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Implicit Statements

In this chapter, you will:

- Understand the concept of implicit and explicit statements
- Learn to classify statements as implicit or explicit

I. INTRODUCTION TO CONCLUSION AND IMPLIED STATEMENTS

In this type of question you are given a Main Statement (or passage) followed by a set of numbered statements. You are expected to decide whether each of the numbered statements is implied or implicit in the Main statement.

A statement (a) is implicit or implied in another statement (b) if the statement (b) indirectly points to (a). An explicit statement is one in which the subject matter or conclusion to be drawn is directly mentioned.

For example,

"Ram stood first in the race".

The conclusion that *"Ram participated in the race and won"* is explicit.

However, the conclusion that *"There was at least one more person in the race with Ram"* is implicit as it is not directly mentioned in the statement but it is obvious that in a race (a contest of speed) there must be more than just one participant or it would not be a race.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE TERMS INVOLVED

WHAT DOES "IMPLIED" OR "IMPLICIT" MEAN?

1. Usual Definition

A conclusion drawn is implicit, if it follows from the data given in the passage.

2. Detailed Interpretation

A statement is implicit if and only if there is no ambiguity regarding the conclusion drawn from the data in the given passage.

A statement cannot be implicit if there is any doubt regarding the conclusion drawn on the basis of the given data.

3. Alternate Definition

Implicit statements are those that are suggested in the passage but not stated directly.

To understand these definitions let us take an example.

Example 1: "Sachin was not the captain of the Indian cricket team that won the tri-series in Australia."

This statement implies the following:

India has a cricket team.

There are players other than Sachin in the Indian cricket team.

Someone other than Sachin was the captain of the Indian cricket team.

There can be other implications also.

However, the statement does not imply the following:

Sachin can never be the captain of the Indian cricket team.

Sachin would be the best captain for the Indian cricket team.

Any conclusion drawn from the given data, is implied by that data.

III. MINI EXERCISE

Consider the following passage:

Asoka was an Indian emperor, of the Maurya Dynasty who ruled from 273 BC to 232 BC. Often cited as one of India's greatest emperors, Asoka reigned over most of present-day India after a number of military conquests.

A. India was ruled by emperors in the past.

This statement is implicit in the passage because it mentions that Asoka was one of India's greatest emperors. So it is obvious that India had been ruled by emperors in the past.

This is an example where you can say that the statement is implied because there is data that supports the conclusion.

B. Asoka was successful in many military operations.

This statement is implicit in the passage above because Asoka could have ruled over most of present-day India as given in the passage only if he was successful in several of the military conquests mentioned.

This is an example where you can say that the statement is implied because it is apparent by reasoning based upon the data from the passage.

C. Asoka was the founder of the Maurya dynasty.

This statement is not implicit because there is no data mentioned in the passage to support it.

This is an example where the statement is not implied because of lack of data.

D. Asoka was the only emperor to rule the complete region covered by modern day India.

This statement is not implicit because the data mentioned in the passage does not support it.

E. Asoka was not really a successful emperor because he failed to rule the complete region covered by modern-day India.

This statement is not implicit because the data in the passage says that Asoka was considered one of the greatest emperors, which makes this argument invalid.

IV. SOLVED EXAMPLES

Directions: For the questions given below, a small passage is provided, followed by three conclusions. You have to identify whether the statements are implicit in the given passage.

Example 2: The minister for agriculture has said that wheat production will once again increase by more than 20 percent this year, ensuring that no person dies of starvation.

1. According to the minister, people may die of starvation in case there is insufficient wheat production.
2. Wheat production has increased by more than 15 percent at least once before this year.
3. Wheat production this year is excellent because of the efforts put in by the minister for agriculture.

- (a) Only 1 is implicit. (b) 2 and 3 are implicit. (c) 1 and 2 are implicit.
 (d) All are implicit. (e) None are implicit.

Explanation: Firstly, it is extremely important to read the passage carefully and understand its essence. This passage suggests that according to the minister for agriculture, wheat production is going to increase by more than 20% which will save people from starvation.

Statement 1 is implicit because if increase in wheat production is going to ensure that no person dies of starvation, then it is obviously implied that people will probably die if there is insufficient production.

Do not consider any previous knowledge that you may have about the effect of wheat production on the number of starvation deaths.

Statement 2 is implicit because the words “once again” in the passage suggest that wheat production has increased by over 20% earlier. Hence, it is implied that it has increased by more than 15% at least once earlier.

Statement 3 is not implicit because there is absolutely no relation between the minister’s efforts and the wheat production mentioned in the passage. The minister’s announcement is not sufficient to conclude this. Hence, this statement is not implied.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

Example 3: The region of Bengal is one of the most densely populated regions on earth, with a population density exceeding 900/sq.km. Most of the Bengal region lies in the low-lying Ganges-Brahmaputra River Delta or Ganges Delta, the world’s largest delta. In the southern part of the delta lies the Sundarbans - the world’s largest mangrove forest and home of the Bengal tiger.

1. Areas near river deltas have a very high population density.
 2. Dense population is required for the growth of mangrove forests.
 3. There are several river deltas smaller than the Ganges delta.
- (a) Only 2 is implicit. (b) 1 and 3 are implicit. (c) 1 and 2 are implicit.
 (d) All are implicit. (e) Only 3 is implicit.

Explanation: By reading the passage carefully you would observe that this passage touches on four main points: Bengal is very densely populated, it lies in the largest delta of the world, the Ganges delta region, it includes the Sundarbans which is the world’s largest mangrove forest, and it is the home of the Bengal tiger.

Statement 1 is not implicit because there is no relation mentioned between the population density of the place and the presence of mangrove forests. So, such a generalization cannot be made on the basis of the passage. Coincidence of facts does not necessarily represent a relationship on which to base this statement as an implicit conclusion.

Hint: Here you can use the elimination technique. You can see that options (b), (c) and (d) are eliminated as they include statement 1. Now you can concentrate on the other two statements.

Statement 2 is not implicit. The passage does not suggest the necessity of dense population for mangrove forests. Just because the region mentioned in the passage shows both the characteristics does not mean that one determines the presence of another.

Continuing the elimination you can now say that the answer can only be option (e).

Statement 3 is implicit because the passage mentions that the Ganges delta is the largest in the world. This superlative adjective implies a comparison with other deltas in the world.

Hence, the correct answer is **option e**.

Example 4: Michelangelo was an Italian Renaissance painter, sculptor, architect, poet and engineer. Despite making few forays beyond the arts, his versatility in the disciplines he took up was of such a high order that he is often considered a contender for the title of the archetypal Renaissance man, along with his rival and fellow Italian Leonardo da Vinci.

1. Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci were both excellent Renaissance painters.
 2. Michelangelo was an extremely talented artist who excelled in most of his work.
 3. Leonardo da Vinci is considered to be one of the leading figures of the Renaissance period.
- (a) Only 1 is implicit. (b) 1 and 3 are implicit. (c) 2 and 3 are implicit.
 (d) None are implicit. (e) Only 3 is implicit.

Explanation: Statement 1 is not implicit because even though it is stated in the passage that Leonardo da Vinci was a leading Renaissance man, there is no mention of him being a painter. Be careful of jumping to conclusions which might seem apparent. Read the passage carefully and cross-check the data given with the conclusion made.

Statement 2 is implicit because the passage mentions that his versatility was of a high order and that he was considered as a contender for the title of the archetypal Renaissance man. Combine both these ideas and we can clearly infer that he was an artist of exceptional talent and excellent in his work.

Here you can actually mark the answer directly by eliminating the options. The answer is clearly option (c). This way you can save time as well as overcome confusion if any one statement is ambiguous.

Statement 3 is implicit because the passage clearly states that he was considered for the title of the archetypal Renaissance man.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

V. SUMMARY

- Read the passage carefully and understand the essence of the passage before going on to the conclusions.
- A statement is implicit if it follows from the data given in the passage. There should be no ambiguity regarding the conclusion drawn with reference to the statements in the passage.
- Be careful not to use any prior knowledge about the subject matter. Assess the conclusion only with reference to the data given in the passage.
- Do not jump to conclusions based on apparent data. Cross-check the facts given in the passage before deciding if a statement is implicit or not.

TEST 1

Directions for questions 1 to 6: Read the following passages and answer the item that follows. Your answer to this item should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: The Indian judicial system belongs firmly to the English common law tradition. This is potentially an important strength for a country that is undergoing rapid change. In a civil law system it would be almost impossible for the government and the legislature to constantly update and co-ordinate a huge body of laws and sub-laws. Indeed, it may be easier to create a completely new body of law as China has been attempting to do since 1978. However, even this does not solve the problem because in a rapidly developing country the new laws themselves may become outdated very quickly and need to be replaced. The effort of coordinating these changes through the mass of laws and by-laws is great, especially if the changes are constantly subject to democratic scrutiny. India can potentially use its judicial system to percolate reforms through the economic system. Once a general principal has been established by policymakers or the legislature, other rules can be changed on an on-going basis as and when disputes are brought to the courts. In other words, a good judicial system can be an active agent of change in India rather than just a passive enforcer.

1. Why has it been implied that a good judicial system can be an active agent of change?
 1. The common law can easily create a completely new body of law for a country that is undergoing rapid change.
 2. The Indian judicial system is based on the English common law tradition.
 3. The Indian judicial system can update and co-ordinate the body of laws and sub-laws.

(a) Only 2 (b) Only 3 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

PASSAGE 2: Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals

may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction, and so a few individuals in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population.

This problem was often ignored in the past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported as early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers of invertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, lice and mites) as well as in beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, lice and mites) as well as in weeds and plant pathogens. Take the Alabama leafworm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. IT has developed resistance in one or more reions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene.

If chemical pesticides brought nothing but problems, – if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable – then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost to benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA, insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around \$5 for every \$1 spent.

Moreover in many poorer countries, the prospect, of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic disease, are so frightening that the social and health costs of using pesticides is justified by objective measures such as ‘lives saved’, ‘economic efficiency of food production’ and ‘total food produced’. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keeps at least one step ahead of the pests – pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests.

2. “The evolution of pesticide resistance is natural selection in action.” What does it actually imply?

- (a) It is very natural for many organisms to have pesticide resistance.
- (b) Pesticied resistance among organisms is a universal phenomenon.
- (c) Some individuals in any given population show resistance after the application of pesticides.
- (d) None of the options (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct.

PASSAGE 3: The Chipko movement though primarily a livelihood movement rather than a forest conservation movement, went on to become a rallying point for many future environmentalists, environmental protests and movements the world over and created a precedent for non-violent protest. It occurred at a time when there was hardly any environmental movement in the developing world, and its success meant that the world immediately took notice of this non-violent “tree hugging” movement, which was to inspire in time many such eco-groups by helping to slow down the rapid deforestation, expose vested interests, increase ecological awareness, and demonstrate the viability of people power. Above all, it stirred up the existing civil society in India, which began to address the issues of tribal and marginalized people.

Today, beyond the eco-socialism hue, it is being seen increasingly as an eco-feminist movement. Although many of its leaders were men, women were not only its backbone, but also its mainstay, because they were the ones most affected by the rampant deforestation, which led to a lack of firewood and fodder as well as water for drinking and irrigation. Over the years they also became primary stakeholders in a majority of the afforestation work that happened under the Chipko movement.

3. The passage states that Chipko movement was an eco-feminist movement. What does it imply?

- (a) Chipko movement was aimed at women empowmerment.
- (b) All the important positions in the movement were occupied by men.
- (c) The women formed the basis of the movement since they were the most affected people.
- (d) Only the women in the region were sensitive to the surrounding environment and its needs.

PASSAGE 4: 'Open government' has two aspects; one, clarity of law so that there is no ambiguity about what conduct is permitted and what is prohibited and two, the extent to which the process by which the laws are enacted and enforced is fair. The latter includes the opportunity to participate in the process by which laws are made and administered, i.e., it looks at whether people have the right to petition the government and whether records of legislative and administrative proceedings and other kinds of official information are available to the public. We do fairly well here, which is why despite the general mood of despondency over the virtual collapse of governance and rising corruption, the overall picture is less bleak than what one might otherwise suppose.

Government and its officials are accountable under the law. Laws are clear, well-publicized, stable and fair and protect fundamental rights. The process by which the laws are enacted and enforced is accessible, fair and efficient. Access to justice is provided by a sufficient number of competent, independent, and ethical adjudicators who have adequate resources and reflect the views of the community. The reality is the rule of law affects all of us in our everyday lives. Every section of society is a stakeholder; so when government ignores the voice of civil society, it does so at its peril.

4. "When government ignores the voice of civil society, it does so at its peril". What is implied by this?
- (a) If the government does not consider public opinion, it risks its stability.
 - (b) The voice of the civil society is the main reason of the instability of the governments.
 - (c) The disregard of the public opinion by the government leads to the collapse of the voice of the civil society.
 - (d) The public opinion is the driving force for all the governments.

PASSAGE 5: I came reluctantly to the conclusion that the British connection had made India more helpless than she ever was before, politically and economically. A disarmed India has no power of resistance against any aggressor if she wanted to engage, in an armed conflict with him. So much is this the case that some of our best men consider that India must take generations, before she can achieve Dominion Status. She has become so poor that she has little power of resisting famines. Before the British advent India spun and wove in her millions of cottages, just the supplement she needed for adding to her meager agricultural resources. This cottage industry, so vital for India's existence, has been ruined by incredibly heartless and inhuman processes as described by English witness. Little do town dwellers know how the semi-starved masses of India are slowly sinking to lifelessness. Little do they know that their miserable comfort represents the brokerage they get for their work they do for the foreign exploiter, that the profits and the brokerage are sucked from the masses. Little do they realize that the Government established by law in British India is carried on for this exploitation of the masses? No sophistry, no jugglery in figures, can explain away the evidence that the skeletons in many villages present to the naked eye. I have no doubt whatsoever that both England and the town dweller of India will have to answer, if there is a God above, for this crime against humanity, which is perhaps unequalled in history. The law itself in this country has been used to serve the foreign exploiter.

5. What does the author imply by 'the profits and the brokerage are sucked from the masses'?
- (a) The profit is being generated due to the mass production of goods in the industry.
 - (b) The industries generate profits by taking a share of income from the common man of India.
 - (c) The profits generated by British rule has affected cottage industries on which Indian masses depended.
 - (d) The masses of India have a share in the profits of the industries.

PASSAGE 6: A species that exerts an influence out of proportion to its abundance in an ecosystem is called a keystone species. The keystone species may influence both the species richness of communities and the flow of energy and materials through ecosystems. The sea star *Pisaster ochraceus*, which lives in rocky intertidal ecosystems on the Pacific coast of North America, is also an example of a keystone species. Its preferred prey is the mussel *Mytilus californianus*. In the absence of

sea stars, these mussels crowd out other competitors in a broad belt of the intertidal zone. By consuming mussels, sea star creates bare spaces that are taken over by a variety of other species

A study at the University of Washington demonstrated the influence of *Pisaster* on species richness by removing sea stars from selected parts of the intertidal zone repeatedly over a period of five years. Two major changes occurred in the areas from which sea stars were removed. First, the lower edge of the mussel bed extended farther down into the intertidal zone, showing that sea stars are able to eliminate mussels completely where they are covered with water most of the time. Second, and more dramatically, 28 species of animals and algae disappeared from the sea star removal zone. Eventually only *Mytilus*, the dominant competitor, occupied the entire substratum. Through its effect on competitive relationships, predation by *Pisaster* largely determines which species live in these rocky intertidal ecosystems.

6. Which of the following is/are implied by the passage?

1. Mussels are always hard competitors for sea stars.
2. Sea stars of the Pacific coast have reached the climax of their evolution.
3. Sea stars constitute an important component in the energy flow intertidal ecosystem.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 only

Instruction for question 7: Each main statement is followed by three conclusions. For each conclusion, independently, mark **option (a)** if it is implicit in the main statement, and **option (b)**, if it is not implicit in the main statement.

