option (b) contradicts this and hence, is the correct answer.
85. b Refer to the second paragraph. Option (b) is the correct answer.
86. b Refer to the first paragraph. It clearly states the two main functions of myth. a is wrong because it refers to Science as a discipline which is not mentioned in the first paragraph. c talks about rituals which is factually wrong. d mentions the word unanswerable which is undefined in the paragraph.
87. b Refer to the first line of the second paragraph (“In Greek mythology, there is no single original text like the Christian Bible or the Hindu Vedas that introduces all of the myths’ characters and stories”). a is wrong because the passage doesn’t state that there is no such text in Greek mythology. c and d are irrelevant options.
88. d The passage doesn’t state this fact. It simply mentions the authors. But the phrase “first story of Greek mythology” is not mentioned in the passage. Hesiod’s story simply mentions the origin of Greek mythology.
89. a Refer to the third paragraph (“Around 700 BC, the poet Hesiod’s Theogony... Tartaros (the Underworld)”). a is the clear answer. b, c, and d can’t be inferred from the passage.
90. d It is mentioned in the last paragraph. It talks about deities who lived on Mount Olympus. a is incorrect. It doesn’t talk about a temple of all Gods. b and c are incorrect too. d can be contextually inferred.
91. a A and B can be derived from the last line of the paragraph. C is factually incorrect as the paragraph simply mentions that the Olympian Gods were vulnerable to weaknesses and passion. But it doesn’t mention the degree of passion. The phrase “as passionate as humans” will be factually wrong.
92. a It is a central idea question. c and d can be eliminated because they are too narrow in scope. b is wrong because the central idea of the passage is “the troubled artist fallacy”. The passage doesn’t focus on how attitude of the world towards mental issues has improved. a is the best answer.
93. d The passage talks about the “troubled artist fallacy”. It talks about the perception that people who suffer from mental illness create great work as a result of their struggle. Both a and b highlight such a situation. c is irrelevant as it doesn’t mention the creation of artistic work. a mentions the period of recuperation as the period of artistic fertility. It too is a part of the mental illness.
94. d Refer to the lines “However, not everybody with mental illness... more of a failure” in the last but two paragraph. d is the correct option. a mentions bad behaviour which is not mentioned in the paragraph. b and c are incorrect options.
95. a b is too extreme an opinion to be derived from the passage. c is incorrect because the passage doesn’t mention lifestyle as a reason for their artistic genius. d is wrong because of the phrase “common occurrence”. a can be inferred from the entire passage as the author’s tone is cautious on the matter .

1.124 Verbal Logic

- 96. b** Refer to the penultimate paragraph. (Lines: "...I shouldn't be so resentful of my mental illness.") a mentions the word prodigy which can't be inferred due to lack of data. c is wrong because she doesn't appreciate the view point. d is an extreme conclusion. She resents the view point that her illness was the reason for her success as an artist. She might not disapprove a general comment on her mental struggle.
- 97. b** Refer to the last paragraph. Simon Procter clearly mentions b. Hence, it is the best option.
- 98. d** The passage is about the visit initiated by Cameron and the graceful acceptance by Sisi and how the two political figures tried to mend bonds between the two countries. a makes the event sound unsuccessful. b puts the onus onto Cameron, which is not the case either. c is just another general statement made with the main subjects in the passage but with no real relation to the passage. d correctly sums up the fact that the visit was a political action and had relevance for both nations. Hence, d is correct.
- 99. a** The role of a paragraph should always be determined in context of the ongoing argument. a does it best by stating how the invitation and the visit of Sisi affected the situation between Egypt and the UK. The other options state the same as well, but change a few details here and there which makes them slightly incorrect and thus bad choices. b calls it a connecting link, where it is an independent paragraph and not linked to any other paragraph. c states that there were disasters in the past, and that is factually incorrect and d brings in analogies which, as we know, is a bad strategy when answering questions in reading comprehension. Hence, a is correct.
- 100. c** The information given in a can be found in para 2, and b can be found in paras 1 and 3. d is clearly indicated in para 6. c is not mentioned anywhere. Hence, c is correct.
- 101. b** Since this is a question about continuity, we have to find something that takes forth the last sentence with sufficient logic. a introduces the question of funding which has not yet been mentioned. c goes on to talk about the discussion that the two main researchers in the passage have, but we have not yet come to that point in our given extract. d includes a point that would flow very well after statement b but not on its own. b talks about the paucity of evidence which links itself nicely to the last sentence which aims at ridiculing the believability of such research as 'poppycock'. This statement furthers the argument that it is still nascent as a research field. Hence, (b) is correct.
- 102. d** Questions on inference tend to always include statements of generic intent. a and b do just that, but make sweeping generalizations on people's behaviour and scientific study and its viability in publishing. c assumes that there was foul play involved at the research stage and that there were researchers involved in affecting publication of Conley's work. This is incorrect. d correctly infers that since the study was revelatory in nature, it did not sit well with the group that it aimed at exposing. Hence, d is correct.
- 103. b** The term 'stigma' means a sense of infamy or disgrace associated with a concept or an idea. Stigma is not an opinion but a universally accepted notion. Options (c) and (d) indicate that it is to do with the status of a person (by using the words 'notoreity' and 'reputation') which is also incorrect by definition. Hence, b is correct.
- 104. a** Refer to the lines "The new color theory...in asserting that there was no black in nature...their palette." a is the clear answer. b is a twisted option. The passage doesn't state that black is the colour of shadows. Similarly, we can eliminate c and d.
- 105. b** It is a factual question. The answer can be located in the third paragraph. Refer to the line "Edouard Manet, who helped art move away from Realism in the nineteenth century". b is the only correct option.
- 106. c** Only A and C can be located in the passage. B is not mentioned in the passage.
- 107. a** The entire passage focuses on Monet as a proponent of impressionism. Hence a is the best answer. b, c, and d don't focus on Monet. Due to insufficient data, they can be eliminated.
- 108. b** From the penultimate paragraph, b is the clear answer. a is wrong because the author doesn't talk about only one family. c is a twisted option. The normal ladies and gentlemen might refer to any class. d twists the line. Normality is not defined in the paragraph.
- 109. c** It is mentioned in the fifth paragraph. After being rejected by the Paris Salon, the artists held their own exhibitions. a doesn't mention this aspect. Hence it can be eliminated. b talks about commissioned paintings, which is beyond the scope of the passage. d can be eliminated as a and b are wrong. c is the best option.