Statement for question 7: The coach of the Indian cricket team has decided to drop senior players from the team.

7. The coach of the Indian cricket team does not think that the senior players can contribute as much as the juniors.

Directions for questions 8 and 9: Read the following passages and answer the item that follows. Your answer to this item should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction, and so a few individuals in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population.

This problem was often ignored in the past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported as early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers of invertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, lice and mites) as well as in beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, lice and mites) as well as in weeds and plant pathogens. Take the Alabama leafworm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. IT has developed resistance in one or more reions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene.

If chemical pesticides brought nothing but problems, – if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable – then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost to benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA, insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around \$5 for every \$1 spent.

Moreover in many poorer countries, the prospect, of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic disease, are so frightening that the social and health costs of using pesticides is justified by objective measures such as 'lives saved', 'economic efficiency of food production' and 'total food produced'. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keeps at least one step ahead of the pests – pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests.

8. What does the passage imply?

- (a) Alternatives options to chemical pesticides should be promoted.
- (b) Too much use of chemicals is not goods for the ecosystem.
- (c) There is no scope for the improvement of pesticides and making their use sustainable.
- (d) Both the options (a) and (b) above are correct.

PASSAGE 2: The poor especially in market economies, need the strength that collectivities offer for creating more economic, social and political space for themselves, for enhancing their socio-economic well-being and voice, and as a protection against free market individualism. It has been argued that a group approach to farming, especially in the form of bottom up agricultural production collectivities, offers substantial scope for poverty alleviation and empowering the poor as well as enhancing agricultural productivity. To realize this potential, however, the groups would need to be voluntary in nature, small in size, participative in decision making and equitable in work sharing and benefit distribution. There are many notable examples of such collectivities to be found in varied contexts, such as in the transition economies. All of them bear witness to the possibility of successful cooperation under given conditions. And although the gender impact of the family cooperatives in the transition economies are uncertain, the Indian examples of women-only groups farming offer considerable potential for benefiting women.

9. What does the author imply by "gender impact"?

- (a) Women are doubtful participants in cooperatives.
- (b) Family cooperatives may not include women.
- (c) Women benefiting from group farming.
- (d) Women's role in transition economies is highly restrictive.

Directions for question 10: Each main statement is followed by three conclusions. For each conclusion, independently, mark option (a) if it is implicit in the main statement, and option (b), if it is not implicit in the main statement.

Statement for questions 10: It is very important to use original software for security reasons.

10. Using software that is not original may cause a security threat.

Directions for question 11: Answer question based on the passage given below.

There is a stillness and everlastingness about the past; it changes not and has a touch of eternity, like a painted picture or a statue in bronze or marble. Unaffected by the storms and upheavals of the present, it maintains its dignity and repose and tempts the troubled spirit and the tortured mind to seek shelter in its vaulted catacombs. There is peace there and security, and one may even sense a spiritual quality. But it is not life, unless we can find the vital links between it and the present with all its conflicts and problems. It is a kind of art for art's sake, without the passion and the urge to action which are the very stuff of life. Without that passion and urge, there is a gradual oozing out of hope and vitality, a settling down on lower levels of existence, a slow merging into non-existence. We become prisoners of the past and some part of its immobility sticks to us. This passage of the mind is all the easier in prison where action is denied and we become slaves to the routine of jail-life.

11. The writer implicitly compares the past to which of the following ideas?

- (a) Bronze and marble
- (b) Change and upheavals
- (c) Passion and urge and vitality
- (d) Stillness and death

Instructions for question 12: A Conclusion is drawn from the main paragraph in each question. Mark option: (a) if the statement is implicit, (b) if the statement is not implicit.

- 12.** J. K. Rowling created Harry Potter because she was inspired by magic as a child.
Conclusion: J K. Rowling attended many magic shows when she was young.

Directions for question 13: Answer the question based on the passage given below.

We started pitching the highest camp that has ever been made. Everything took five times as long as it would have taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe; but at last we got the tent up, and when we crawled in, it was not too bad. There was only a light wind, and inside it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves. At night most climbers take off their boots; but I prefer to keep them on. Hillary, on the other hand, took his off and laid them next to his sleeping bag.

- 13.** What does the expression “pitching the highest camp” imply?
- (a) They reached the summit of the highest mountain in the world.
 - (b) Those who climbed that far earlier did not pitch any camp.
 - (c) So far nobody has ever climbed that high.
 - (d) They were too many climbers and needed to pitch a big camp.

Instructions for questions 14 and 15: There are three conclusions drawn from the main statement in each question. Choose the option that states the ones that are implicit.

- 14.** Most private banks have been providing advanced mobile and internet technology services to their customers for making payments.
- 1. Most private banks think that technology is the most important service for customers.
 - 2. Government banks do not provide advanced technology services to their customers.
 - 3. Some customers of private banks know how to use the internet and mobile services to make payments.
- (a) Only 2 is implied.
 - (b) Both 1 and 2 are implied.
 - (c) All the statements are implied.
 - (d) None of the statements are implied.
 - (e) Only 3 is implied.
- 15.** Most Indians prefer watching cricket rather than any other sport.
- 1. Sports other than cricket do not have any viewers in India.
 - 2. In India, cricket may have the highest rates for advertising as compared to any other sports action on TV.
 - 3. India will win the next cricket world cup.
- (a) Only 1 and 3 are implied.
 - (b) Only 3 is implied.
 - (c) Only 1 and 2 are implied.
 - (d) Only 2 is implied.
 - (e) None of the statements are implied.

2

Critical Reasoning

I. INTRODUCTION

Many entrance examinations include critical reasoning questions in various forms, which usually comprise a short paragraph followed by questions on: conclusions; assumptions; inferences; and strengthening or weakening arguments, related to the given paragraph.

Other question types like "Fact, Inference and Judgment", "Probably/Definitely, True or False", "Course of Action", "Cause- Effect" and "Syllogisms" are also included under the category of critical reasoning.

To solve these questions it is important to understand the context of the paragraph from which they are asked.

II. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

"Critical Reasoning" implies arriving at a logical conclusion after a careful evaluation of all relevant data and assumptions.

The type of questions based on critical reasoning usually have a small passage on the basis of which certain questions are asked. This question type is used to evaluate your ability to think logically and draw inferences, derive conclusions or make judgments on the basis of given data.

Let us first take a look at the important terms involved in solving these types of questions. Viz:

A. Premise B. Assumption C. Inference D. Conclusion

A. PREMISE

Definition: "A premise is a statement that is assumed to be true and from which a conclusion can be drawn."

A premise is the basis of an argument. There cannot be any argument without a premise on which it is based. However, there can be more than one premise on which an argument is based.

Example 1: "Unfit players hamper the progress of the entire team. That is the reason Viru should not be selected in the team."

Here the premise is that "Unfit players hamper the progress of the entire team" and the subsequent argument is based on this premise.

B. ASSUMPTION

Definition: "An assumption is a statement which can be either true or false, but is accepted as true only for the purpose of the argument which follows."

An assumption is that which, although bearing no explicit mention, is taken for granted and on the basis of which a conclusion is drawn.

Using the same example as given above:

"Unfit players hamper the progress of the entire team. That is the reason Viru should not be selected in the team."

In this case the assumption is that "Viru is unfit" even though it is not explicitly mentioned; and, without this assumption the argument falls apart.

C. INFERENCE

Definition: "A logical process of drawing conclusions from a collection of data and relationships between data and potential conclusions."

An inference is logically derived on the basis of factual data, which along with the assumptions leads to the conclusion.

Using the same example as given above:

"Unfit players hamper the progress of the entire team. That is the reason Viru should not be selected in the team."

In this case, "Viru is going to hamper the entire team" is an inference based on the premise that unfit players hamper the team and on the assumption that Viru is unfit.

Other inferences can also be made like: "Viru was considered for the selection of the team" or "Viru wanted to be part of the team". Such statements though not explicitly mentioned can also be logically derived.

D. CONCLUSION

Definition: "A conclusion is a final proposition, which is arrived at after the consideration of evidence, assumptions or premises."

A conclusion is what the author of an argument arrives at following the premise, the data given, the assumptions made and the inference drawn.

Using the same example as given above:

"Unfit players hamper the progress of the entire team. That is the reason Viru should not be selected in the team."

In this case, "Viru should not be selected in the team" is the conclusion.

To understand these concepts better let us take another example.

Consider the following argument:

"Recruitment managers dislike candidates who are not punctual and who arrive late for interviews. Hence, it is unlikely that Ram will be selected for the job today."

In this case the **premise** is: "*Recruitment managers dislike candidates who are not punctual and who arrive late for interviews.*"

The **assumption** is: "*Ram was late for the interview.*"

The **inference** drawn is: "*The recruitment manager will probably dislike Ram because he was late.*"

The **conclusion** drawn is: "*Ram will not be selected for the job.*"

III. COMMON FLAWS IN CRITICAL REASONING

To solve critical reasoning questions, one should not only **keep in mind** the structure of any argument presented above but also keep in mind the most common **flaws in reasoning**.

A. ASSOCIATION-CAUSATION FLAW

The Association-Causation Flaw refers to thinking that an event is the cause of another merely because it precedes the other event chronologically.

Questions based on this principle try to lead you into erroneously thinking that, an event or action led to another merely because of the sequence in which they appeared, thus giving rise to the Association-Causation Flaw.

The sequence of events or chronology is not a criterion for determination when there is actually no cause-effect relationship. In Critical reasoning, the knowledge of this common flaw can be used to correctly assess an argument and by keeping this principle in mind "Cause-Effect" type questions can be solved quite easily.

Example 2: Consider the statement:

"India got independence after the end of the second World War."

If a conclusion is drawn from this statement– “India got independence because of the second World War. ” – then it is faulty because even though Indian independence chronologically follows the Second World War there is no cause-effect relationship in the given statement.

B. COMPOSITION FLAW

This refers to thinking that something that applies to one particular action, event or situation is also applicable to other actions, events or situations in general. Difficult reasoning questions usually encourage you to make this mistake. You should always carefully check a critical reasoning question to see whether the example presented can be considered representative of the general population; i.e. you should verify whether you can logically extrapolate from the given example to the general.

Example 3: Consider the statement:

“Today’s Physics test was very difficult.”

If a conclusion is drawn from this statement that– “Physics is generally a difficult subject for most students”– then it is faulty because you cannot extrapolate the difficulty of Physics as a subject in general on the basis of one test.

C. FALLACY OF ANALOGY

This refers to thinking that the line of reasoning used in one scenario applies to another scenario by assuming that all other parameters remain the same. You should be careful to compare the two scenarios to see whether there is a subtle change in the situation which makes the parallel reasoning inappropriate. The important thing in this case is to identify what exactly causes the difference between the two similar scenarios. In Critical reasoning it is also extremely important to avoid over-analyzing an argument.

Example 4: Consider the statement:

“Students who study for eight hours a day are successful in the examination. So sportsmen who want to win tournaments should practice for eight hours every day.”

This argument is faulty because the reasoning for success in studies cannot be applied directly to sports which can have many other considerations.

D. RED HERRING

This refers to being diverted from the actual argument by some topic which seems relevant but is actually not related to the argument at hand. Difficult questions in critical reasoning try to throw you off track by introducing concepts which trap you into thinking on the basis of what you already know rather than sticking to the information given.

Example 5: Consider the statement:

“People who do not want to pay Income Tax according to the law should not be forced because the Government has other sources of revenue which it can use to cover up the deficit.”

This is faulty because the law should be enforced regardless of whether the Government can cover up the deficit caused by people breaking the law.

E. ARGUMENTUM AD POPULUM

This refers to the assumption that a particular argument is valid because many people think so. This reasoning is improper because the opinion of many people is not a criterion to determine the actual validity of any argument.

Example 6: Consider the statement:

“The claim made by environmental agencies about the adverse effects of global warming is not valid because most of the people in India say that they do not feel there is any difference in the climate and they are not affected by it.”

This argument is faulty because the opinion of the people cannot determine the validity of an argument which is based on scientific facts.

F. NON SEQUITUR

This refers to making an argument by stating a conclusion after presenting the premise even though the conclusion cannot be logically drawn from the premise.

Example 7: Consider the statements:

"It is difficult for sportsmen, especially cricketers to play continuously for many months at a stretch. Therefore, we must build a sports academy which trains many more sportspeople."

This is faulty because the conclusion drawn does not follow from the stated premise.

G. FAULTY APPEAL TO AUTHORITY

This refers to using the views of a person or organization specializing in one field to support an argument in another. This fallacy can be identified when authority which is referred to in an argument is not an expert in the subject being discussed in that argument.

Example 8: Consider the statements:

"The famous actor Salman has invested a lot of money in the stock market. The stock market must be generating a very good return on investment."

This argument is faulty because the actor's judgment in the field of stocks cannot be taken as a basis for saying that the stock market will generate good returns.

IV. GENERAL QUESTION PATTERN

Critical Reasoning questions usually contain a short passage and the question that follows is based on the passage and is inferential.

The types of questions usually asked in this section are as follows:

A. Identifying the conclusion

The conclusion that can be drawn on the basis of the inference in the given passage is selected.

B. Identifying the assumption

Choose the assumption mentioned in the given passage used by the author, to draw the conclusion.

C. Identifying a strengthening argument

The statement which most strongly supports the argument in the given passage is chosen.

D. Identifying a weakening argument

The statement which undermines or weakens the argument in the given passage is selected.

E. Parallel reasoning

A pattern of reasoning from the options given which is similar to the reasoning in the given passage is identified.

V. MINI EXERCISE

Many more regional non-bollywood films are now being produced in India as compared to a few years ago. The effort put into making regional films has probably become worthwhile because the reduction in tax on regional films put into effect by the government makes regional films more affordable for the viewer. This is because the government wants to promote regional culture that may get lost in the age of commercial cinema. However, only this policy might not be enough to stop the decline of regional art forms which continue to flounder.

A. Is the author likely to reach the following conclusion?

1. The government needs to put additional measures in place to protect and promote regional forms.

You can see that the author presented the premise of the argument which says that regional films are becoming more affordable because of the tax relief. However, from the last statement it is likely that the author has made an assumption that the reason for decline in regional art forms is more complex. The author says "only this policy might not be enough". So it is likely that the author will go towards the above conclusion.

B. Is the author likely to reach the following conclusion?

1. Commercial movies may suffer as a result of the government policy.

The author says that this is the age of commercial cinema. One can infer that commercial cinema is in a very strong position. The author also says that the policy might not create a noticeable advantage for regional films. Hence the author is unlikely to go towards the above conclusion.

C. Is the following statement, if true, likely to strengthen the argument about regional films becoming more affordable?

1. Tax relief for regional films makes them more profitable and draws better talent in terms of actors and technicians.

Tax relief makes movies profitable and better actors and technicians can be hired due to increase in profits. As the quality of actors and technicians increases so will the quality of the film. If profits increase then it is possible for the film-maker to make the tickets available at affordable rates. Reduced taxes mean lower ticket costs. Therefore, the film is profitable to the film-maker and affordable for the viewer. Hence, this statement if true is likely to strengthen the argument about regional films becoming more affordable in the passage.

D. Is the following statement, if true, likely to weaken the argument about regional films becoming more affordable in the passage?

1. Films do not reflect regional culture.

The government is reducing taxes on regional films in an effort to promote regional culture. If the above statement is true, and films do not reflect culture, then there would be no use subsidizing these films. Therefore, the statement is likely to weaken the argument in the passage.

E. Has the author made the following assumption in the passage?

1. The quality of regional films is extremely poor.

The author follows the line of reasoning which says that the tax relief provided by the government will make regional films affordable and hence promote regional films. There is no mention that regional art forms have declined because of poor quality. Hence the author is not likely to have made this assumption.

VI. SOLVED EXAMPLES

1. Companies selling expensive consumer durables like televisions or refrigerators increase their advertising expenditure during the festival season. They usually declare several promotional schemes or offer heavy discounts to attract buyers who traditionally shop for such expensive items on auspicious festival days.