SUMMARY TYPE QUESTIONS

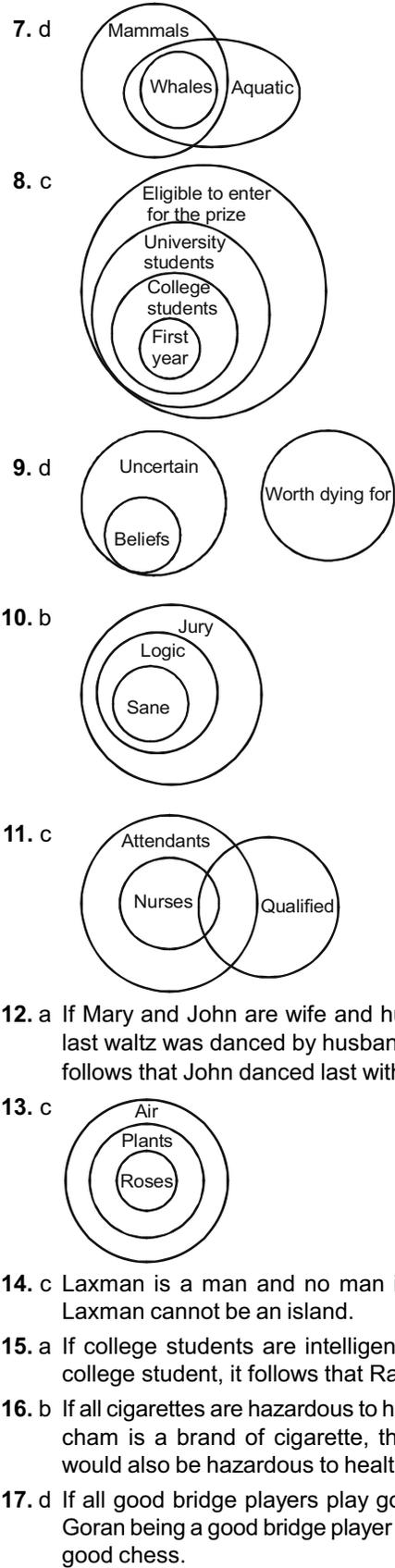
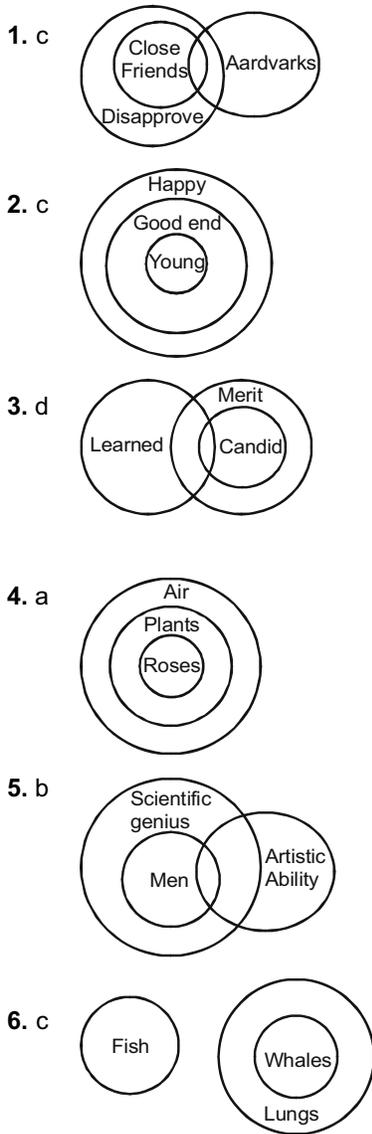
1. b (a) is wrong because 'if they focus on cost . . . they will reduce' [too definite]. (c) is wrong 'Any cost minimization' — is too broad. (d) is wrong because 'quality improvement rather than cost cutting' is not implied. Both should be done. Hence, choice (b) is correct.

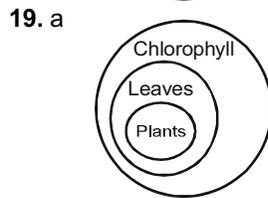
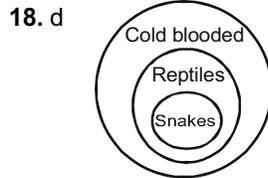
2. b (a) is wrong because there is no mention of choices. (c) is wrong because 'always try' [too extreme]. (d) is wrong because 'we urge . . . to buy vans' is too narrow. Hence, choice (b) is correct.
3. b There is only one type of inertia which has both mental and physical effects. That is why (c) and (d) are wrong. (a) which says 'freezes . . . decapitates' is too extreme. Hence, choice (b) is correct.
4. a (a) is unambiguous, (b) is not right because the boss did not offer any job. (c) is wrong because free holiday accommodation does not come that frequently in our lives. (d) is wrong because you never take the boss's job when she is away.
5. a Statement (b) is only partially true. It only talks of requirements and not of what grows in those regions. Similarly, statement (c) talks only of produce and not requirement. The passage is not concerned with what people like or prefer but with what is locally available or required.
6. b The last sentence of the passage is only conveyed fully in option (b).
7. c Statement (b) and (d) are partially true, as they do not cover all the examples of preferential treatment. Statement a is incomplete, as it does not mention direct protest.
8. b Statement (c) is factually wrong as we don't know if further research can happen only in Germany. Option (d) wrongly brings out a contest between research and debate. Between options (a) and (b), choice (a) is inappropriate because we don't know if 'research' will help find a 'definitive answer'.
9. d Option (b) is factually wrong. Option (b) is wrong because Nietzsche does not criticize 'intellectuals'. Option (a) is wrong because he does not talk of 'the decline of modern society' only Option (d) captures the essence of the paragraph.
10. The author explains cynically the ease of acquiring knowledge and makes a distinction between knowledge and knowingness. He proceeds to state how it has no value as compared to actual experience. He counters the view of the first paragraph in the second one by mentioning less fortunate people's point of view. Option (d) is the correct summation of the points of cynicism and those points which are later disputed by the less fortunate. The other options are either too narrow or too broad to be the summary of this passage.
11. The passage is an analysis of the novel and its survivability and its relationship with female readers. Option (d) uses 'nature' to relate to innatism and mentions nurture to equate with 'conditioning'. Then later it proceeds to state the clear conclusion of the passage. This is an accurate summation of the passage.
12. In this passage the author has explained Kafka's work and the way he impacted modernism. Option (a) is correct as it includes all the themes i.e. Kafka's inner problems, modernism, humour, pain etc. Option (b) is incorrect because it mentions 'literature' which is not mentioned in the passage.
13. According to the given paragraph the North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillar often whistles which is very loud in nature. The birds often mimic these whistles by which they understand the location of these prey birds and they get time to take cover. Option (a) is incorrect since it talks about vocal tracks, which is out of scope. Option (b) is partially correct since it does not talk about the correct use of the whistling. Option (d) uses the word 'camouflage' which is also beyond the scope of the given context. Option (c) describes the passage correctly and accurately.
14. According to the given paragraph, both Socrates and Bacon stressed on arguments from both ends, that is, to prove as well as disprove. To both, it was important to disprove a theory as is to prove it when it came to asking questions. Option (a) is incorrect since it only talks about disapproving arguments. Option (b) is beyond the scope of the context since it fails to capture the main theme of the passage. Option (c) is partially correct, since it only talks about confirming an argument and not the other way. Option (d) is the only correct answer.
15. The passage talks about the importance of meaning which is dynamic in nature whereas definitions are dynamic. Definitions are extracted from the meanings and not the other way round. Hence (c) is the correct option here. Option (a) is incorrect since it talks about the dogmatic nature of meaning. Option (b) is also incorrect factually. Option (d) is beyond the scope of the given context.
16. All the options look close. But in the paragraph, the author talks about 'mimicking or imitating.' So, the word 'mimetic' makes option 3 the best summary of the paragraph. Option 1 says 'just like the natural development' which is not mentioned in the paragraph. Options 2 and 4 are distorted options.
17. The author mentions two important points in the paragraph: the pros and cons of professions-approach. Only option 2 mentions this point. Option 3 is partially correct. Option 1 is too narrow and vague. Option 4 is factually not supported by the paragraph.
18. This seems to be a wrong answer. The focus here is not on Renaissance. Option 2 seems to be a better option. The option given by CAT is 4. However, all the four options look incomplete. Option 1 is wrong as the author doesn't say that the Renaissance artists were responsible for the subject. They just introduced a new type of approach to the subject of landscape art. Option 3 is clearly too narrow and doesn't mention the main point.