What can you conclude from the above passage?

- (a) People buy refrigerators and televisions only on auspicious days in the festival season.
- (b) Advertising expenditure in the non-festival season is extremely low.
- (c) People expect consumer durable companies to offer heavy discounts during the festival season.
- (d) Consumer durable companies consider the festival season to be a very important period for increasing sales.
- (e) Advertising rates during the festival season are much higher as compared to other times of the year.

Explanation: On reading the passage you can see that it describes the efforts taken by the consumer durable companies to attract buyers during the festival season.

Option (a) cannot be concluded because the passage just mentions that some buyers traditionally shop on auspicious days. This cannot be generalized so as to make it applicable to all people.

Option (b) cannot be concluded because there is no way of assessing the degree of spending during the non-festival period on the basis of the given information that some companies increase their advertising spends during the festival season.

Option (c) may be true but it cannot be concluded as there is no information regarding the view of people in general in relation to the strategy of the companies to offer discounts.

Option (d) is a reasonable conclusion that can be drawn on the basis of the given passage. If the companies are making the special efforts mentioned in the passage, then it can be concluded that they consider the festival season very important.

Option (e) cannot be concluded as there is no data to support it in the given passage.

Hence the correct answer is **option d**.

2. Engineering students who will complete their graduation this year will find it difficult to get used to the advanced technology being used in the corporate world. The university which designs the engineering course should concentrate on upgrading the infrastructure and improving the quality of teaching to meet industrial standards.

Which of the following assumptions does the above argument make?

- (a) There are more engineering students than job openings this year.
- (b) The engineering students graduating this year are not very determined or intelligent.
- (c) The infrastructure and teaching faculty currently available for engineering students is not up to corporate technological standards.
- (d) Engineering students will probably pursue management education instead of taking up jobs.
- (e) The university is not interested in the welfare of the students.

Explanation: An assumption is something that has been taken for granted while making the argument. In the above argument the premise is that engineering students this year will find adjusting to the corporate world difficult. On the basis of this premise and some assumptions the author draws a conclusion about the measures the university should take.

In this case it is obvious that option (c) is the most probable assumption that the author may have made to arrive at the given conclusion since it is directly related to the action suggested by the author.

Options (a) and (d) are not relevant to the argument about the students not being able to adjust or the course of action for the university.

Option (b) may be true; however, if the author had made this assumption then the suggested course of action would not have been related to the university upgrading infrastructure and teaching. So option (b) cannot be the correct answer.

Option (e) cannot be the assumption made because it does not support the argument which states what the university should do on the basis of the current problem.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

3. IT companies are finding it difficult to retain employees with average attrition rates in the industry being as high as fifty percent per year. They should immediately double the salaries of all their employees to increase employee retention.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the above argument?

- (a) Profits of IT companies have increased and they can afford the pay hike.
- (b) A survey shows that most employees in the IT industry change jobs because of low salaries.

- (c) Employees care more about the work environment than salaries.
- (d) Salaries in the field of medicine are much higher than in IT.
- (e) Higher work pressure makes it necessary for most employees in IT to work overtime.

Explanation: In the above passage the author makes the argument that IT companies should double salaries of employees to reduce attrition which is very high.

Option (b) will most strengthen the argument because it says that the most important reason for high attrition is low salaries. If this is the case, then the argument proposed by the author would be very relevant and strong.

Options (c) and (d) are not relevant to the argument made. Hence, they can be eliminated.

Option (a) is appropriate; however it does not strengthen the argument much. Just because the IT companies can afford a pay hike is not a valid reason to implement it since it does not say whether the pay hike will actually help.

Option (e) does support the argument but it is not as strong as option (b).

Hence the correct answer is **option b**.

4. To qualify for the Olympics any team needs to be extremely fit. That is the reason why the Indian hockey team failed to qualify for the Olympics at Beijing.

Which of the following, if true, most weakens the above argument?

- (a) The coach of the Indian hockey team was not skilled enough to train the team.
- (b) The Indian hockey team actually did not have the ambition to win an Olympic medal.
- (c) The Indian hockey team was certified to be completely fit by an independent medical consultant and a qualified physiotherapist.
- (d) The administrative body responsible for hockey is run in a completely unprofessional manner.
- (e) The India hockey team suffered from several bad decisions by the field umpires.

Explanation: In the above argument, the premise is that any team needs to be extremely fit to qualify for the Olympics. The author has made an assumption that the Indian team was not fit and concluded that this is the reason for the Indian hockey team not qualifying for the Olympics.

Option (c) directly attacks the assumption made by the author. If option (c) is true then the Indian team not being fit cannot be the reason why it did not qualify. Thus by negating the assumption, option (c) weakens the argument.

Options (a), (b), (d) and (e) offer alternative reasons for the Indian team not qualifying. However none of them weakens the argument made by the author.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

5. Most Indians are not interested in learning Japanese, while some are interested in learning German. Hence, Indians have more interest in the West rather than the East.

Which of the following is analogous to the logic provided above?

- (a) Some Bengalis are not interested in Western Classical whereas most Bengalis are interested in folk music. Hence, Bengalis have more interest in the Classical music.
- (b) Some cricketers are not interested in learning baseball, while most cricketers are interested in learning football. Hence, cricketers have a liking for football games.
- (c) Most hockey players are interested in Olympics while some of those are interested in Asian games. Hence Indians have more interest in Olympics.
- (d) Most tribals are not interested in classroom studies, while some are interested in learning from their elders. Hence, tribals have more interest in education from elders than the universally accepted mode of school education.
- (e) All the Indians in the US have made it big, some of them are returning to India. Hence, Indians from US find India more attractive than US.

Explanation: The main data draws conclusion on ALL Indians based on interest of SOME Indians and lack of interest of MOST Indians.

In option (a), the line of reasoning is the opposite of that in the main argument. To be parallel, the logic should have been that Bengalis have more interest in folk music.

Option (b) does not draw comparison in the concluding statement between cricketers interest in learning football over baseball. In option (c), the premise talks about hockey players and the conclusion is on Indians. Therefore, option (c) is incorrect.

In option (e), the reasoning provided does not have the 'MOST NOT' reasoning provided in the main data.

The reasoning in option (d) is parallel to the main argument. Conclusion is drawn for ALL tribals based on what MOST are not interested in and what SOME are interested in. It is the same line of reasoning used in the main data.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

TEST 1

Instructions for questions 1 to 10: Answers the following questions based on the information given below

- Conflicts may arise if there is a mismatch between the boss' expectations and the subordinate's understanding of these. "If the boss is unable to clearly state the deliverables, the employee should make an effort to seek clarity," said the Head HR of a top organisation.

Which of the following is an assumption made by the Head HR?

- The Boss is responsible for his employees' understanding the organisational goals.
- The employee is not allowed to discuss his problems with his superiors.
- If the boss lacks managerial skills, the targets are bound to suffer.
- Ideally, all employees know their targets and are free to discuss them with their superiors.

- A calorie is a calorie, and You are what you eat. As a result, the diet food industry in India is now a Rs 20,000 crore business compared to a minuscule number 3 decades earlier.

Which of the following statements can be concluded?

- The food industry is solely responsible for increasing bills worldwide.
- We should change our diet with the changing times in order to stay healthy.
- Indians are more diet conscious today.
- Inflation has made food more expensive compared to what it was 3 decades earlier.

- India now has the highest statutory corporate-income tax rate among developing countries which is worrying news. Even after various deductions, credits, and other tax breaks, the effective marginal rate – the rate that corporations pay on new investments – remains one of the highest in the world. This is in spite of the fact that research has shown that a high corporate-tax rate is an ineffective and costly tool for producing revenues, owing to innovative financial transactions and legal tax-avoidance mechanisms.

Which of the following statements can greatly strengthen the argument 'ineffective and costly tool'?

- The policy has led to a phenomenal increase in revenue earnings for the government.
 - With the right amount of incentives, this policy can save the Indian economy.
 - Loss of employment and low revenue is due to this high tax rate policy in India.
 - Any decrease in tax rates can result in a crash of the Indian economy.
- Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff has vetoed parts of a controversial bill which regulates how much land farmers must preserve as forest. Among the 12 articles which President Rousseff rejected is amnesty for illegal loggers. Brazil's farmers' lobby had argued that an easing of

environmental restrictions would promote food production. Environmentalists oppose the law, which they say will lead to further destruction of the Amazon rainforest, an important ecological and green resource for a world combating pollution.

Which of the following statements best describes the assumption made in the passage?

- (a) Overharvesting has led to lack of food resources for the world population.
- (b) The Amazon plays an important role in fighting global warming.
- (c) Deforestation has led to poor quality of cocoa production.
- (d) The Government's decisions are influenced by the farmers' lobby in Brazil.

5. Dr. Allan Pacey, senior lecturer in andrology at the University of Sheffield, said there was "certainly a need" for a non-hormonal contraceptive for men and that this had been a "Holy Grail" of research for many years. He added: "The key in developing a non-hormonal contraceptive for men is that the molecular target needs to be very specific for either sperm or other cells in the testicle which are involved in sperm production. If they are not, then such a contraceptive could have unwanted side effects on other cells and tissues in the body and may even be dangerous."

Which of the following statements is in sync with data provided in the passage?

- (a) Scientists have isolated the hormones in the ovary that can act as a contraceptive.
- (b) Male contraceptives will never be made the way they should be.
- (c) Scientists are trying to develop male contraceptives keeping religious sentiments in mind.
- (d) Male contraceptives have to be able to target only specific cells to avoid side effects.

6. The rate of question paper leaks in Mumbai is up by a whopping 90 percent from last year. The leak springs from the office of the Vice-Chancellor, according to some students. They claim that the VC has never launched a private investigation into the leaks, and neither has he reprimanded any one.

The argument above would be weakened if it were true that:

- (a) 40 percent of the leaks turned out to be of incorrect papers
- (b) The Vice-Chancellor was out of town while the examinations were being conducted.
- (c) The VC has been holding meetings with his staff members and has also appointed a private detective team.
- (d) Reprimanding staff results in strikes and delays in paper assessments since the staff union is very strong in the University

7. A study by Phelps, Doherty-Sneddon, and Warnock concluded that children who avoid eye contact while considering their responses to questions are more likely to answer correctly than children who maintain eye contact.

Which of the following statements will strengthen the author's argument?

- (a) Most children master maintaining eye-contact when they are three-months old.
- (b) While maintaining eye-contact children might interpret verbal cues and get the right answer
- (c) Children fear the class teacher, so they avoid eye contact
- (d) Looking at faces is mentally demanding, so when we are trying to concentrate it's unhelpful to look at faces

8. In the world of art, a work by Van Gogh or Munch can fetch tens of millions of pounds. Cast a shadow of doubt over its provenance and that value rapidly declines. A hint of suspicion about it being a forgery is what art sellers are worried about. But if it has a level of draughtsmanship, colour and imagination that is nearly enough to fool an auction house expert, isn't that worth something?

Which of the following statements will strengthen the author's argument that a forgery of a well-known piece of art can under some circumstances also be valuable?

- (a) Lots of people are looking for the same aesthetic experience, but can afford only a fraction of the price.
- (b) Many people end up buying a forgery, cleverly and carefully made by an extremely talented artist.
- (c) People who forge great art have to be skilled themselves.
- (d) There are not enough paintings made by great painters available for future generations.

9. A solar-powered plane has landed in Morocco after flying from Spain, completing the second leg of its pioneering journey. The plane — the size of a jumbo jet — was powered by 12,000 solar cells turning four electrical motors. Made of carbon fibre, the plane is the size of an Airbus A340 but only weighs as much as an average family car, according to its creators. The aircraft made history in July 2010 when it became the first manned solar plane to complete a 26-hour nonstop flight. The landmark flight proved that the sun's energy was enough to keep the plane in the air, even at night. The organisers now hope to go on a round-the-world tour with an improved Solar Impulse model in 2014.

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

- (a) Solar technology can only be used in African countries where solar heat is optimum.
- (b) Solar powered transportation is no longer a pipe dream.
- (c) The biggest problem currently for solar transport is heavy rains and snow.
- (d) Solar powered flights are not possible for transporting heavy loads.

10. Interestingly, the current economic crisis faced by the US economy has similar parallels in history.

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

- (a) There are other countries in the world who are currently facing economic crisis.
- (b) The economic crisis faced by the US is not completely new.
- (c) History provides dates and data that can be incorporated in textbooks.
- (d) Democracy means doing as one pleases.

TEST 2

Instructions for questions 11 to 20: Answers the following questions based on the information given below

11. Plane food has come a long way. On every continent celebrity chefs are being courted by airlines to consult on providing quality meals at an altitude of 35,000ft. Even the very best wines become dulled, and food can taste bland and under-seasoned when in flight.

Which of the following statements can best be described as the conclusion to the above passage?

- (a) People are choosier about the food they eat as compared to earlier.
- (b) Chefs are looking towards new employment opportunities.
- (c) This signals the end of boring airline food and the arrival of gourmet cuisine in the skies.
- (d) Cooking in-flight gourmet cuisine in airplane kitchens is not possible.

12. The century-old Nicobar school made a surprise announcement today. It says it supports the use of cell-phones by its students, as long as they do not talk or SMS during classes. The spokesperson for the school said to the media, "In this day and age the safety of the child is a complicated concern. We cannot deny parents the access to their children at any time of the day." Parents of children who study in other schools and academicians in the city think this is a very dangerous move.

Which of the following strengthens the stand taken by those who oppose the use of cellphones in schools by kids?

- (a) Cellphones are very distracting, even for adults
- (b) Children spend 50% of their free time playing football in their school ground during recess
- (c) Children do not spend enough time on school work and homework.
- (d) There has been a rise in kidnaps due to expensive cellphones carried by children in schools.

13. The forward-looking city of Jodhnagar has announced that parenting classes will be made compulsory for all expecting parents from 2012 onwards. This move is no surprise to the Children Against Bad Parenting Advocacy Group that has been disseminating information about the effects of bad parenting practices through all the media channels for the last one year.

Which of the following statements strengthens the need for this compulsory class?

- (a) Today's parents need to be taught parenting techniques.
- (b) Bad parenting techniques have a lifelong impact on a child's thinking thus affecting society.
- (c) Jodhnagar is vying for international media attention.
- (d) Schoolchildren in Jodhnagar are doing well in their exams.

14. Claiming that the twenty-first century child has no interest in books written even before the twentieth century, most schools are mulling the plan to drop the study of classic books. While several parents think this will help children increase their literacy skills by giving them texts written in their own time, since they cannot imagine the context in which the classics were written. But, several respected authors are cautioning against this unwelcome change citing that the classics actually promote better language and debating skills.

Which of the following statements is in sync with the authors' contention?

- (a) Classics increase basic literacy skills because of its abiding value and influence on culture.
- (b) The sales of the classics will immediately fall, leading to losses.
- (c) Children are not reading enough books anyway.
- (d) The parents themselves do not like the classics.

15. The United National Women's Freedom Group wants to petition China to reconsider its one-child policy. A delegation from the Group will be visiting China next week to present their case. They argue that this policy goes against the interests of women. They say that a larger family will be more beneficial for the women.

Which of the following statements will weaken the argument made by the delegation?

- (a) Women with one child can invest more time in their careers.
- (b) Larger families will find it easier to lobby for subsidies.
- (c) Women have always been a marginalised section of society.
- (d) A one-child policy has worked well in China.

16. India, Israel and Taiwan make it legally binding for children to take care of their parents. Chinese parents have the right to make their adult children sign a voluntary but legally binding Family Support Agreement. In America, some states have a civil law which enables parents and grandparents to take their descendants to court if their children do not give them support when required. But, the United Kingdom has abolished the Elizabethan Poor Law which would make parents and children legally responsible for each other.

Which of the following statements forms the basis of the argument for UK to abolish the Law?

- (a) A bad parent will exploit the law, a good parent will support the young anyway.
- (b) The UK government was trying to win the votes of the minority community.
- (c) India, Israel, Taiwan and America have tenuous family relationships.
- (d) All of the above.

17. Using the phone while driving is said to be dangerous since the driver takes his attention off the road. This is especially true during bad weather or traffic snarls, when the driver's already taxed attention gets stretched a lot while talking on the phone. Cellphone signals should therefore be jammed on accident prone highways and during the rush-hour in cities.

Which of the following statements weakens the argument for jamming cellphone signals?

- (a) It is during emergencies such as bad weather that phones are handy for getting help.
 - (b) Driving under the influence of alcohol results in more accidents.
 - (c) On average, people spend only 45 seconds on a phone call while driving.
 - (d) The only answer to bad driving is to decongest roads.
18. Some say that the Internet has levelled the playing field for businesses. It has been especially helpful for small companies and individuals who can set up their businesses online and reach a huge customer base.

Which of the following statements will best weaken the data?

- (a) Small businesses cannot deal with the costs of operating online.
 - (b) Big businesses can absorb losses comparatively easily.
 - (c) The internet is a tool of democracy.
 - (d) Small businesses do not understand how to design a good site.
19. A recent study claims people who want to switch from a non-vegetarian diet to a vegetarian or vegan diet can do so easily, even if they do not like the taste of broccoli, or pumpkin, or sesame seeds. All they need to do is stick to the new diet for at least a month and the new diet will not repulse them.

Which of the following statements has to be assumed to strengthen this study's claim?

- (a) The person's family and friends have to adopt the new diet.
 - (b) The palate takes a month to adjust to new tastes.
 - (c) It takes a person a month to try new recipes.
 - (d) It takes less than a month to import broccoli and sesame seeds.
20. It is obvious that our cities are buckling under the astronomical number of private vehicles on the roads.

Which is the most appropriate question to ask before making the above statement?

- (a) How many vehicles can our city roads carry?
- (b) Is it important that vehicles be produced in rural areas?
- (c) What is more profitable- importing or indigenous manufacturing?
- (d) All of the above.

TEST 3

Directions for questions 21 to 30: Answer the questions based on the passages given below.

21. In the U.S.A. death by gunshot has become the leading cause of death among some social groups; in particular for African-American males aged 12 to 19. But, there are several influential groups in the country who believe that banning the sale and possession of firearms is against the fundamental right of the citizen to protect his self and property.

Which of the following statements will strengthen the argument made by those who do not support the banning of guns?

- (a) Banning guns would not make them disappear or make them any less dangerous.
- (b) The constitution does not allow citizens to own or carry weapons.
- (c) Many people need guns to flash their social status.
- (d) Guns are lethal; fewer are better.

22. Giving away toys with meals that are calorie laden and of poor nutritional quality creates an emotional attachment between the child and fast food. This bond will then follow that child into adulthood, making it harder for her to make better nutritional choices in order to become a healthy individual. A ban on such marketing gimmicks would break that bond and make it easier for children to grow up to be healthier adults.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from this passage?

- (a) Advertising towards children can encourage poor habits even during adulthood.
 - (b) Advertising towards children is ethical as they purchase goods with their parents' money.
 - (c) Putting restrictions on children by an authoritarian force is a cultural issue.
 - (d) Children cannot critically engage with advertising but this reverses when they grow up.
23. It is ironic that the rich parents are claiming that it is their concern for the comfort of poor children which makes them believe that if the Right to Education Bill were to be passed, it would make the 25% poor students who have to be admitted into elite schools, feel severely out of place. But, the rich are wrong, as usual.

Which of the following statements if true strengthens the author's assumption that the rich have it wrong about the poor children feeling out of place in elite schools?

- (a) The rich and poor children stand to gain a lot from this experience.
 - (b) Some elite schools can make even the rich kids feel out of place.
 - (c) Several elite schools started admitting underprivileged children years ago, and there has been no negative impact on the children.
 - (d) Rich or poor, as long as the examinations are fair, all the children work hard.
24. After the attacks on the World Trade Centre in America, security at airports has become a thorough nuisance and a waste of time and a lot of money all over the world. So many ordinary objects have been banned, and so much time is spent checking people and their baggage but air travel has not really become more safe.

According to the author of this passage, if security is a waste of time and money, which of the following studies will support his claim?

- (a) Spending money on newer gadgets to detect explosives during checks should be a priority
 - (b) Airport security staff has never really dealt with a security breach as serious as 9/11.
 - (c) We should spend money on intelligence, investigation and emergency response.
 - (d) Airport staff at security checks are prepared for any hint of terrorist attack while screening.
25. If the arts generate indirect spending and employment, this makes it an important economic activity. But, setting aside money so that the arts can be fostered, means taking away precious resources from other important facilities that people cannot do without, such as old age homes, medical clinics for the poor, and many other such facilities for the public good. So, if there is a cut in the funding for plays and cultural programmes, will you as an artist argue in front of a group of people who desperately need affordable good medical care more than a play or a dance?
- Which of the following statements can be inferred from this passage?
- (a) The arts are not important for the economy.
 - (b) People are in general not interested in the arts.
 - (c) Those who plan the budget do not appreciate the arts or health.
 - (d) The arts cannot depend on the government for funds.

26. America is one country that has no shortage of guns. Almost anyone can lay his hands on them. It isn't surprising then that the number of gun-related crimes is always on the rise. Which is why law-abiding citizens must be allowed to keep a gun on their person or property and therefore protect themselves.

Which of the following statements will weaken the argument?

- (a) Using guns for protection is everyone's fundamental right.
- (b) Policemen cannot be available whenever a crime is underway.
- (c) 55% of all guns used in crimes are stolen from the homes of law-abiding citizens.
- (d) Guns are dangerous regardless of who has them.

27. Since we pay for food and shelter, which are necessary for life, it is perfectly morally acceptable to pay for water and allow private entities to market it.

Which of the following statements strengthens the argument that water usage should be payable?

- (a) Profit-oriented private sector will ensure regular water supply.
- (b) Water is a renewable resource and need not be commodified.
- (c) Water is a basic human right and should not be paid for by the common man.
- (d) Private companies have always wanted to sell water.

28. Banning books that can ruffle minorities is the right approach in a democratic country like India. Which of the following is an assumption?

- (a) India is still home to a huge socialist movement.
- (b) India has experienced a violent partition on religious grounds.
- (c) In a democratic set-up, minorities' interests need to be safe guarded.
- (d) India has 28 states and 9 union territories.

29. To prevent its environmental exploitation, the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 was signed. It has been agreed that Antarctica should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that military activities would be prohibited. It also guaranteed continued freedom for scientific research and promoted international scientific cooperation.

Which of the following statements will weaken the argument for preserving Antarctica as a site for scientific research and cooperation?

- (a) The scientists themselves are damaging to Antarctica.
- (b) The climate and terrain of the Antarctica doesn't match any other place on earth.
- (c) Scientists are unable to correlate results of experiments here with the rest of the world.
- (d) Not many people have visited the Antarctica.

30. The rise of inflammatory bowel diseases could be down to our shifting diets causing a "boom in bad bacteria", according to researchers. The researchers said the high-fat diet changed the way food was digested and encouraged harmful bacteria. Microbiologists said modifying gut bacteria might treat the disease.

Which of the following statements best summarises the proposed treatment for IBDs?

- (a) Reduction in consumption of monosaturated milk fats can ease the pain.
- (b) A balanced diet comprising fibre and proteins is the best solution.
- (c) Reshaping the microbial balance of the gut could solve the IBD problem.
- (d) Strengthening the bowel muscles is the most effective solution.

TEST 4

Directions for questions 31 to 34: Answer the questions based on the passages given below.

31. Racist attacks are on the rise in most countries prompting Indian students to do a rethink on their decision to study abroad. However, governments in the countries concerned have promised to take up active campaigns to educate the public and ensure that students are provided a safe and healthy atmosphere to live in. The fact that hate crimes are on the rise, does not reflect positively on their efforts.

The argument "hate crimes are increasing despite efforts by the authorities" would weaken if:

- (a) Students have to study abroad due to lack of the right teaching facilities in India.
- (b) The police have reported 30 hate crimes as compared to last year's figures.
- (c) Racist crimes are now a punishable offence and can lead to imprisonment.
- (d) 911 call centres report an 80% reduction in SOS calls received by them in this category.

32. Delaying fatherhood may offer survival advantages, say Asian scientists who have found children with older fathers and grandfathers appear to be "genetically programmed" to live longer.

The argument that late fatherhood is beneficial for future generations can be strengthened greatly by which of the following statements?

- (a) Delayed fatherhood increases chances of miscarriages but also health benefits.
- (b) Older fatherhood translates into stronger immune systems and better tissue growth for the child.
- (c) The health status of the offspring has not been analysed.
- (d) Scientists are trying to figure out the ideal fatherhood age for the child.

33. Venkateshwara Hatcheries, or Venky's, as the Pune-based company is better known, purchased the Blackburn Rovers football team for INR 195 crore in November 2010. The media went overboard calling this acquisition a symbol of India's growing global might. But under the new ownership, the football team's status has nosedived in the last few years. The team has now been relegated, and won't be playing in the Championship this season. Blackburn fans are resorting to outrageous pranks, and vociferous rallies to urge Venky's to leave their football team alone, and therefore reverse their team's fortune.

Which of the following statements if true will seriously weaken the argument made by the angry fans?

- (a) Venky's plans to buy the rival team too.
- (b) The coach of the football team was recently arrested for drug abuse.
- (c) Football teams the world over are suffering due to lack of sponsorship.
- (d) Blackburn has a history of being relegated before championships.

34. In the early twentieth century, the biggest crisis in America was addiction to liquor. It was leading to a rise in domestic violence, anger-fuelled crimes, absenteeism from work, and pushed society towards self-destruction. Prohibition in the 1930s just made matters worse, by pushing the business underground, and into the hands of those who were aggressively pushing for profits, used nefarious means to get their way, and weren't averse to selling badly brewed liquor, for money. Today, society is hurtling towards self-destruction again, and this time the reason is marijuana addiction. But enforcing a Prohibition on the drug could just make the problem worse as it did in the 1930s.

Which of the following statements is the underlying assumption?

- (a) The biggest crisis in America was addiction to liquor.
- (b) Prohibition made matters worse, by pushing the business underground.
- (c) Since prohibition against alcohol failed, prohibition against marijuana will fail too.
- (d) None of these

Directions for question 35: Answer the following question based on the statements given below.

35.

- 1. When the going gets tough, the tough get going.
- 2. Let's get out of here. It's really difficult to solve it.

Which of the following is true?

- (a) 2 is the one to bank on, when the going gets tough.
- (b) 1 is the one to bank on, when the going gets tough.
- (c) 2 is the last one to bank on, when the going gets tough.
- (d) 1 is the last one to bank on, when the going gets tough.

Directions for question 36 to 40: Answer the following question based on the passages given below.

36. Team meetings convened to find solutions to problems are largely silent affairs. But, brainstorming is the modern manager's answer to getting employees to open up. Gather the team in a room, place a whiteboard in front of them, and eventually, after a series of free associations, the solution everyone is looking for will appear. The rules are that nobody must scoff at even the most unlikely idea.

Which of the following statements is the underlying assumption of this argument?

- (a) Team meetings are useless.
- (b) Brainstorming sessions need to be challenging.
- (c) If people are scared of saying the wrong thing, they'll hardly open up.
- (d) CEOs prefer to think about solutions together.

37. In the last five years, the number of students seeking admission to the government-funded Godhpur University has been falling by 68%. During a recent budget review, the state's home minister proposed shutting down the university and using the funds for other purposes. He has recently shut down two other Universities based on the minister's claims that the state's funds were being poured into a loss-making institution. But, even a quick look at the University's distance education programme shows that the university has about 2.3 lakh students enrolled for various online courses, this number has been growing steadily for the last five years, filling the University's coffers.

What can you conclude from the above passage?

- (a) Ministers feel that the University is a drain of funds.
- (b) There are more students in Godhpur than in Delhi.
- (c) The University has more virtual students than regular ones.
- (d) Offering distance education courses has been a monetary boon for the University.

38. A new television advert for Diet Bhujia featuring singer D has been cleared by the Advertising Standards in an Indian state after they received 22 complaints.

The advert depicts D cycling through a supermarket during a concert she was performing in. Eighteen viewers complained because she was not wearing reflective clothing and her bicycle had no lights, and that children could copy her actions.

AS upheld Diet Bhujia's argument that the ad was supposed to reflect D's fantasy and her escape from the pressures of being a celebrity.

Which of the following statements is the underlying assumption of the AS's judgment?

- (a) Children will not copy an ad based on a fantasy.
- (b) D is an extremely careful person in real life.
- (c) Ads do not exercise any influence on people.
- (d) The brand team of diet Bhujia understands the pressures celebrities are under.

39. An advert by fast food restaurant Burger King could be banned from British television over claims that it is misleading. The campaign for the new TenderCrisp chicken burger received two complaints over the fact that the burger appears significantly larger on the advert than in real life. The Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) investigated the complaints and purchased

three burgers from a Burger King restaurant. They reported that both the thickness and the height were "considerably less" than in the advertisement.

Which of the following statements can strengthen Burger King's case?

- (a) Advertisements are actually supposed to show the real size of products.
- (b) Normally, people do measure the product on the TV screen.
- (c) The advert needed to make all the ingredients in the product clearly visible.
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

40. Dr. Mira Nair has collected data about student obesity. Her goal is to make students aware of maintaining healthy eating habits before lifestyle diseases have a chance to set in.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from this passage?

- (a) Dr Mira Nair is working towards the immediate well being of the adults.
- (b) Dr Mira Nair is working towards the immediate well being of the aged.
- (c) Dr Mira Nair is working towards the well being of the students.
- (d) Dr Mira Nair is working towards the well being of herself.

TEST 5

Directions for question 41 to 50: Answer the following question based on the passages given below.

41. President Vladimir Putin of Russia today signed a new law increasing the fines against those involved in unlawful protests, overriding concerns from his human rights advisor and the Council of Europe. The people of Russia believe this law is not only draconian, but will set Russia apart from the rest of the world by making it look like a nation still living in the middle ages. The new legislation increases maximum fines for individuals involved in illegal protests from 100 roubles to 10,000 roubles. Protestors are banned from concealing their faces and nobody with a criminal record may organise a protest.

Which of the following will weaken the protestor's stand of 'living in the middle ages'?

- (a) The government decides to replace a fine with community work.
- (b) The law matched similar legislation in other European nations.
- (c) If the protestors manage to get the fine reduced by a thousand roubles.
- (d) The Americans decide to campaign against the law.

42. Summer temperatures and a desire to save energy usually expended on air-conditioning have left many South Koreans hot and uncomfortable this year - but while attempts have been made to relax dress codes, many office workers find conservative clothing habits die hard. The air-conditioning in all government offices remains resolutely off during the hot summers in a bid to combat electricity shortages, which last summer led to blackouts in major cities and red faces in the cabinet room. The president himself has been setting an example by conducting cabinet meetings in his shirt-sleeves - a shocking state of undress for a Korean president. Despite their leader's example, senior officials in the president's office are still walking around in suit jackets, even in the sauna-like conditions. One of the president's staff told me the older men had complained that T-shirts and jeans left them nowhere to put their wallet. The real reason may be more complex - a fear that dressing down in front of their junior colleagues might diminish their authority.

Which of the following statements is sync with the data provided in the passage?

- (a) South Koreans are a stickler for appearance more than performance.
- (b) Dress codes determine how much respect a superior will get.
- (c) To dress casually means to take work lightly in South Korea.
- (d) Without proper protocol, South Koreans cannot work efficiently.