1.126 Verbal Logic

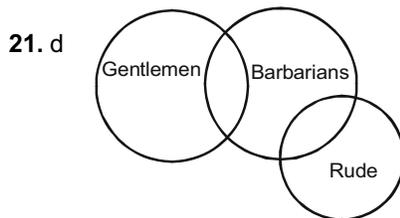
19. 4-6 lines talk about the obstacles of Samaritan law, which is being talked in further lines, the link is to testify the laws. Thus, option (b) is the right answer.
20. Option (a) is contradicting to the passage. Option (b) is used as an example to strengthen the point. Option (c) talks about the direct relation which is not quite evident. Thus, option (d) is the right answer that covers the whole point of the passage.
21. Options (a),(c) and (d) are mentioned as the stances while the whole passage talks about exemption from regulation for the editing of endogenous genes....So the right answer is option (b).

SYLLOGISMS





20. b If bald people are intelligent and Raman is bald, it follows that Raman is intelligent.

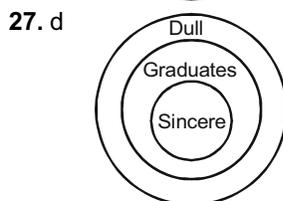
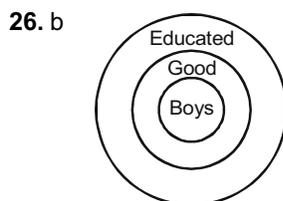


22. d Desks are made of metals. So if an object is a desk it should be made of metal.

23. d Mathew and Paul are siblings and siblings are known to quarrel often. Therefore it follows that Mathew and Paul quarrel often.

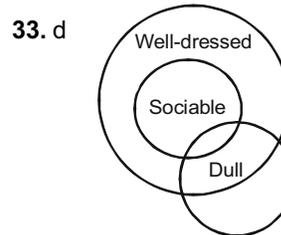
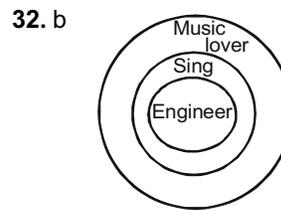
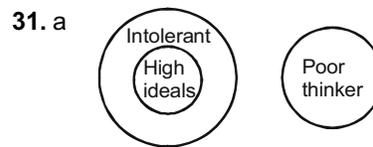
24. a Art is a symptom of culture and music is a form of art, therefore music also shows culture.

25. c If primary colours give different hues, and red is a primary colour, it implies that red also gives different hues.

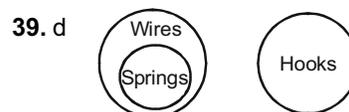
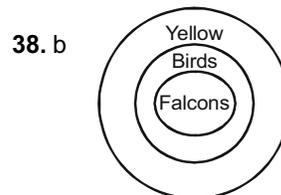
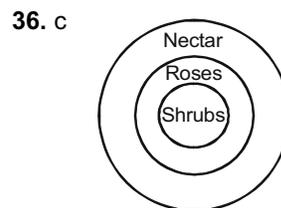
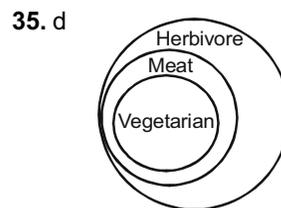


28. b Sham won a lottery though he is not intelligent. This shows that intelligence is not needed to win a lottery.

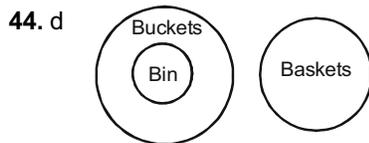
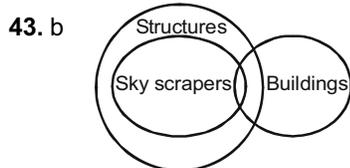
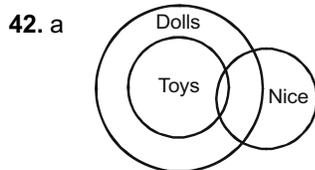
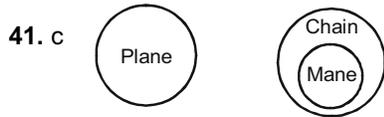
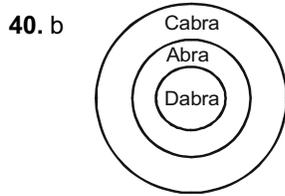
29. c If good managers are intuitive and Supriya is a good manager it follows that she is intuitive.



34. a Though Iran and Iraq are members of the UN, they are not friends, implying that all members of the UN are not friends.



1.128 Verbal Logic



45. d Some dubbles are not bubbles but all dubbles are rubbles, so it follows that some of the rubbles are not bubbles.
46. b If all men are sad and all bad things are men, it follows that some sad things are bad.
47. c All Toms are bright, but no bright Tom is a Dick. Therefore, no Dick is a Tom.
48. b If all witches are devils and all devils are nasty, it implies that all witches are also nasty.
49. a No tingo is a bingo but all jingoes are bingos. Hence, no jingo is a tingo.
50. c If all copper is used for pins and some tin is also copper, then it follows that some pins are made of tin.
51. a If all birds lay eggs and ostrich is a bird, it follows that ostrich also lays eggs.
52. b If all wood is good and all wood is paper, it follows that some paper is also good.
53. a If all bricks are tricks and all tricks are shrieks, then some shrieks should be bricks.
54. a If all sandal is band and all band is sand, it follows that some sand is band.

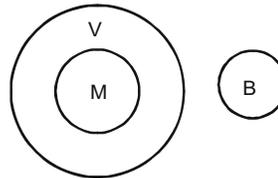
55. d All life is strife and all that is wife is life, therefore all wife is also strife.

56. d All owls are mosquitoes but some owls are flies, therefore some flies are also mosquitoes.

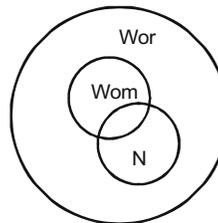
57. a Six is five but some six is twelve, therefore some twelve is also five.

58. a Although this doesn't seem convincing, but if we look at it from purely logical point of view, then if poor girls want to marry rich boys, and rich boys want to marry rich girls, then logically poor girls want to marry rich girls.

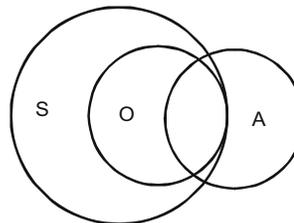
59. b



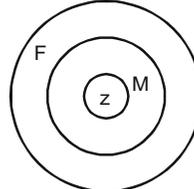
60. c



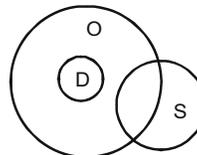
61. a



62. a



63. a



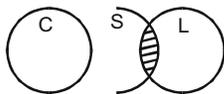
64. b If only strong have biceps and no faith is strong, it follows that no faith has biceps. In A, X and Y need not overlap. In B, the Sona and crazy set need not overlap. In D there is no logical conclusion at all.