43. Thousands of office printers around the world have been spewing out page after page of gibberish because of a computer virus. Reports from companies reveal that thousands of pages of paper were wasted when the Windows virus hit their PCs. Security firms said the worst hit were large businesses in the US, India, Europe, and South America. The culprit is a malicious program called Milicenso that has been re-used many times by hi-tech crime groups. Symantec said Milicenso could infect a PC by various routes, such as an email attachment, via a compromised website or by posing as a fake video decoder. One side effect of infection was to generate a file in a PC's printer queue. This turns the contents of the files in the virus's main directory into print jobs. Victims hit by the virus have reported its effects via discussion forums run by security firms. In the worst cases, hundreds of printers have been generating gibberish and wasting reams of paper. Anti-virus firms have now issued updates that spot Milicenso and clean up any infections.

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

- (a) The internet is dangerous for home computers.
 - (b) Updation of anti-virus software is a continuous and never ending process.
 - (c) There is no logical way of dealing with such viruses.
 - (d) Printers do not have anti-virus protection.
44. Most authors dread unfavourable reviews from the critics - but there is an effective way to deal with detractors. All bad reviews, to a first approximation, are accurate, as authors secretly know, and all bad reviews are also, to a first approximation, untrue, and the reviewer knows that too. A writer is not some student who performs well or ill on an exam. A writer, any real writer anyway, is a person on the page, whole, and the books he or she writes are the whole of him or her. Our response to them is personal, and you can't really review a person - you can only respond to one. I believe that from now on every artist and every author should embrace this simple tactic and make it strategic. Bombard your bad reviewers with advice, admiration and counsel, encumber them with your affection, and afflict them with your over-bounding warmth. Guilt and remorse will pour from them as surely as if they were ripe grapes that had been stomped on by a willing peasant.

Which of the following assumptions does the above passage make?

- (a) Treating critics with indifference will only make them more scornful.
 - (b) The author should constantly improve his work to avoid future criticism.
 - (c) Reverse psychology can unnerve even the best of critics.
 - (d) Sincere critics can be made to mend their loving ways with harshness.
45. A team from Kyoto University, Japan, tested how macaque **monkey** calls affected the feeding behaviour of the Sika deer that live on Yakushima Island.

Which of the following is a logical deduction?

- (a) Interdependence was never proposed in Darwin's Evolution Theory.
 - (b) Yakushima is home to more than one species of animals.
 - (c) Japanese scientists believe in fundamental research.
 - (d) Kyoto university is financed by researchers themselves.
46. Teachers are now in touch with their students on Facebook. This now means social sites will soon be accepted as a compulsory means of communication by all schools. Soon all students and teachers should compulsorily have an account with Facebook.

Which of the following is analogous to the logic provided above?

- (a) Olive oil has been proven to have huge benefits for people suffering from heart problems. This would mean that soon olive oil would be an integral part of every doctor's medication list for their heart patients.

- (b) Cycling has proven to have a positive effect on the environment. So all cyclists will soon have their own freeways with plenty of green cover.
 - (c) Swimming with dolphins helps children lose their fear of water faster. So all aquariums will offer swimming classes soon.
 - (d) A house with pets is more friendly than one with none. So all housing societies will have it as a norm to help foster better relations between inhabitants.
47. Due to a recent spate in robberies in the area, the residents have decided to arm themselves with guns to protect themselves. However, the police fear that children in such households are in grave danger of hurting themselves by accident.

Which of the following is analogous to the logic provided above?

- (a) Use of red brick in construction of houses in Africa can help save costs and provide the much needed shelter for the local inhabitants.
 - (b) Critics argue that the use of rosewood in building of lofts in construction helps keep the house aerated but its high costs are a deterrent.
 - (c) Research has shown that including basil in one's diet can help prevent heart attacks. But one must not forget that overuse can lead to thinning of the blood.
 - (d) Japanese gardens are important not only for nature but also play an important role in local fish preservation.
48. There has been an alarming increase in teen violence. Psychologists attribute this behaviour to their continuous exposure to violent video games. Parents were delighted after their campaign against such games was acknowledged and a law was passed banning the sale of violent video games to minors.

Which of the following is analogous to the logic provided above?

- (a) Indians are increasingly spending more effort in planning the perfect family holiday. Money is not an object but the main criteria are off beat locations and value for money.
 - (b) Electronic tablets like iPads have been linked to an increasing number of children with developmental difficulties and problems like attention deficit disorder leading to it being banned in most schools.
 - (c) Social networking sites lead to teenagers developing low self esteem which also affects their school grades. So most parents are trying to limit the amount of time their kids spend online.
 - (d) Most environmentalists blame water harvesting projects for the lack of fertile soil in the plains. As a result most farmers have moved to alternate occupations.
49. Citing the problems caused by youngsters during the recent London riots, a town in the United Kingdom has imposed a curfew on 16 year olds. But mothers worry that rather than cut down on crimes, such a curfew would only lead to long-term anti-social behaviour, since the curfew in effect tags 16-year olds as potential criminals. Teenagers are already feeling more isolated, ignored and disliked by society since the curfew was proposed.

Which of the following statements will strengthen this argument?

- (a) More 16 year olds have been found committing crimes after the curfew.
 - (b) Less 16 year olds have been found committing crimes after the curfew.
 - (c) Less than 16 year olds have been found committing crimes after the curfew.
 - (d) More than 16 year olds have been found committing crimes after the curfew.
50. Many happy couples these days are consciously spending time away from each other. From sleeping in separate houses, to holidaying with friends instead of each other, or even going shopping, or for movies and dinner with friends and colleagues at least once or twice a month.

Which of the following proverbs summarises the main argument in this passage?

- (a) Too many cooks spoils the broth.
- (b) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- (c) Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
- (d) Live with no excuses, love with no regrets.

TEST 6

Directions for questions 51 to 60: Answer the following question based on the passages given below.

51. Laboratories are being founded at great expense, on our Eastern and Western coasts, where people cut up small sea-animals, of but meagre interest to us; they spend a fortune to find out how the yolk of an Annelid's egg is constructed, a question whereof I have never yet been able to grasp the full importance; and they scorn the little land-animal, which lives in constant touch with us, which provides universal psychology with documents of inestimable value, which too often threatens the public wealth by destroying our crops.

Which of the following statements is a summary of this passage?

- (a) Sea animals are of no consequence to land dwellers.
- (b) The Annelid's egg presents a big mystery to scientists even today.
- (c) The land animal destroys our crops.
- (d) The depths of the sea are explored carefully; the soil we tread on is consistently disregarded.

52. A history of any domestic practice which has grown into a habit marks the degree of general civilization, but the practice of needlework does more. To a careful student each small difference in the art tells its own story in its own language. The hammered gold of Eastern embroidery tells not only of the riches of available material, but of the habit of personal preparation, instead of the mechanical. The little Bible description of captured "needlework alike on both sides" speaks unmistakably of the method of their stitchery, a cross-stitch of coloured threads, which is even now the only method of stitch "alike on both sides."

Which of the following statements summarises this passage in the best possible manner?

- (a) The Bible has a lot of information about needlework.
- (b) Eastern embroidery has a lot of stories to tell.
- (c) Study of needlework reveals more than the history of and civilization.
- (d) History is the story about civilisation.

53. Punishment alone will never succeed in putting an end to crime. Punishment will and does hold crime to a certain extent in check, but it will never transform the delinquent population into honest citizens, for the simple reason that it can only strike at the full-fledged criminal and not at the causes which have made him so.

Which of the following assumptions have been made by the author of the passage?

- (a) Society does not remedy the causes that lead to criminal behaviour.
- (b) Law does not care about rehabilitating criminals.
- (c) Punishment is never rigorous enough.
- (d) A criminal will always tend to crime, regardless of the consequences.

54. Very often crime is but the offspring of degeneracy and disease. A diseased and degenerated population, no matter how favourably circumstanced in other respects, will always produce a plentiful crop of criminals. Stunted and decrepit faculties, whether physical or mental, either vitiate the character, or unfit the combatant for the battle of life. In both cases the result is in general the same, namely, a career of crime.

Which of the following statements can be inferred based on the information in the passage?

- (a) Crime will not stop unless the population is composed of healthy and vigorous citizens.
- (b) Diseased people are seldom criminals.
- (c) A career of crime ends when the person is unhealthy.
- (d) Society cannot take care of diseased people.

55. According to M. de Quatrefages, the bodily structure of the English race has been distinctly modified by residence in the United States of America. It is not more than two and a half centuries since Englishmen began to emigrate in any considerable numbers to the American Continent, but in that comparatively short period the Anglo-American has ceased to resemble his ancestors in physical appearance. Alterations have taken place in the skin, the hair, the neck, and the head; the lower jaw has become bigger; the bones of the arms and legs have lengthened, and the American of to-day requires a different kind of glove from the Englishman. Similar changes were noted in the African population that had emigrated to America and England as well.

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

- (a) Certain races have a fragile skin and bone structure.
- (b) The English people are highly adaptable.
- (c) Two and a half centuries is a considerable period of time.
- (d) The physical structure of man can be affected by his natural surroundings.

56. One of the principal reasons the crime of murder is, at least, fourfold higher in Hungary than in England is to be found in the violent oscillations of temperature in Hungary as compared to that in England. In Italy murders are, at least, ten times as numerous as in England; in Spain they are seven times as numerous; the chief cause of this condition of things is said to be the serious difference of temperature. In the United States of America there are more crimes of blood in the South than in the North; the main explanation of this difference is said to be that the climate of the South is much hotter than the climate of the North.

Which of the following statements can be concluded from the information in the passage?

- (a) In the southern hemisphere, people are less violent.
- (b) In Italy more murders are committed than in America.
- (c) In England murders are four times higher than in Hungary.
- (d) Not only the degree of temperature, but also its variation accounts for increase in crime.

57. In fact, it is only within a comparatively temperate zone that human society has been able permanently to assume highly complex forms and to build itself up on an extensive scale. In this zone, climate, while favouring man up to a certain point, has at the same time compelled him to eat bread in the sweat of his brow. It has compelled him to enter into conflict with natural obstacles, the result of which has been to call forth his powers of industry, of energy, of self-reliance, and to sharpen his intellectual faculties generally. Also, the climatic influences of what has been called the zone of civilisation have brought man's social characteristics more fully and elaborately into play.

Which of the following statements is parallel to the data provided in the passage?

- (a) With no natural obstacles, man reaches his potential.
- (b) Eating bread by the sweat of one's brow is very fulfilling.
- (c) The zone of civilisation develops man's emotional life.
- (d) None of these.

58. The Banda Islands are well known as the principal centre of the cultivation of the nutmeg. When the profiteering Dutch East India Company became the possessors of the islands in the

beginning of the seventeenth century, they destroyed the nutmeg trees in all the islands under their jurisdiction, with the exception of those in Amboyna and the Banda Islands.

Which of the following is the most plausible reason of the company's actions?

- (a) By destroying the trees its high value would be maintained.
- (b) The Dutch knew that nutmeg would generate a loss eventually.
- (c) The Banda islands were under a lot of protection.
- (d) The Dutch did not actually understand the value of the trees.

59. If vegetable, as contrasted with animal food, exercised a beneficial influence on human conduct; if it tended, for example, to restrain the passions, to minimise the brute instincts, some indisputable proof of this would be certain to show itself in the criminal statistics of Italy. As a matter of fact, no such proof exists. On the contrary, Italy is, of all countries within the pale of civilisation, the one most notorious for crimes of blood.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from this passage?

- (a) A vegetable diet cannot prevent crime.
 - (b) The Italians do not really eat a vegetarian diet.
 - (c) Vegetables and tax rates are not related.
 - (d) The cultures of Italians and Indians are vastly different.
60. The wealth of England is perhaps six times the wealth of Italy; but, more thefts are annually committed in England than in Italy. The wealth of France is enormously superior to the wealth of Ireland both in quantity and distribution, but the population of France commits more offences against property than the Irish. Spain is one of the poorest countries in Europe, Scotland is one of the richest, but the Scotch commit almost four times as many thefts as the Spaniards.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from this passage?

- (a) England is miles ahead of other countries on the crime graph.
- (b) It is the growth of wealth rather than the reverse that leads to more crime against property.
- (c) Rich countries tend to be very immoral places.
- (d) Thefts are on the rise in wealthy countries.

TEST 7

Directions for questions 61 to 69: Answer the following question based on the passage given below.

61. Little is known at present about the brain of criminals as about the skull. Some years ago Professor Benedict startled the world by stating that he had discovered the seat of crime in the convolutions of the brain. He found a certain number of anomalies in the convolutions of the frontal lobes, and he came to the conclusion that crime was connected with the existence of these anomalies.

Which of the following studies will greatly weaken Benedict's claims?

- (a) Some criminals have no anomalies on their lobes.
 - (b) Professor Benedict had been the victim of a horrible crime.
 - (c) Crime is the result of poverty.
 - (d) The brain convolutions of normal men presented just as many anomalies, sometimes more.
62. What's a word in? There is never a poor fellow in this world but must ask it now and then with a blank face, when aground for want of a meaning. And the answer is—a dictionary, if you have it. Unfortunately, there may be a dictionary, and one may have it, and yet the word may not be there. It may be an old dictionary, and the word a new one; or a new dictionary, and the word an old one; a grave dictionary, and the word a slang one; a slang dictionary, and the word a grave one; and so on through a double line of battle of antitheses.

Which of the following statements is not in sync with the passage?

- (a) Dictionaries may not be really helpful all the time.
- (b) Slang dictionaries will not explain grave words.
- (c) No dictionary can have all the words in another language.
- (d) Old dictionaries may not completely help today's reader and student.

63. Tobacco companies have found a way out of the ban on advertising their products in newspapers and on TV. A study of 58 Bollywood movies released in the last 3 years shows that more scenes depicting actors smoking are shown now than three years ago.

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

- (a) Tobacco companies earn a lot of publicity through movies.
- (b) The ban on advertising tobacco products can now be lifted.
- (c) Children are wise enough to not fall for these subliminal messages.
- (d) Tobacco companies are doing the unthinkable.

64. Since the citizens of Poragpur have been consistently gambling with lottery tickets for the last ten years, the Government is mulling using this addiction for a good cause. It hopes to launch a state lottery and use the proceeds for funding charity organisations.

Which of the following arguments is analogous to the one in the passage?

- (a) The farmers in Kanpur have stopped spraying pesticides on their crops. The government is worried that this year the crops will be not reach expectations, and that the subsequent price rise will anger people. Therefore they are trying to tempt farmers by subsidising the pesticides.
- (b) The employees of the Fewroar Advertising Company cannot work without smoking, the management will install a cigarette vending machine in the lobby and use the money generated to help the Assam flood victims.
- (c) Schoolchildren are overburdened with homework and extra curricular classes. Parents are planning to request the school authorities to cut down on the homework, the time saved will be used in more creative pursuits.
- (d) Seven men belonging to one large family in the neighbourhood, have recently become quite addicted to cricket. They play it through the day and the two youngest brothers have left college and their part-time jobs to hone their skills. A cricket coach has already expressed interest in selecting them all.

65. A firm that makes school uniforms has found that business is almost non-existent from August-October. Therefore, they have scheduled staff vacations and stock-taking during this period.

Which of the following arguments provide the best analogy?

- (a) The owner of a ski resort in Jammu and Kashmir plans the annual convention for travel tour operators from March-September when the snow disappears from the mountains.
- (b) Priests in Kerala, get together every Thursday for a seminar on Vatican-related news, since they get a live webfeed from Rome on that day.
- (c) School teachers dread the election season because they have to put aside all their regular work and sit in a poorly-ventilated room all day to monitor the election.
- (d) A firm that makes auto-parts for a major automobile maker has decided to cut down on spare parts made, due to the recession. The manager hopes to save precious resources than let it go to waste till the recession lasts.

66. A new author recently argued that libraries eat up the authors' royalties since a book is lent out to readers for free (except for the basic membership charges) at least 30 times a year, for about 20 years. Which means the author has lost the chance to earn royalty from about 600 readers.

Which of the following statements is the underlying assumption the author has made?