65. b In (C) and (D) the first two statements do not logically lead to the third. In C, we do not know if the hand and the head set overlap. D leads to an unpredictable conclusion. The icicles which are cycles are at least men. In B, if no teeth is yellow, no girl can be yellow, since all girls are teeth.

66. a If no sun is not white, it implies that all sun is white. All moon is sun, so it follows that all moon is white. B and C lead to undefined conclusions. In D, there is a possibility that X and Y sets can intersect.

67. c If all Ts are square and all squares are rectangular, it follows that all Ts are rectangular. Also, if idiots are bumlbers and bumlbers fumble, it follows that idiots fumble. In B, there is a possibility that fat and huge sets need not intersect. D plays with words and leads to uncertain conclusion again.

68. c (c) 'A and D' is the correct answer choice



Statement A is valid:

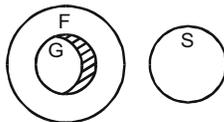
The shaded portion represents those some sphinxes that laugh and, therefore, are not cowboys as no cowboys laugh.

Statement B is invalid.

All G are F.

Some G are not S.

∴ Some S are not F.



F = Florescent things

G = Ghosts

S = Singers

The valid conclusion is: Some F(shared position) are not S. (V) and not the converse: Some S are not F. (X)

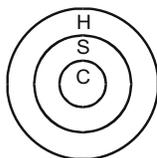
(The some ghosts who are not singers (in shaded portion) are also the 'some florescent things that are not singers')

Statement C is invalid:

All C are S.

All S are H.

∴ Some H are not C.



C = Cricketers

S = Those who swear

H = Those who are hanged

The valid conclusion is:

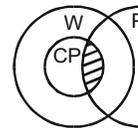
All C are H (✓) and not its negation: Some H are not (C) (x)

Statement D is valid.

Some CP are P.

All CP are W.

∴ Some W are P.



CP = Crazy people

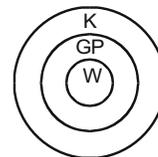
W = Wrestlers

P = Pianists

The shaded portion represents those some pianists who are crazy people and are, therefore, wrestlers. And conversely, they are those some wrestlers who are pianists.

69. a (a) 'C and D' is the correct answer choice.

Statement A is invalid: The valid conclusion would be 'All W are K', rather than its converse, 'All K are W'.



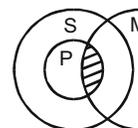
K = Knights

GP = Good People

W = Warriors

Statement B is invalid, because it has four terms: footballers, ministers, tough people and players.

Statement C is valid: The 'some M' that are P are also S. (shaded position).



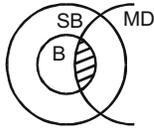
S = Snacks

P = Pizzas

M = Meals

Statement D is valid: The 'some MD' that are B are also SB. (shaded portion).

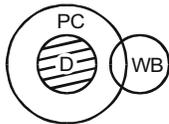
1.130 Verbal Logic



SB = Sloth bears
 B = Barkers
 MD = Musk deer

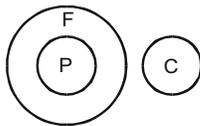
70. b (b) B only is the correct answer choice.

Statement A is invalid, as 'No WB are PC' cannot be validly concluded. What can, however, be validly concluded is that 'Some PC (which are all D in shaded position) are not WB'.



D = Dinosaurs
 PC = Prehistoric creatures
 WB = Water buffaloes

Statement B is valid as evident from the Venn diagram



F = Frank creatures
 P = Politicians
 C = Crocodiles
 P is a subset of F.

F and C are disjoint sets.

As the main set F can never intersect with C, the subset D will also never intersect or coincide with C.

Statement C is invalid: No valid conclusion can follow from two negative premises, as negatives have the effect of separating one term from the others.

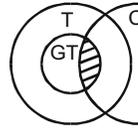
Statement D is invalid, as the 'Some GI Joes' who like bananas need not be monkeys.

71. c (c) 'C and B' is the correct answer choice.

Statement A is invalid because it has four terms:

- Earthquakes
- Things that cause havoc
- Landslides
- Things that cause landslides

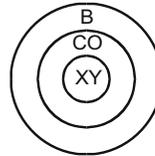
Statement B is valid as the 'Some C' which are GT are also T (shaded portion).



T = Transparent
 GT = Glass things
 C = Curios

As all glass things (GT) are transparent (T), those curios (C) that are GT are definitely T.

Statement C is valid:



B = Brittle things
 CO = Clay objects
 CO is a subset of B.
 XY is a subset of CO.

Therefore, XY is also a subset of B.

Thus, all XY are also brittle.

Statement D is invalid.

No valid conclusion can follow from two negative premises, as negatives have the effect of separating one term from the other.

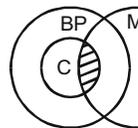
72. b (b) C is the only correct answer choice.

Statement A is invalid.

MD need not necessarily be among the some actors who are pretty.

Statement B is invalid, as the third segment is not a conclusion logically deduced using both the first and second segments. In fact, the conclusion can directly be deduced from the second segment alone. Another way to check for this error is to see whether the middle term 'Cops', that appears in the premises also appears in the conclusion. Here, 'Cops' appears in all three segments and option (b) is therefore, not a valid syllogism.

Statement C is valid. Those 'Some men', who are cops are also brave people (shaded portion).



BP = Brave people
 C = Cops
 M = Men
 C is a subset of BP

Some M is C.

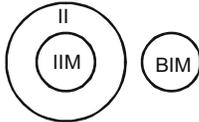
Therefore, those M that are C, are also BP.

Statement D is invalid, MS may still be pretty without being an actor.

73. a (a) 'A and B' is the correct answer choice.

A and B are both valid: 'No IIMs are BIMs' or its converse,

'No BIMs are IIMs' are both equally valid.



II = Institutes in India.

IIMs is a subset of II.

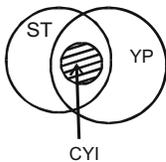
No II is a BIM

As the mainset II can never intersect with the disjoint set BIM, the subset IIM will also never intersect or coincide with BIM.

C and D are both invalid: The 'Some IIMs' and the 'Some BIMs' need not have any relationship between them, just because they are not in India.

74. c (c) Only C is the correct answer choice.

Statement A is invalid. We cannot conclude about 'all YP', but only about 'Some YP' (shaded portion) who are, incidentally, 'all CY'.



CYI = Citizens of Yes Islands

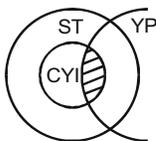
ST = People who speak only the truth

YP = Young people

Statement B is invalid, because it has four terms:

- a. Citizens of Yes Islands
- b. People who speak only the truth
- c. Things that are in the Atlantic
- d. Yes Islands

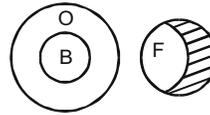
Statement C is valid. The 'Some YP' who are CYI also are people who speak only the truth. (shaded portion)



Statement D is invalid, because the 'some people' and the 'some CYI' need not have any relationship between them, just because both speak only the truth.

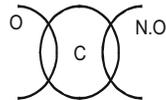
75. c (c) C only is the correct answer choice.

Statement A is invalid, as the some fish that are viviparous need not be mammals.



Statement B is invalid. We can validly conclude that the 'Some fish (shaded portion)' that are not oviparous are definitely not birds as well. But, based on this, we cannot conclude that 'Some fish are birds', as we have no knowledge about the 'remaining fish'.

Statement C is valid, as we can validly conclude that the 'Some C' which are inside the circle O cannot be mammals. But nothing definite can be said about the 'Some C' which are outside the circle O.



Statement D is invalid, because the 'Some C', which are V and the 'Some C', which are M, need not have any relationship between them, as evident from the Venn diagram.

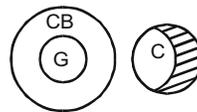
76. b (b) B only is the correct answer choice.



Statement A is invalid, as no definite relationship between P and W can be established.

Note: 'Many' is translated as 'Some' to convert the statement in standard form.

The 'Some S (shared portion)' are not W, but some other S could be W, as shown in the Venn diagram above.



Statement B is valid, as the 'Some C (shaded portion)' that do not climb beans stalks cannot be giants.

G = Grants

C = Children

CB = Creatures which climb beanstalks

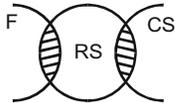
C is invalid, the 'Some penguins' that live in snowdrifts need not be explorers.

1.132 Verbal Logic

D is invalid, as Amar is the tallest among the three, but it is not clear how the heights of Akbar and Anthony are compared.

Note: This is not a 'Categorical' syllogism comprising statements, as such. All S is P, No S is P, Some S is P and some S is not P. It is a 'relational' syllogism comprising relational statements that normally feature in analytical reasoning. Be alert: CAT examiner is in the habit of jumbling up questions to throw you off gear.

77. d (d) 'C and D' is the correct answer choice.



Statement A is invalid: The 'Some F' who are RS and the 'Some RS' who can catch snakes need not have any relationship between them.

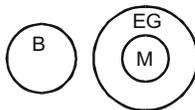
CS = People who catch snakes

RS = Rocket scientists

F = Farmers

Note: 'Many' or 'a few' are both translated as 'some' to convert the statements in the standard form.

Statement B is invalid. Poonam need not be among the some kangaroos that are made of teak.



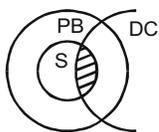
Statement C is valid. No matadors can be bulls because the former eat grass, while the latter do not.

EG: Creatures that eat grass

M: Matadors

B: Bulls

Statement D is valid. The some PB (shaded portion) are in effect the 'Some skunks' that drive Cadillacs.

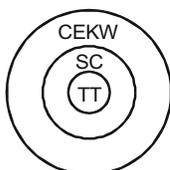


DC: Creature that drive Cadillacs

PB: Polar bears

S: Skunks

78. b (b) ACB is the correct answer choice. as it forms a valid syllogism.



CEKW = Companies that employ knowledge workers

SC = Software companies

TT = Tara Tech

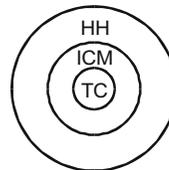
The premises state that all software companies employ knowledge workers and Tara Tech is a software company. Therefore, Tara Tech employs knowledge workers.

(a) ABC is invalid, because if Tara Tech employs knowledge workers, it cannot definitely be concluded that it is a software company.

(c) CDB is invalid, because if only some software companies employ knowledge workers, Tara Tech may not be among them.

(d) ACE introduces a fourth term. 'Companies that employ only knowledge workers' and, therefore, violates the very definition of a syllogism, which must have 3 and only 3 terms.

79. d (d) BAC is the correct answer choice, as it forms a valid syllogism.



TC = Instances of traffic congestion

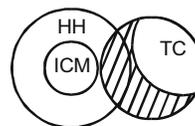
ICM = Instances of increase in carbon monoxide in the environment.

HH = Instances that are hazardous to health.

The premises state that increase in carbon monoxide is hazardous to health and traffic congestion increases carbon monoxide in the environment. Therefore, traffic congestion is hazardous to health.

(a) CBA is invalid, because if TC and ICM are both separately hazardous to health (HH), no definite relationship between TC and ICM necessarily follows.

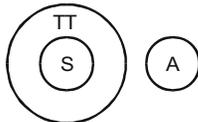
(b) BDE is invalid, because the some TC that are not ICM need not necessarily be free of any hazard to health (HH): they could possibly pollute the environment with other noxious gases.



The shaded portion shows those some TC that are not ICM, but could possibly be hazardous to health (HH).

(c) CDE is invalid, because the conclusion E is a negation of one of the premises C. Another check reveals the TC is the middle term, which appears in both the premises C and D, and E, therefore, should not appear in the conclusion E, as per the basic definition of a syllogism.

80. a (a) CEA is the correct answer choice, as it forms a valid syllogism.



Figures S = Sweets
TT = Tasty things
A = Apples

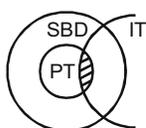
Sweets are a subset of tasty things. Apples are not tasty things. As apples are not a part of the main set of tasty things, they can also not be a part of the subset of sweets.

(b) BDC is invalid, because the set of some A that are S and the set of some A that are not TT may have no relationship with each other (disjoint sets).

(c) CBD is invalid, because some A that are S are definitely TT, but we have no knowledge of the remaining A, and hence can reach no conclusion about them.

(d) EAC is invalid, because if all A are neither S nor TT, we cannot establish a definite relationship between S and TT.

81. b (b) BAE is the correct answer choice, as it forms a valid syllogism.



PT = Polluted towns
SBD = Things that should be destroyed
IT = Indian towns or towns in India.

The shaded portion are those IT which are polluted (PT) and hence should be destroyed (SBD).

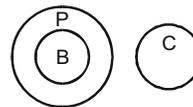
The premises state that polluted towns should be destroyed and that some towns in India are polluted. The 'some' in statement E refers to the polluted Indian towns that should be destroyed.

(a) BDE is invalid, because with B and D as premises, the only valid conclusion that follows is C. Town Meghana should be destroyed. 'Town Meghana' cannot be simply replaced by 'Some town in India,' as in E.

(c) ADE is invalid, because the syllogism has more than 3 terms. The term SBD does not appear in the premises A and D, but appears in the conclusion E as a new and fourth term.

(d) CDB is invalid, because we can't talk of all PT in the conclusion B, when we only have information about Town Meghana in both the premises C and D. In deductive reasoning, we cannot proceed from specific cases to general cases. It would, however, be valid to conclude that 'some polluted towns should be destroyed.'

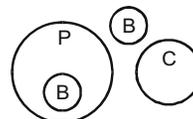
82. a (a) ACB is the correct answer choice, as it forms a valid syllogism.



P = Patriots
C = Criminals
B = Bundledas

Since patriot and criminal are two distinct sets, what is patriot, cannot be criminal. Therefore, if Bundeldas is a patriot, Bundeldas cannot be a criminal.

(b) ABC is invalid, because if no P is C and B is not C, we cannot be definite that B is not P.