- (a) The author assumes the book would have been bought, if it were not in a library.
- (b) The author assumes that 600 readers would actually like the book.
- (c) The author assumes that the library will recommend the book to readers.
- (d) The author assumes that buying a book will not fetch him a substantial royalty.

67. Reiki, flower therapy, aroma therapy, Ayurveda, homeopathy, unani, etc. are winning over a substantial populace in the city. A study has shown that 80 percent educated, and well-to-do people prefer alternative medicines to conventional western medicine, since these therapies are more personalised in nature.

Which of the following statements is a likely inference?

- (a) Alternative therapy practitioners do not need to spend any more on publicity.
- (b) People trust new things these days.
- (c) Scientific medical trials have shown that alternative therapies work.
- (d) Conventional medicine tackles the disease not the person.

68. Kolkatta's concerned citizens have asked the chief minister to arm the city's policemen with modern guns to deal with gun crimes. This will make the city safer and similar to other metropolitan cities around the world..

Which of the following statements will weaken this argument?

- (a) Gun crimes do not exist in the city.
- (b) Gun crimes are fast becoming the number one reason for violent deaths in Kuala Lumpur.
- (c) Gun crimes cannot be dealt with adequately by the city police.
- (d) Gun crimes are crimes committed by criminals.

69. The police has denied the great public leader Baburao Donde the permission to carry on with a fast at the famous and highly-sought Kranti Maidan. Baburao has told the media that the government is stifling the voice of the common man.

Baburao's argument would be greatly strengthened if it were true that:

- (a) The police wants to ensure that Baburao does not carry on with his protest.
- (b) The police readily gives permission to other protestors.
- (c) Baburao is worried that the people won't trust him if he doesn't fast as planned.
- (d) The government is trying every trick in the book to win over protestors.

3

Comprehension

In this chapter, you will:

- Learn to detect key sentences and ideas in a passage
- Learn tips to improve reading speed
- Use comprehension skills in RC solving
- Test your level of retention and learn techniques to improve retention
- Gain familiarity with different types of questions in RC
- Detect the essence of a passage by identifying the title, central idea and summary
- Learn to identify the style and tone of a passage
- Learn strategies to eliminate options and avoid option traps

Reading comprehension (RC) questions put to test a host of related skills such as:

- Reading ability
- Comprehension
- Retention/ Verbal memory
- Analytical ability
- Ability to read and think simultaneously
- Common sense
- General awareness

An analysis of the above list of skills would reveal that they are much the same as is required of an administrator. Administrative duties demand comprehending, identifying and analysing important aspects of a situation; drawing knowledgeable conclusions; forming ideas for implementing a plan of action mentally while scanning through reports and data, and more often than not, doing all of these simultaneously. Therefore, adopting a policy of 'practice makes perfect' and spending time improving one's RC solving ability is definitely a worthwhile exercise.

I. READING

A. UNDERSTANDING CONTENT

Understanding the contents of the passage on which Reading Comprehension questions are based is essential to elicit the correct answer. The subject of the passage can be diverse, ranging from philosophy to astronomy, from economics to art, or from history to cricket. The ease in understanding the RC passage depends upon the reading habits of the student. However, there are certain generic aspects which lead to a proper understanding of any type of passage - where emphasis is placed on syntax rather than the subject matter of the passage. Getting well versed with these methods is a priority.

Key Sentences

Certain sentences in the passage that convey the main idea or theme are called Key Sentences. They are essential in determining the flow of ideas and lay out the content of the passage. Hence, it is imperative to identify the Key Sentences while summarizing the passage.

Read the passage given below carefully:

PASSAGE 1: The Roman Empire, as it existed in those days, must not be conceived of by the reader as united under one compact and consolidated government. It was, on the contrary, a vast

congeries of nations, widely dissimilar in every respect from each other, speaking various languages, and having various customs and laws. They were all, however, more or less dependent upon, and connected with, the great central power. Some of these countries were provinces, and were governed by officers appointed and sent out by the authorities at Rome. These governors had to collect the taxes of their provinces, and also preside over and direct, in many important respects, the administration of justice. They had, accordingly, abundant opportunities to enrich themselves while thus in office, by collecting more money than they paid over to the government back home, and by taking bribes to favour the rich man's cause in court. Thus the more wealthy and prosperous provinces were objects of great competition among aspirants for office at Rome. Leading men would get these appointments, and, after remaining long enough in their provinces to acquire a fortune, would come back to Rome, and expend it on intrigues and manoeuvres to obtain even higher offices.

Whenever there was war with any distant foreign nation or tribe, a great eagerness prevailed among all the military officers of the state to be appointed to that command. They each felt sure that they could vanquish the enemy and enrich themselves even more rapidly with tribute; the spoils of victory in a war, than by extortion and bribes as governor of a province which was at peace. Besides, a victorious general returning to Rome always found that his military renown added vastly to his influence and power in the city. He was welcomed with celebrations and his triumphs were acclaimed with honour; the people flocked to see him and to shout his praise. He placed his trophies of victory in the temples, and entertained the populace with games and shows, with combats of gladiators or of wild beasts, which he had brought home with him for this purpose in the train of his army. While he was thus enjoying his triumph, his political enemies would be thrown into the back ground and into the shade; unless, indeed, some one of them might himself be earning the same honours in some other battle field, to return in due course and claim his share of power as celebrity in his turn. In this case, Rome would be sometimes distracted and rent by the conflicts and contentions of military rivals, who had acquired powers too vast for all the civil influences of the Republic to regulate or control.

Once you have read the passage, try and summarize the key points of the passage. While summarizing or looking for key sentences, it would be helpful to ask questions like:

Questions:

What is the topic of the passage?

What is the view of the author?

Positive/Negative/Neutral

What is the fundamental analysis/argument/ hypothesis?

What are the points supporting the fundamental analysis?

Are there any examples/illustrations of the fundamental analysis?

Are there any analogies to prove supporting arguments?

Is there a conclusion to the passage? If yes, what is it?

The key ideas of the above passage are:

- The Roman Empire as it existed in those days was not united under a central consolidated government.
- It had disparate centres of power that functioned under a central rule.
- The leaders of these autonomies became wealthy and grew in power.
- Foreign wars resulted in competition among such governors to lead the army.
- These wars were used as tools to further gain political strength, and respect in the eyes of the central government in Rome.
- In some cases, the province rulers/officials became too powerful for the centre to regulate and control.

The author's train of thought can be understood with key sentences like:

- It was, on the contrary, a vast congeries of nations, widely dissimilar in every respect from each other.
- They had, accordingly, abundant opportunities to enrich themselves while thus in office.
- Leading men would get these appointments, and, after remaining long enough in their provinces to acquire a fortune, would return to Rome, and expend it on intrigues and manoeuvres to obtain even higher offices.
- They each felt sure that they could vanquish the enemy and enrich themselves even more rapidly with tribute; the spoils of victory in a war, than by extortion and bribes as governor of a province which was at peace.
- Rome would be sometimes distracted and rent by the conflicts and contentions of military rivals, who had acquired powers too vast for all the civil influences of the Republic to regulate or control.

All these sentences point to the areas where the flow of the passage changes or is strengthened. Phrases like 'on the contrary', 'but', 'contrary to this' are the ones that bring about a change in the flow whereas 'obvious to say', 'it follows from this', 'therefore' are used for concluding or strengthening ideas.

The language, content and writing style are important in determining the ease of readability of a passage. However, with enough practice, one can train one's mind to look out for key ideas and sentences that affect the flow of thought in the passage.

B. READING SPEED

The biggest hurdle faced by students while attempting RC exercises is that of being a slow reader. Although understanding what one reads is much more important than the speed at which one reads it, speed still remains crucial because of its immediate bearings on the entire RC solving process. A student who reads slowly might be tempted to leave all the RC questions and might miss out on certain easy questions. Moreover, a slow reader might waste a lot of time on the RC exercises and might miss out on easy questions in other exercises. Speed, thus, although not very important, is an excellent weapon to have in one's arsenal.

DEFINING READING SPEED

It is crucial for the student to understand that reading speed is not just the number of words read per minute; instead, it is actually **the number of words read and understood** per minute.

To analyse this further and to come up with useful tricks to enhance reading speed, let us first find out where we stand by the following simple test.

Read the following passage containing 1436 words at your normal speed and time yourself using a stopwatch:

PASSAGE 2: Someone must have been telling lies about Josef K., he knew he had done nothing wrong but, one morning, he was arrested. Every day at eight in the morning he was brought his breakfast by Mrs. Grubach's cook - Mrs. Grubach was his landlady - but today she didn't come. That had never happened before. K. waited a little while, looked from his pillow at the old woman who lived opposite and who was watching him with an inquisitiveness quite unusual for her, and finally, both hungry and disconcerted, rang the bell. There was immediately a knock at the door and a man entered. He had never seen the man in this house before. He was slim but firmly built, his clothes were black and close-fitting, with many folds and pockets, buckles and buttons and a belt, all of which gave the impression of being very practical but without making it very clear what they were actually for. "Who are you?" asked K., sitting half upright in his bed. The man, however, ignored the question as if his arrival simply had to be accepted, and merely replied, "You rang?" "Anna should have brought me my breakfast," said K. He tried to work out who the man actually was, first in silence, just through observation and by thinking about it, but the man didn't stay still to be looked

at for very long. Instead he went over to the door, opened it slightly, and said to someone who was clearly standing immediately behind it, "He wants Anna to bring him his breakfast." There was a little laughter in the neighbouring room, it was not clear from the sound of it whether there were several people laughing. The strange man could not have learned anything from it that he hadn't known already, but now he said to K., as if making his report "It is not possible." "It would be the first time that's happened," said K., as he jumped out of bed and quickly pulled on his trousers. "I want to see who that is in the next room, and why it is that Mrs. Grubach has let me be disturbed in this way." It immediately occurred to him that he needn't have said this out loud, and that he must to some extent have acknowledged their authority by doing so, but that didn't seem important to him at the time. That, at least, is how the stranger took it, as he said, "Don't you think you'd better stay where you are?" "I want neither to stay here nor to be spoken to by you until you've introduced yourself." "I meant it for your own good," said the stranger and opened the door, this time without being asked. The next room, which K. entered more slowly than he had intended, looked at first glance exactly the same as it had the previous evening. It was Mrs. Grubach's living room, over-filled with furniture, tablecloths, porcelain and photographs. Perhaps there was a little more space in there than usual today, but if so it was not immediately obvious, especially as the main difference was the presence of a man sitting by the open window with a book from which he now looked up. "You should have stayed in your room! Didn't Franz tell you?" "And what is it you want, then?" said K., looking back and forth between this new acquaintance and the one named Franz, who had remained in the doorway. Through the open window he noticed the old woman again, who had come close to the window opposite so that she could continue to see everything. She was showing an inquisitiveness that really made it seem like she was going senile. "I want to see Mrs. Grubach," said K., making a movement as if tearing himself away from the two men - even though they were standing well away from him - and wanted to go. "No," said the man at the window, who threw his book down on a coffee table and stood up. "You can't go away when you're under arrest." "That's how it seems," said K. "And why am I under arrest?" he then asked. "That's something we're not allowed to tell you. Go into your room and wait there. Proceedings are underway and you'll learn about everything all in good time. It's not really part of my job to be friendly towards you like this, but I hope no-one, apart from Franz, will hear about it, and he's been more friendly towards you than he should have been, under the rules, himself. If you carry on having as much good luck as you have been with your arresting officers then you can reckon on things going well with you." K. wanted to sit down, but then he saw that, apart from the chair by the window, there was nowhere anywhere in the room where he could sit. "You'll get the chance to see for yourself how true all this is," said Franz and both men then walked up to K. They were significantly bigger than him, especially the second man, who frequently slapped him on the shoulder. The two of them felt K.'s nightshirt, and said he would now have to wear one that was of much lower quality, but that they would keep the nightshirt along with his other underclothes and return them to him if his case turned out well. "It's better for you if you give us the things than if you leave them in the storeroom," they said. "Things have a tendency to go missing in the storeroom, and after a certain amount of time they sell things off, whether the case involved has come to an end or not. And cases like this can last a long time, especially the ones that have been coming up lately. They'd give you the money they got for them, but it wouldn't be very much as it's not what they're offered for them when they sell them that counts, it's how much they get slipped on the side, and things like that lose their value anyway when they get passed on from hand to hand, year after year." K. paid hardly any attention to what they were saying, he did not place much value on what he may have still possessed or on who decided what happened to them. It was much more important to him to get a clear understanding of his position, but he could not think clearly while these people were here, the second policeman's belly - and they could only be policemen - looked friendly enough, sticking out towards him, but when K. looked up and saw his dry boney face, it did not seem to fit with the body. His strong nose twisted to one side as if ignoring K and sharing an understanding with the other policeman. What sort of people were these? What were they talking about? What office did they belong to? K. was living in a free

country, after all, everywhere was at peace, all laws were decent and were upheld, who was it who dared accost him in his own home? He was always inclined to take life as lightly as he could, to cross bridges when he came to them, pay no heed for the future, even when everything seemed under threat. But here that did not seem the right thing to do. He could have taken it all as a joke, a big joke set up by his colleagues at the bank for some unknown reason, or also perhaps because today was his thirtieth birthday, it was all possible of course, maybe all he had to do was laugh in the policemen's face in some way and they would laugh with him, maybe they were tradesmen from the corner of the street, they looked like they might be - but he was nonetheless determined, ever since he first caught sight of the one called Franz, not to lose any slight advantage he might have had over these people. There was a very slight risk that people would later say he couldn't understand a joke, but - although he wasn't normally in the habit of learning from experience - he might also have had a few unimportant occasions in mind when, unlike his more cautious friends, he had acted with no thought at all for what might follow and had been made to suffer for it. He didn't want that to happen again, not this time at least; if they were play-acting he would act along with them.

Calculate your reading speed in words/minute by dividing the number of words of this passage (1436) by the total time taken in minutes.

Here are some pointers that will help you in enhancing your reading speed. Some of these tactics are immediately implementable while some may take a lot of practice before you could really use them to your advantage.

SPEED READING TIPS

1. Visual reading

Try and practice **visual reading instead of word-by-word reading** i.e. avoid reading out aloud or tracing the reading line with a pen/pencil.

A lot of time can be saved by reading groups of words together instead of separate words. Also, in doing this, one helps the mind to understand the words better and join them in a correct and logical order.

Incorrect Method: An example of time-consuming word-by-word reading which is to be avoided, is given below where the slashes between words indicate that each word is separately pronounced:

The/girl/who/wrote/that/article/has/been/ appointed/as/the/chairperson/of/the/student/committee/of/the/Bhartiya/Vidyapeeth/ College/for/Arts/and/Commerce.

Correct method: A superior method of reading or visual reading is where a meaningful group of words are read simultaneously as indicated by the slashes:

The girl/ who wrote that article/ has been appointed as the chairperson/ of the student committee/ of the Bhartiya Vidyapeeth College/ for Arts and Commerce.

Habits like reading aloud or using a pen or finger to trace the reading line are bad practices that only serve to limit the speed as the reader is then forced to read the passage word-by-word. It further harms the reader by making him erroneously believe that these methods help him to understand the passage better, when actually it serves no other purpose save that of reducing his reading speed.

2. Avoid Re-reading Sentences

The general tendency is to reread the more difficult to comprehend parts of the passage in the belief that the second reading would result in better understanding. This is obviously a myth. More often than not, a lack of concentration is responsible for failing to understand a sentence and not an improper first reading of the paragraph.

3. Filtering junk sentences

This is not a ready-to-use strategy and requires a lot of reading practice before it can be effectively implemented. Every passage will generally contain some sentences in the form of elaborate examples or illustrations or merely reconfirm certain well established ideas. These sentences just add to the length of the passage without adding any value to its content. These sentences can be skimmed through to save valuable time. However, serious practice at solving RC exercises is essential to get used to identifying such sentences which do not add value to the content of the passage.