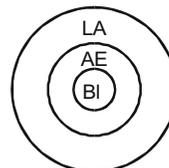


Bundledas (B) may be a patriot (P) or not. Nothing definite can be concluded.

(c) ADE is invalid, on similar lines as explained in the case of (b).

(d) ABE is invalid, because the syllogism has four terms: patriots, criminals, Bundledas and Bogusdas.

83. d (d) ACD is the correct answer choice, as it forms a valid syllogism.

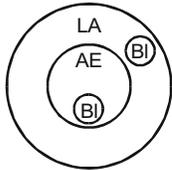


BI = Balaram
AE = Anteaters
LA = Creatures who like ants
Anteaters like ants and Balaram is an anteater. Therefore, Balaram likes ants.

1.134 Verbal Logic

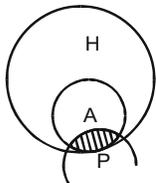
(a) DCA is invalid. Just because Balaram likes ants and he is also an anteater, it does not logically follow that all anteaters like ants. It would, however, be valid to conclude that 'some anteaters like ants.'

(b) ADC is invalid, because if Balaram like ants, we cannot definitely conclude that Balaram is an anteater, as evident from the Venn diagram.



(c) ABC is invalid, because it has four terms: Anteaters, creatures who like ants, boys and Balaram. Furthermore, E: 'Balaram may eat ants' is a tautologous statement and can never feature in a valid syllogism. A 'may' statement implies 'may not' and is always true (tautologous), and can always stand on its own, without any supporting premises. Hence, such a statement is of no use to a student of logic, who is concerned with the process of reasoning, arriving at a definite conclusion from definite information given in the premises.

84. b (b) ABE is the correct answer choice, as it forms a valid syllogism.



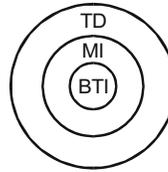
H = Handsome people
A = Actors
P = Popular people

The shaded portion are some popular people who are actors and hence are handsome people. All actors are handsome and some of those actors are also popular. Therefore, some who are popular are also handsome.

(a) ACD is invalid, as there are four terms: actors, handsome people, Ram and popular actors. Furthermore, just because Ram is handsome does not definitely mean that he is an actor, let alone 'a popular actor'.

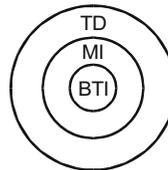
(c) and (d) are similarly invalid as option (a), because they each have four terms.

85. a (a) ABC is the correct answer choice, as it forms a valid syllogism.



BTI = BTI
MI = Modern Industry
TD = Thing that is technology-driven
All modern industries are technology-driven.
BTI is a modern industry
Therefore, BTI is technology-driven.

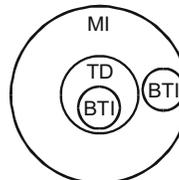
(b) ABD is invalid, although it is similar to the correct option ABC.



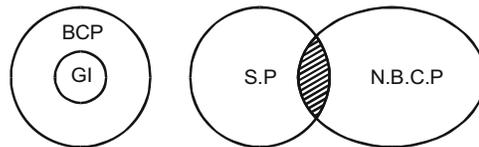
It is invalid simply because the statement D: 'BTI may be technology-driven, is a tautologous statement (that is, it is always true, regardless of what the premises say).

(c) BCA is invalid. Just because BTI is a modern industry and it is technology-driven, it does not mean that all MI are TD. It would, however, be valid to conclude that 'Some MI are TD'.

(d) EBC is invalid, because if BTI is a modern industry, we cannot definitely conclude that it is technology-driven, as evident from the Venn diagram.

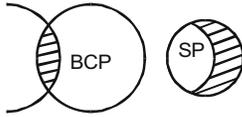


86. b (b) ABE is the correct answer choice, as it forms a valid syllogism.

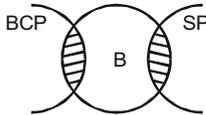


GI = Golmal islanders
BCP = Blue-coloured people
SP = Smart people
NBCP = Not blue-coloured people
Those smart people who are not blue-coloured people (shaded portion) are definitely not Golmal islanders.

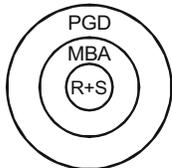
(a) BCD is invalid, because there is no connection between some babies that are BCP and the some SP who are not BCP.



(c) CBD is invalid, because there need not necessarily be any relationship between the some B that are BCP and the some B that are SP.



87. c (c) AEB is the correct answer choice, as it forms a valid syllogism.



R + S = Ram and Sita

PGD = People in great demand

MBA = MBA

As all MBAs are in great demand and Ram and Sita belong to the set of MBAs, Ram and Sita are also in great demand.

(a) ABE is invalid because R + S need not be MBAs, just because both are in great demand.

(b) ECD makes no sense.

(d) EBA is invalid. Just because R + S are MBAs and in great demand does not mean that 'all MBAs are in great demand'. It would, however, be valid to conclude the 'some MBAs are in great demand'.

CRITICAL REASONING

1. c The whole argument is based on the fact that we are planning our development with a purpose in mind. If development cannot be planned, the argument is weakened.
2. c The statement that our economic development is inspired by social justice implies both the assumptions.
3. a The argument suggests that our economic development will lead to better standard of living and it will in turn bring social justice.
4. c The reasons given for taking interest in hydro electric projects are that oil prices are increasing and that renewable sources should be tapped.
5. a If hydroelectric power is costlier, then such projects will not help in the face of rising oil prices.
6. b The statement suggests that without music, dance or art one cannot be fully alive; hence there can be no civilization.
7. c If art has no relation with civilization, the whole argument is nullified.
8. b The statement considers being vibrantly alive as being a necessary condition for being civilized.
9. c If two parties limit the choice of the voters, we cannot have a true democracy.
10. a If politics were also played like any other game then two parties would be enough to play that game.
11. c The author states that democracy would be possible with just two parties if it were a game like cricket, thus assuming that cricket is played by two parties, or teams.
12. c The answer to this question can be neither 'No' nor 'Yes' as both would contradict the given conditions.
13. a The answer to the question has to be 'yes' implying that Laxman is 'Yes' hence Ram has to be 'No'
14. d The answer to this question can be 'No' as well as 'Yes'.
15. d One cannot devote one's whole life to understanding another culture, if to appreciate other cultures first one has to spend time understanding one's own culture and people.
16. a Fresh experience enriches the writers soul, thus renewing him, in turn leading to the writer being fertile.
17. a An idea that brings in a tremendous disparity would not be able to work for general convenience and advantage, as stated in the argument.
18. d
19. c The passage states that even those whom we intimately know, can surprise us at times with some unknown facet of their personality.
20. a As the passage says that efficiency won't be content to reign in the shop, but will follow us home, it implies that efficiency can become all-pervading. (b) is not the focus of the questions. (c) goes beyond the scope of the argument.
21. c As each project is being stalled for some reason or the other and no consensus has been reached on any of the projects, we can infer that the projects will be stalled for an indefinite period. (a) is stated in the argument, and (b) is likely to be a conclusion.

1.136 Verbal Logic

- 22. b** The passage states that designations are forgotten during the meetings and even a sales engineer can question the CEO on company policies. The company's ulterior motive is not the focus of the argument, so (a) and (c) are ruled out.
- 23. a** The passage states that the rape of Indian architectural wealth can be attributed to the blend of activist disunity and local indifference. (b) may not be true as Indians may be gullible. (c) and (d) are stated in the passage.
- 24. b** The moral police feel that *Fire* would influence the Indian psyche and ruin the moral fabric of the nation, which it should not be allowed to do. (a) is not true, as Indian audiences may be discriminating. (c) is not an inference, it is true to a certain extent.
- 25. a** The passage states that the rich have never felt secure against the poor and their aggressiveness stemmed from fear of the poor. (b) refutes the conclusion in the argument.
- 26. c** The passage states that the second kind of traveller visits only such monuments as the time at his disposal allows him to contemplate without irreverent haste. The preference of the writer is not the focus of the argument, hence (a) is wrong. (b) is too caustic.
- 27. d** None of the given options is supported by the passage. (c) may not be true in the immediate temporal context of the argument. (b) is clear from the argument, it is not an inference. (a) is, of course, wrong.
- 28. d** The passage supports none of the given options. (c) does not seem to be true in light of facts presented in the passage. (b) is stated anyway in the passage. What the director aimed at does not seem to be the focus of the argument, which discusses a general consequence.
- 29. a** The Indian middle-class, what it wants and what it buys has been the focus of economic policies since the mid-80s. (b) infers far beyond what can be reasonably inferred from the argument.
- 30. c** (c) is the correct answer choice.
All three airlines have reduced their fares to make up for this loss in increased volumes. This decision is obviously based on the general belief or assumption that air travellers in India are price-conscious. If there is a market research study that shows exactly that, then it would add credence to the general belief.
(a) The general belief relates reduced fares to increased volumes, not to increased profitability. It is possible to increase profitability by cutting costs,

even if volumes do not increase. Hence, the cause – and – effect relationship between reduced fares and increased volumes is not directly supported by this statement.

(b) and (d) are irrelevant and do not in any way support or weaken the general belief.

- 31. b** (b) is the correct answer choice

Apparently McNeill is a Westerner who is doing some sort of research on the role of the Brahmin priest in ancient Indian society. From the way his thoughts are evolving in the passage (recite–memorize–dissemination–duplicated), McNeill can only understand the role of a Vedic priest by drawing a direct analogy between the Vedic priest, whom he does not understand except superficially, and a recorded audio cassette, which is an essential and ubiquitous item in McNeill's world.

(a) and (d) are more or less stated in the passage, so there is no inference involved. '... practice of reciting Vedas was essential ...' means that it was an obligation and '... when the Vedas had not yet been written down ...' means Vedic hymns had not been scripted. (c) also is less of an inference and more of a surmise.

- 32. c** (c) is the correct answer choice.

The arrangement emerges somewhat like this:-

Premise – I: If developed country, then social security for the elderly.

Premise – II: No social security for the elderly in India, as it is not a developed country and also the traditional support system for them is vanishing.

Conclusion: Therefore, working people in India must save for their old age.

(c) announces the good news for Indian working people:

'India will become a developed country in the future,' implying social security for the elderly, thereby weakening the conclusion.

(a) and (b) indicate some encouraging future trends, but do not obviate the necessity for Indian working people to save for their old age.

(d) Strengthens the conclusion, rather than weakening it.

- 33. c** (c) is the correct answer choice.

The surmise or hypothesis in the passage implies that:

biodiversity is inversely proportional to educational performance, with poverty playing no role in this relationship.

(d) merely confirms the inverse relationship, at all levels of poverty.

(a) relates good education performance with high levels of poverty, regardless of biodiversity (variety of flora). It is, therefore, irrelevant.

(b) and (c) also support the inverse relationship between biodiversity and educational performance, but each reserves a role for poverty in this relationship. (c) summarizes better, hence (c).

34. b (b) is the only option that explains how reducing taxes will broaden the tax base. If taxes on cigarettes (which constitute 90% of the revenues) are reduced, the prices of cigarettes will come down, thereby increasing the demand for cigarettes. More the cigarette smokers, the broader the tax base. Options (a) and (c) mention peripheral matters. (d) is talking about increasing duties (taxes) whereas the last sentence of the paragraph has only looked at “reducing taxes”.

35. c (c) is the correct answer choice.

(a) undermines Mathews’ theory by showing how population need not follow geometric rate of growth and (b) undermines it by showing how food need not follow arithmetic rate of growth.

(d) undermines his theory by pointing out that the inability of our planet to support the growing human population need not lead to disastrous consequences for humans. There are ways that these can be averted.

(c) is the only option that does not undermine his theory. It also does not support his theory by referring to the different rates of growth in human and natural systems, but merely asserts that these rates of growth remain constant and cannot be changed.

36. a (a) is the correct answer choice.

The picture that emerges from the passage is:

Year	Production % increase over (in tonnes) previous year
1970 – 71	6,089 ____
____	____
1997 – 98	5,830 ____
1998 – 99	8,079 38.58%

This shows that the average production has remained well below 6,000 tonnes in the previous years. The significant increase of over 2,000 tonnes in 1998–99 was achieved by using all possible productivity enhancing measures.

If all areas have been properly irrigated, if all unproductive coffee bushes have been replaced, if intensive refilling and improved agricultural practices have been used — how much more can be done?

Obviously, the target of 10,000 tonnes (about 70% increase over average of less than 6000 tonnes) is unrealistic, as explained by option (a). Options (b) and (c) also indirectly contribute to making the target of 10,000 tonnes unrealistic. But (a) contributes MOST.

(d), on the other hand, supports the target as realistic, by placing faith in the soundness of the target-selling produces.

37. b (b) is the correct answer choice.

The first sentence of the passage asserts that: Intelligence of animals is proportionate to the extent of their socializing.

Then the passage gives examples of how animals are effective when they are in their own social group and ineffective when they are alone.

This is exactly what is given in option (b).

(a) and (c) are partly stated in the passage, but do not convey the central message.

(d) cannot be inferred as the passage does not compare the behaviour of elephants and beavers with the behaviour of bees and ants.

38. c If the number of students enrolled for a certain class do not fit into that age interval, they are in excess and hence, unrepresentative, thus resulting in bloated ratios. (a) is wrong because the definition of gross enrollment ratio itself is flawed. Attendance is not the focus of our argument. We are also not concerned with demographic trends, but only with given data.

39. b The argument states that ‘clubs that spend more should finish at a higher ranking’. This is reflected in ‘highly paid white players returned a low ranking’. (a) focuses on clubs that recruited black players, a consequence Szymanski is not immediately concerned with. (c) also throws no light on the relation ‘clubs that spend more should finish higher’. Nor does (d).

40. d Only (d) connects the recommendation directly to the cause ‘rising tensions’ in prisons and not to any marginal political factors. (a), (b) and (c) may have contributed, but peripherally, to the minister’s decision.

41. c (a) and (d) cover the government’s honourable intentions, which look best on paper. (b) discusses one feasibility factor. (c) is the best choice as it shows how the project has reached the implementation stage from the pilot stage.

42. b ‘Manoeuvrability’ is linked to ‘flight direction changes’ in (d). (c) just vaguely mentions ‘faster’. (a) makes no inference, as such. It may or may not be true. There is insufficient evidence to infer (d), it sounds rather far-fetched.