C. DEVELOPING A GOOD READING HABIT

The single most important skill that will help the student solve RC exercises accurately is his ability to read. One needs to diversify one's reading habits in order to derive maximum benefit. A good reading habit helps in grasping the finer nuances of the English language and also helps in building good communication skills.

Reading material recommended to develop a good diversified reading habit are:

- **Newspapers:** Reading newspapers daily is the easiest and most useful method of gaining reading practice. These are readily available and the subject matter covers a wide range of topics, much like the RC section. However, there is a big difference between a good newspaper and a gossip tabloid. The language used in the latter is not refined and is often grammatically incorrect.

Examples of good newspapers:

1. The Times of India (Editorial)
2. The Economic Times
3. The Hindu

- **Magazines:** An administrator needs to be aware of key stories in the country and there is no better approach to increasing this knowledge than by reading such magazines, where the content is often quite simple and the language used is formal. Reading such intense material for a long period of time makes the reader habituated to intense content and this in turn makes RC solving simpler.

Examples:

1. Outlook
2. Reader's Digest
3. India Today

- **Fictional novels:** These books are diverse in content but share one common trait- all of them, be it fairy tales, mystery novels or English classics, are expertly written and will help students understand the flow of the written word. Such books help students overcome the fear of reading and are useful in increasing the speed of comprehension of ideas.

Examples:

1. 1984 - **George Orwell**
2. Veronika decides to die - **Paulo Coelho**
3. Midnight's Children - **Salman Rushdie**
4. Riot - **Shashi Tharoor**
5. The Fountainhead - **Ayn Rand**
6. Shadow Lines - **Amitav Ghosh**
7. The Gameworld Trilogy - **Samit Basu**
8. One Hundred Years of Solitude - **Gabriel Garcia Marquez**
9. Blindness - **Jose Saramago**

- **Non-fictional books:** These books, besides containing all the merits of the previous category of books, also help to increase general awareness. The subject matter is not as simple and readable as fictional books and it therefore requires a higher level of comprehension skill to read these books.

Examples:

1. The Argumentative Indian - **Dr. Amartya Sen**
2. The Ideals of Capitalism - **Ayn Rand**
3. The Seven Habits of highly effective people - **Stephen Covey**
4. Tipping Point - **Malcolm Gladwell**
5. Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance - **Robert M. Pirsig**
6. The Story of My Experiments with Truth – **M. K. Gandhi**
7. The Discovery of India – **Jawaharlal Nehru**

Other than the reading material mentioned above, conversing in English as often as possible would also help to complement Reading Comprehension. The more one reads, the more knowledge one gains and the more chances one has of discussing and analysing this knowledge. All these habits are conducive towards developing a strong command over written and spoken English which will also help you in your UPSC personal interview.

II. COMPREHENSION

Comprehension is a complex process which necessitates learning specific reading skills; grasping the main idea from the sentences of the passage; sequencing of links from the factual data available, inferring and drawing conclusions based on the proper understanding of the RC passage. In a nut shell, comprehension can be described as the picture that comes to mind while reading a passage.

A. **USE OF COMPREHENSION SKILLS IN RC SOLVING**

The flow of ideas in an RC passage can be identified by the use of Comprehension skills. Understanding the detailed meaning of every sentence is not as important as understanding the context of the sentence in relation to the passage. The aim is to understand the usage of a particular sentence in a paragraph and not really data, details, dates etc. Using certain techniques, sentences are placed in the paragraph and the paragraphs in a passage. Sometimes inferential questions are asked, they are only hinted at or implied in the passage and may not be explicitly stated. Such inferential questions necessitate a complete and thorough comprehension of the passage in order to be able to answer them correctly. They require an idea analysis of the passage. Here are some techniques that can be used to make comprehension easier:

- **Detect key ideas:** There are certain key sentences that determine the flow of content in a passage. To make comprehension simpler, these sentences need to be detected during the first read of the passage.
- **Summarize the paragraph:** While reading the passage, develop a habit of mentally summarizing each paragraph and keep linking them as you proceed. This helps in understanding the overall idea of the passage and makes the inferential questions seem a lot easier. It might also be useful to write a five word summary on a sheet of paper while doing this exercise.
- **Determine sentence links:** Sentences within a passage may be directly or subtly linked. Go through a lot of reading material to get into the habit of identifying sentence links. Inability to establish links between sentences could be the major cause for ideas being missed out.
- **Ask questions:** When in doubt, ask questions. For example: Why has the author mentioned this example? What is the purpose of the second paragraph? Is the last paragraph a conclusion of the analysis discussed throughout the passage? These questions help in gaining a deeper perspective into the comprehension of the passage.

The passage given below has a list of questions for which no options have been given. While reading the passage, try to mentally form an answer to the questions. The questions are all comprehension based and the solutions explain how one should be thinking while reading the questions.

Read the passage, and answer the questions that follow:

PASSAGE 3: Thought is a mental process which allows beings to model the world, and so to deal with it effectively according to their goals, plans, ends and desires. Words referring to similar concepts and processes include cognition, sentience, consciousness, idea, and imagination. Thinking involves the cerebral manipulation of information, as when we form concepts, engage in problem solving, reason and make decisions. Thinking is a higher cognitive function and the analysis of thinking processes is part of cognitive psychology.

There is a strain in modern philosophy - Contentless Thought which argues that thought cannot have any content, irreducible substrate, or essence. This strain argues that thought has no content i.e. thought is not in language or images or concepts or anything else. This philosophy argues that thought can have no 'thing', or essence as a necessary truth. In consequence it argues the utter untenability of a mentalist realist philosophy of mind as well as the untenability of the analytic philosophical tradition of Dummett - which argues there can be no thought without language. Thus, the debate between cognitivist and communicative theorists as to whether thought has an essence such as language, or images, or concepts, and or anything else is brought to an end.

Memory is an organism's ability to store, retain, and subsequently recall information. Although traditional studies of memory began in the realms of philosophy, the late nineteenth and early twentieth century put memory within the paradigms of cognitive psychology. In recent decades, it has become one of the principal pillars of a new branch of science called cognitive neuroscience, a marriage between cognitive psychology and neuroscience.

Imagination is accepted as the innate ability and process to invent partial or complete personal realms within the mind from elements derived from sense perceptions of the shared world. The term is technically used in psychology for the process of reviving in the mind percepts of objects formerly given in sense perception. Since this use of the term conflicts with that of ordinary language, some psychologists have preferred to describe this process as "imaging" or "imagery" or to speak of it as "reproductive" as opposed to "productive" or "constructive" imagination. Imagined images are seen with the "mind's eye". One hypothesis for the evolution of human imagination is that it allowed conscious beings to solve problems (and hence increase an individual's fitness) by use of mental simulation.

Consciousness is a quality of the mind generally regarded to comprise qualities such as subjectivity, self-awareness, sentience, sapience, and the ability to perceive the relationship between oneself and one's environment. It is a subject of much research in philosophy of mind, psychology, neuroscience, and cognitive science. Some philosophers divide consciousness into phenomenal consciousness, which is subjective experience itself, and access consciousness, which refers to the global availability of information to processing systems in the brain. Phenomenal consciousness is a state with qualia. Phenomenal consciousness is being something and access consciousness is being conscious of something.

Question 1: What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

Solution: The purpose of the first paragraph is to define 'thought' as a 'mental process' and makes mention of the similar terms used to express thought. It also explains how the process of thinking or the intellectual manipulation of information forms the science of cognitive psychology.

Question 2: Explain the concept of Contentless Thought.

Solution: As explained in the second paragraph, thought does not have any content in the sense that it does not consist of any language, images or concepts is Contentless Thought. An important

point to be noted here is that this theory is in direct contradiction to other popular theories that say that there can be no thought without essence.

Question 3: What is memory?

Solution: The third paragraph defines memory as an organism's ability to store, retain and recall information. The remaining paragraph does not elaborate on this definition and only specifies how memory is being studied.

Question 4: What is access consciousness?

Solution: The 5th paragraph defines consciousness and categorizes it into two types. Access consciousness, one of the types of consciousness, is being aware of the global availability of information as required for processing by the brain.

In the passage given below, identify the key sentences.

PASSAGE 4: Machiavelli's best known book is The Prince, in which he describes the arts by which a Prince (a ruler) can retain control of his realm. **He focuses primarily on what he calls the "new prince"**. Under the assumption that a hereditary prince has an easier task since the people are accustomed to him. All he needs to do is carefully maintain the institutions that the people are used to. **A new prince has a much more difficult task since he must stabilize his newfound power and build a structure that will endure.** This task requires the Prince to be publicly above reproach but privately may require him to do immoral things in order to achieve his goals.

Answer Explanation:

The key sentences here are about the main focus in Machiavelli's book, The Prince. Hence, "the new prince" and why his role as a ruler is more difficult will be the key sentences.

III. RETENTION

RC passages may consist of ideas that are either directly or indirectly linked to each other or they may contain illustrations riddled with facts and figures based on which conclusions are drawn. The test taker needs to remember and assimilate all information that has been read to correctly answer RC questions. Therefore, retention or the ability to read and understand is an essential part of solving RC questions.

A. IMPORTANCE OF RETENTION IN RC SOLVING

Having a good memory or being able to retain what is read is a necessary skill that can be used to advantage while attempting RC questions.

Retention helps in:

- Answering direct questions i.e. questions based on facts mentioned in the passage.
- Analyzing the passage while reading it and forming personal opinions.
- Assimilating information and facts to draw conclusions after reading the passage.
- Cutting down on re-reading time while answering the questions.
- Verifying answers to the questions after solving them.

B. TESTING RETENTION

PASSAGE 5: Epilepsy is usually treated with medication prescribed by a physician; primary caregivers, neurologists, and neurosurgeons all frequently care for people with epilepsy. In some cases the implantation of a stimulator of the vagus nerve, or a special diet can be helpful. Neurosurgical operations for epilepsy can be palliative, reducing the frequency or severity of seizures; or, in some patients, an operation can be curative.

In most cases, the proper emergency response to a generalized tonic-clonic epileptic seizure is simply to prevent the patient from self-injury by moving him or her away from sharp edges, placing something soft beneath the head, and carefully rolling the person into the recovery position to avoid asphyxiation. Should the person regurgitate, the material should be allowed to

drip out the side of the person's mouth by itself. If a seizure lasts longer than 5 minutes, or if the seizures begin coming in 'waves' one after the other - then Emergency Medical Services should be contacted immediately. Prolonged seizures may develop into status epilepticus, a dangerous condition requiring hospitalization and emergency treatment.

Objects should never be placed in a person's mouth by anybody - including paramedics - during a seizure as this could result in serious injury to either party. Despite common folklore, it is not possible for a person to swallow their own tongue during a seizure. However, it is possible that the person will bite their own tongue, especially if an object is placed in the mouth.

With other types of seizures such as simple partial seizures and complex partial seizures where the person is not convulsing but may be hallucinating, disoriented, distressed, or unconscious, the person should be reassured, gently guided away from danger, and sometimes it may be necessary to protect the person from self-injury, but physical force should be used only as a last resort as this could distress the person even more. In complex partial seizures where the person is unconscious, attempts to rouse the person should not be made as the seizure must take its full course. After a seizure, the person may pass into a deep sleep or otherwise will be disoriented and often unaware that he just had a seizure, as amnesia is common with complex partial seizures. The person should remain observed until he has completely recovered, as with a tonic-clonic seizure.

After a seizure, it is typical for a person to be exhausted and confused. Often the person is not immediately aware that he just had a seizure. During this time, one should stay with the person - reassuring and comforting him - until he appears to act as he normally would. Seldom during seizures do people lose bladder or bowel control. In some instances the person may vomit after coming to his senses. People should not eat or drink until they have returned to their normal level of awareness, and they should not be allowed to wander about unsupervised. Many patients will sleep deeply for a few hours after a seizure - this is common for those having just experienced a more violent type of seizure such as a tonic-clonic. In about 50% of people with epilepsy, headaches may occur after a seizure. These headaches share many features with migraines, and respond to the same medications.

It is helpful if those present at the time of a seizure make note of how long and how severe the seizure was. It is also helpful to note any mannerisms displayed during the seizure. For example, the individual may twist the body to the right or left, may blink, might mumble nonsense words, or might pull at clothing. Any observed behaviours, when relayed to a neurologist, may be of help in diagnosing the type of seizure which occurred.

Surgical treatment can be an option for epilepsy when an underlying brain abnormality, such as a benign tumor or an area of scar tissue (e.g. hippocampal sclerosis) can be identified. The abnormality must be removable by a neurosurgeon.

Answer the following questions based on factual information given in the above passage.

Questions:

1. What, when implanted in the Vagus nerve proves to be helpful in some rare cases of epilepsy?
2. What are the three emergency responses to help a person who has just had an epileptic attack?
3. Is it possible for a patient to swallow his own tongue during a seizure?
4. Why shouldn't any object be placed in the mouth of a patient during a seizure?
5. How is amnesia related to epilepsy?
6. Why is observing the patient's responses important?
7. In which case is surgical treatment an option for treating epilepsy?

Solution: Check the answers and try and find the passage references on which the answers are based.

1. The implantation of a simulator in the Vagus nerve helps in some cases of epilepsy.
2. Avoiding self-injury to the patient, resting his head on a soft surface and rolling him in a recovery position to avoid asphyxiation.

3. No, it is not possible for a patient to swallow his own tongue during a seizure. This is just common folklore.
4. There is a risk of the patients biting his tongue if an object has been placed in his mouth.
5. Amnesia may be an after-effect of complex partial seizures, a type of seizure seen in people suffering from epilepsy.
6. These responses when related to a neurologist can help him to determine the type of seizure suffered by the patient.
7. Surgical treatment is preferred when an underlying brain abnormality, like a benign tumour or a scar tissue has been detected.

C. IMPROVING RETENTION

The best way to improve retention is by simultaneously reading and assimilating the text of a passage. Listed below are some ways by which the ability to assimilate information can be effectively increased, thus improving retention capacity.

All passages, factual as well as analytical, have a central theme - an idea which is subsequently analyzed or elaborated on. This central theme should be identified and pictured in your mind's eye. Once you paint an image of the central idea in your mind, everything that is mentioned in the passage can be easily added to this image, thus acting as an aid to the retention process. For example, if the passage is about the Mayan Civilization, you can picture a group of nomads and keep adding information to this image as and when you read about them in the passage like how they dressed, what they ate, how they communicated etc. Analytical passages can also be dealt with in a similar fashion, by forming a picture of the main idea in your mind and adding the details to this picture as the reading of the text proceeds. If the passage is about the latest budget, then you can picture a debate with pros and cons of the budget being represented by two groups of people in that debate. Assimilation of information becomes easier when you have something 'concrete' to work on, like a picture of the central theme.

1. Reading the questions first

This strategy has always been debatable and there is no correct answer to the question - should the questions be read first or the passage? The only way of finding out is to actually practice this strategy and then weigh the pros and cons. Reading the questions before the passage gives you a more focussed approach while reading the passage because you would know roughly what you're looking for. Direct questions can be easily solved in this fashion whereas the answer to the indirect ones can be determined after doing a thorough analysis of that particular part of the passage where its answer lies. Further, there would be no scope for missing any vital information as the important aspects will already be known because of having read the questions first and so special attention can be given to assimilate these important points while reading the passage.