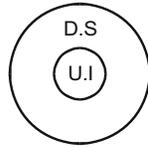
1.138 Verbal Logic

43. a (b) does not attack the argument, it helps the Association's cause. (c) is pointless, if there isn't adequate consumption. (d) has little to do with the core issue in the argument. But (a) if true, would render the cumulative efforts of the Association fruitless.
44. d (a) would only result in more cars per family. (b) and (c) defeat Athens' purpose as citizens devise ingenious methods to maintain status quo both in terms of number of cars and congestion.
45. b The Central Bank can only express 'reservations' on 'monetisation' to the government. It cannot be the 'boss', it only advises. (c) does not support the conclusion in any way. (a) and (d) are specific observations, but they do not contribute to our answer.
46. d (d) is a summary for the general words 'varied use', 'common basis' pertaining to the 'symbol' in the geographical and historical context. (c) does not present the complete picture. (a) refuses to divulge the significance of the umbrella. (b) is wrong as the ruler is regarded as the instrument of firmament of the supreme law.
47. c This answer goes without guessing. There are two parties in the game, and each has its own strategy and a guess on the opponent's move. (a) involves more of cooperation strategies than game plans. (b) is competition involving more than two candidates. (d) is about cartels.
48. c1 is too narrow and it doesn't mention the central idea of the paragraph. 4 is wrong as the paragraph doesn't mention authors as the central idea. 2 could have been the right answer but it doesn't match the tone of the author, which is slightly negative. Proponents of Buddhism haven't exaggerated rather it was done by few authors. 3 is the best answer as it contains the central idea of the paragraph.
49. d1 is wrong because Volkswagen is not trying to shift the blame onto the employees. Rather it has encouraged employees to share information and has announced an amnesty plan. 3 is wrong as it is too narrow. 2 is too narrow and is a twisted option. The amnesty programme will end soon but that is not the reason why Volkswagen is pressurizing the employees. 4 is the best option.
50. a2 is not mentioned in the paragraph. Only one glacier is the focal point of the paragraph. 3 mentions the sub idea and misses the central idea of the paragraph i.e. the ecological impact of the disintegration of the glacier. 4, too, is a narrow option. Option (a) mentions the central idea and it is the best answer.

LOGICAL CONSISTENCY

1. b Sam is not drunk, so he must be ill. One of the either ... or condition is true.
2. c As Ram did not lose sleep, it shows that he did not hear of the tragedy. When A, then B. Not B, hence not A.
3. d The train is not late, so it must have derailed. One of the either ... or condition is true.
4. a I did not have a nightmare, so I must not have read a horror story. When A, then B. Not B, hence not A.
5. b I did not get rashes which shows that I did not eat berries. When A, then B. Not B, hence not A.
6. b If Sita is not sick, it follows that she is careless. One of the either/or conditions hold good.
7. d Ram does not eat hamburgers, so it follows that he does not get a swollen nose. When X, then Y. Not Y, hence not X.
8. b If the employees have confidence in the management, it follows that they are hostile. The first of the either/or condition is false, so the second one has to be true.
9. d None of the given options relates logically to the given statements.
10. a As all irresponsible parents do not shout, it follows that the children cavort. When X, then Y. X, hence Y.
11. d The main statement clearly states that if the orangutan (O) belongs to the set of not angry (NA), he cannot belong to the set of frowns (F). Also, O must belong to either of the two sets.
CB states that O is not F and is NA. And DA states that O is not NA and is F. Therefore, both CB and DA are logically valid.
12. d The main statement clearly states that Ravana (R) is either a demon (D) or a hero (H). He has to be at least one of the two, and if he is one, he cannot be the other.
DB states that R is not H but is D.
And CA states that R is not D but is H.
Therefore, both DB and CA are logically valid.
13. a The question statement clearly states that whenever Rajeev uses the Internet, he dreams about spiders. However, this does not mean that he dreams about spiders only when he uses the Internet. Therefore, using the Internet is only one possible condition for Rajeev to dream about spiders.

Thus, the Venn diagram for the question will be:



Where,

UI → Uses Internet

DS → Dreams of spiders

Answer choice (a)AD states that Rajeev did not dream about spiders, and hence he did not use the Internet. This logically follows the above Venn diagram. If the main set does not occur, the subset will also not occur.

Thus, AD is the right option.

14. d P = I talk to my professors

Q = I do not need to take a pill for headache.

Therefore, both AB($P \Rightarrow Q$) and CD($\text{neg } Q \Rightarrow \text{neg } P$) are logically consistent, not BA and DC.

(d)'AB and CD' is the correct answer choice.

ODD SENTENCE OUT

- Misfit sentence is (b) with correct sequence being (dcea). The theme of the passage is introduced by (d) where challenge to slash greenhouse gas emission is faced. (b) follows the idea giving a ray of hope. (ea) go on further to suggest that what can be done to care of such a problem. (b) only tells about the existing limitation.
- (a) is the misfit sentence with correct sequence being (dbce). (d) introduces the subject - hippo of the passage. (b) further gives details of the description. (ce) is a mandatory pair that describes the behaviour of the creature. (a) is out of context that introduces a new element of habitat issues of the hippos.
- (a) is the misfit sentence with the correct sequence being (cdbce). The theme of the passage is that we are trying to draw similarity between humans and Neanderthals. (c) initiates the discussion and (d) states the opposite idea. This is followed by (b) which says to answer 'this question', researchers are studying facial bones followed by description of facts about bone formation.
- The sentences if arranged sequentially form a coherent paragraph on the importance of communication of which speech is an integral part. Leaving aside the 2nd sentence all of them talk on this topic. although may seem correct but actually it is farfetched ("achieve our goals and bring our dreams to fruition") as far as the context of the given paragraph is concerned.
- The jumbled paragraph if arranged sequentially, IT talks about Federer achieving greatness in spite of his age. He is the oldest tennis player to win a singles title. But, option (d) is an anomaly. It talks about some ongoing tournament, which Federer may be a part of. However, even the third sentence can be the odd one out as it talks about a very specific technique of Federer.
- This is a wrong answer. The correct answer should have been. The entire paragraph talks about subtlety. The second sentence talks about something else.
- It is a difficult question. All the sentences talk about erosion. The main idea of the paragraph is difficult to grasp. However, 5 talks about 'human cost'. So, this introduces a new idea. So, 5 is the best answer.
- The second sentence has the phrase 'this factoid'. There is no clear precedence for this pronoun in the paragraph. So, sentence 2 is the odd one out.
- The arrangement given as the answer by CAT makes no sense. Sentence (a) is clearly the opening sentence. However, (c) after sentence (a) is too abrupt. There is no 'linking word or phrase'. adcb also looks like a possible sequence. This question seems incorrect.
- The best way to eliminate the odd one out, 4 sentences only refers to song while option (c) only refers to the sound. Thus right answer is option (c).
- Options (a,b,d) and (e) talk about the urbanisation and mitigation strategies while option (c) is talking about the consequences which is not related to urban areas, like forest fires.
- Options (a) and (b), options (b) and (c) form a mandatory pair resulting in option (e) being the irrelevant point. So, right answer is option (e).