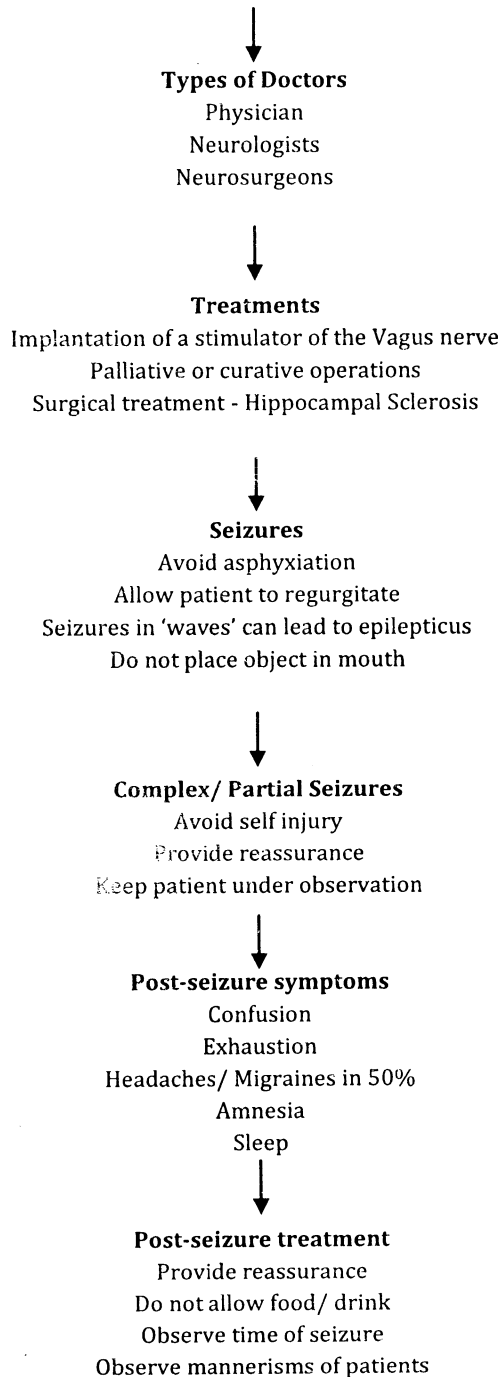
2. Mapping the flow of thoughts

Retaining a large amount of data can be done by sequentially ordering sets of data as they appear with arrows connecting the various related ideas of the passage; thus mapping the flow of thoughts as they appear. This is an efficient way of retaining information as it helps to map your visual understanding and underlines the significance of all the relevant data that has been mentioned in the passage. A diagram reconstructing the flow of thought can be drawn; new ideas can be added and connected with a link and factual information can be jotted down besides the idea it represents while the passage is being read.

This is what a typical illustration of the flow of thought for the above mentioned passage on 'Epilepsy' would look like:

a. Central Idea

Epilepsy: treatments, types of seizures, ways to deal with them.



Let us now try a different approach to test retention. For the next passage, read the questions given below first. After going through the questions read the passage only once and try answering the questions. Also, try mapping the thought flow of the passage as you read it. After completing this exercise, go through the explanations and check your answers.

Read these questions that are based on the factual information given in the passage that will follow.

Questions:

1. Among Neoclassical architecture, where can the anti-Rococo strain be most easily detected?
2. Where did Neoclassicism first originate?
3. What was/were the reason/s behind the emergence of 'Neoclassical' Art?
4. What was the second wave of the emergence of Neoclassicism?
5. What is the most distinguishing feature of Neoclassical paintings?
6. Why was Greek Art initially ignored by Neo-classicists?

Now read the passage and simultaneously try and find the answers to the questions posed above.

PASSAGE 6: In the visual arts, the European movement called "neoclassicism" began after 1765, as a reaction to both - the surviving Baroque and Rococo styles, and as a desire to return to the perceived "purity" of the arts of Rome, the more vague perception ("ideal") of Ancient Greek arts (where almost no western artist had actually been) and, to a lesser extent, 16th century Renaissance Classicism.

Contrasting with the Baroque and the Rococo, Neo-classical paintings are devoid of pastel colours and haziness; instead, they have sharp colours with Chiaroscuro. In the case of Neo-classicism in France, a prime example is Jacques Louis David whose paintings often use Greek elements to extol the French Revolution's virtues (state before family).

Each "neo"-classicism selects some models among the range of possible classics that are available to it, and ignores others. The neoclassical writers and talkers, patrons and collectors, artists and sculptors of 1765 - 1830 paid homage to an idea of the generation of Pheidias, but the sculpture examples they actually embraced were more likely to be Roman copies of Hellenistic sculptures. They ignored both Archaic Greek art and the works of Late Antiquity. The Rococo art of ancient Palmyra came as a revelation, through engravings in Wood's *The Ruins of Palmyra*. Even in all-but-unvisited Greece, a rough backwater of the Ottoman Empire, dangerous to explore, neo-classicists' appreciation of Greek architecture was mediated through drawings and engravings, which subtly smoothed and regularized, "corrected" and "restored" the monuments of Greece, not always consciously. As for painting, Greek painting was utterly lost: neo-classicist painters imaginatively revived it, partly through bas-relief friezes, mosaics, and pottery painting and partly through the examples of painting and decoration of the High Renaissance of Raphael's generation, frescos in Nero's Domus Aurea, Pompeii and Herculaneum and through renewed admiration of Nicholas Poussin. Much "neoclassical" painting is more classicizing in subject matter than in anything else.

There is an anti-Rococo strain that can be detected in some European architecture of the earlier 18th century, most vividly represented in the Palladian architecture of Georgian Britain and Ireland, but also recognizable in a classicizing vein of architecture in Berlin. It is a robust architecture of self-restraint, academically selective now of "the best" Roman models.

Neoclassicism first gained influence in England and France, through a generation of French art students trained in Rome and influenced by the writings of Johann Joachim Winckelmann, and it was quickly adopted by progressive circles in Sweden. At first, classicizing decor was grafted onto familiar European forms, as in the interiors for Catherine II's lover Count Orlov, designed by an Italian architect with a team of Italian stuccadori.

But a second neoclassic wave, more severe, more studied (through the medium of engravings) and more consciously archaeological, is associated with the height of the Napoleonic Empire. In France, the first phase of neoclassicism is expressed in the "Louis XVI style", the second phase in the styles we call "Directoire" or Empire. Italy clung to Rococo until the Napoleonic regimes brought the new archaeological classicism, which was embraced as a political statement by young, progressive, urban Italians with republican leanings.

Solution: Check the answers and locate passage references for the questions that were unanswered or answered incorrectly.

1. An anti-Rococo strain can be detected in European Architecture of the earlier 18th century, represented in the Palladian Architecture of Georgian Britain and Ireland.
2. Neoclassicism first gained influence in Britain and France and then spread over to Sweden.
3. Neoclassicism began as a reaction against the surviving Baroque and Rococo styles and as a desire to return to the perceived 'purity' of the art of Rome and more traditional art forms.
4. The second wave of Neoclassicism was a period associated with the height of the Napoleonic Empire when Neoclassicism spread throughout France in a more studied manner through the medium of engravings.
5. Neoclassical paintings were devoid of pastel colours and haziness like the existing styles and had the use of sharp colours using Chiaroscuro.
6. Greece was largely unexplored during the emergence of Neoclassicism and so was ignored at first. A possible reason for this could be the presence of the dangerous Ottoman Empire near its land.

D. RETENTION TIPS

Here are some tips and strategies to improve passage retention:

- Make a mental note of all key figures, facts and sentences while reading the passage for the first time.
- Make mental notes of factual information like dates, names and quotes whenever they occur in the passage.
- Avoid re-reading the passage for each and every question. Read the questions first if it helps to cut down on this habit.
- Number the sentences whenever sequential information like reasons, solutions, inferences etc is being conveyed in the passage.
- For questions that contain sentences of the passage as options, it is easier if the question and its options are read before the passage.
- Try categorizing questions into direct and indirect before reading the passage. When this is done, read the passage and answer the direct questions simultaneously.
- Read a lot of non-fictional material or material that deals with topics that are of no particular interest to you. Slowly and steadily you will realize that continual reading and practice improves retention in general.

IV. QUESTION CATEGORIES

RC questions can be classified into these different categories:

1. Main Theme or Central Idea

Description: These are questions based on the passage as a whole, are topical in nature and query the author's motive for writing the passage.

What they test: These questions test your ability to analyze text and also exactly how well you have understood the exact nature of the passage.

Solving technique: The answers to such questions usually lie in the introduction or the concluding paragraph of the passage. A quick read of the first or last or both paragraphs will definitely provide you with an idea about the main theme of the passage.

Example: Which of the following options best summarizes the passage?

2. Author's opinion, attitude or point of view

Description: These questions are based on the Author's point of view about the subject. The answers to these questions are never explicitly mentioned in the passage i.e. they have to be derived from the sentences used by the author to express his thoughts and opinions.

What they test: These questions test your ability to judge the author's attitude or his stand on the subject by analyzing the content, style and phraseology used in the passage. To correctly deduce

the answers, you need to understand the trend of thought or reason employed by the author while writing the passage.

Solving Technique: Look for sentences that determine the tone used by the author. The writing style of the passage also provides clues to the answers. If a particular part of the passage is in question, then try and understand the reasoning used by the author to explain that part. Another trick that could work is analyzing the kinds of adverbs and adjectives being used by the author to describe something. These words are indicative of his mood and the intensity of his thought.

Examples:

- What is the author's tone in the second paragraph?
- According to the author, what can be a logical solution to the issue at hand?
- Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

3. Explicit Information

Description: These are direct questions based on data, facts or opinions that are expressly mentioned in the passage. The answer options are generally direct sentences picked up from the passage.

What they test: Questions based on explicit information test your retention skills. They test how well you:

- a. Remember the information you have read.
- b. Store the information.
- c. Spot finer details while reading.

Solving Technique: Make mental notes of factual information like names, dates and figures during the first read. It also makes a lot of sense to read the questions first as it gives an idea of what to look for while reading the passage. Questions based on explicit information should be verified by re-reading the specific part of the passage that contains the answer.

Examples:

- Which one of the following options is true according to the passage?
- Which one of the following options is NOT a driving force for young entrepreneurs?
- Why did the author move from his hometown to Paris?

4. Implied Information

Description: These questions are based on inferences drawn from the facts and opinions mentioned in the passage. The answers are not directly stated in the passage but are implied / inferred / deduced from the passage.

What they test: These questions test:

- a. Your ability to interpret and understand the arguments put forth by the author.
- b. The correctness of your analysis of the passage. In short, it fundamentally tests your comprehension skills as well as your capacity to relate to the author's opinions.

Solving Technique: Understanding the overall idea of the passage will help you answer these questions. While reading the passage, try and understand the arguments presented by the author. Since the options are not directly stated in the passage, it is essential that you correctly identify the thought flow of the passage, link the various sub-themes and arrive at an appropriate answer to the question stem.

Examples:

- As per the passage, which of the following options can be inferred?
- With which of the following arguments is the author most likely to agree?
- According to the passage, what could have been the reason behind the actions of the dictator?

5. Word/ Phrase in Context

Description: These questions are based on specific words or phrases mentioned in the passage. The questions will quote these phrases and expect you to correctly understand the reason behind their usage. Sometimes, there may be synonym or antonym based questions, which test your understanding of a word in the context of the passage. Your aim should be understanding the contextual meanings of the words with respect to the passage rather than sticking to their dictionary meanings.

What they test: These questions test your ability to move beyond simply knowing words and their literal meanings to understanding language usage and the subject matter of the passage. They test your reasoning skills and ability to relate to the author's ideas while reading the passage.

Solving Technique: A thorough second reading of the part of the passage from where the phrase has been picked up will help you correctly understand it in the context of the passage.

Examples:

- What does the author mean when he says that the Spartans were 'as prone to Barbarism as Greeks were to blasphemy'?
- Why does the author use the words 'stiff upper lip' to describe Jawaharlal Nehru?
- In the context of the passage, the phrase 'As good as it gets' means...
- From the options, find the word closest in meaning to the given word as it has been used in the passage.

6. Passage Structure or Technique

Description: These questions are based on the structure of the passage and the literary techniques used by the author in expressing his arguments. Questions dealing with strengthening and weakening arguments also fall in this category.

What they test: These questions test your ability to analyze the structure of the passage and identify sentences and paragraphs as: hypotheses, solutions, conclusions, assumptions, premises or arguments.

Solving technique: A lot of reading practice will equip you with basic knowledge of literary techniques. Your ability to determine one argument from another will be enhanced by reading analytical passages from different magazines.

Examples:

- Which of these options best represents the structure of the passage?
- What is the fundamental premise on which the author has based his analysis?
- What is the assumption made by the author when he says democracy will never fail?

7. Analogous Argument

Description: This is a rare question type that presents analogies of an argument mentioned in the passage as options. You are required to choose the option that is similar to or conforms to reasoning along the same lines as the argument mentioned in the passage.

What they test: This question tests your comprehension and ability to illustrate the analysis formed in your mind based on your reading of the passage. It also tests your capacity to associate two separate illustrations that follow a single line of reasoning.

Solving Technique: The key to answering such questions is in understanding the base argument before having a look at the options. Then, eliminating the options by comparing them with the compactness of the line of reasoning provided in the question stem.

Examples:

- Which of the following illustrations best represents the argument mentioned in the second paragraph?
- The phrase 'look before you leap' is applicable in which one of the situations listed below?

This passage has a list of questions encompassing all the above mentioned question types. Go through the explanations to observe how different techniques are used in determining answers to questions belonging to a specific type.

PASSAGE 7: Students of the history of society and literature have grown fond of distinguishing between two powerful influences upon our ways of thinking and of looking at life. They find two chief attitudes of mind, two chief animating spirits, so different from each other in the main that they deserve and have received special and practically antithetical names. Our manner of regarding life and society, morals and sentiment, nature and art, is determined by whichever of these two spirits predominates in us. Sometimes one whole nation has its view in almost all things pervaded by the one set of principles; another nation is no less manifestly informed by the other set. At other times it is an individual who stands out in broad spiritual and intellectual contrast with another of the same people and the same age. These two spirits have been called by Matthew Arnold the "Hebraic" and the "Hellenic"; the one Hebraic, because its clearest and most consistent manifestation has been among the Hebrews; the other Hellenic, because its clearest and most consistent manifestation has been among the Hellenes, or ancient Greeks. And not only have these two spirits been specially manifested there, but it is directly from those peoples that two corresponding influences have spread to all the more highly civilized portions of the world. From the Hebrews there has spread one great force, and from the Hellenes another great force, and these two forces have in a larger or smaller measure determined the characters and views of those peoples, who, being neither Hebrews nor Hellenes, had not of themselves developed so intense a spirituality or so active an intellectuality as one or other of these two possessed.

It is rather in their historical aspect that I propose to make some observations upon these two forces.

I feel a natural diffidence and some little constraint in treating such a subject before a specially Hebrew gathering. But the Hebrews of whom I have to speak are not yourselves, but your ancestors, and they are ancestors with a history so remarkable and a spirit so potent that, though I have no share in your pride, I can in a large measure cordially share in your admiration of them. In a large measure, I say, for I propose to show how the mental view and temperament of Israel, when Israel was his truest self, needed to be qualified and corrected by another mental view and temperament - that of the Greeks, when the Greeks were their truest selves. And if there were here any descendant of Pericles or Sophocles or Phidias, I should similarly say to him that, though I feel the keenest zest of admiration for the many sublime things which his Athenian ancestors did and wrote and wrought, yet the full perfection of human character and life was not reached by them, and could not be reached by them, until their own spirit was corrected by another, the spirit exemplified in the Hebrews. You will, I am sure, allow me to say whatever I feel to be just. And that there may be no misconception, let me add that, whenever I speak of the Hebraic spirit, I shall mean, not the spirit which an individual contemporary Hebrew may happen to display, but the spirit which was characteristic of Israel as a nation before the dispersion. In the same way the Hellenic spirit will mean the spirit which was characteristic of the pure Hellene before he was demoralized and adulterated by Roman, Slav, and Turk.

Man, chameleon-like, is apt to take the colour of the land on which he happens to be, and a Jew who lives in modern times, amid social and religious conditions, education, and material circumstances so different from those of ancient Palestine, may differ very widely from the type of the race as we gather it from history and literature. Nor is race everything. Even if the Jews once more gathered together into one nation from all quarters of the earth, we should by no means necessarily behold a people of the same spiritual attributes and ideals as the Hebrews who built the Temple under Ezra, or who fought like lions under the Maccabees. As with the early Saracens, it is often some one great idea or principle which - for the time at least - determines the whole current of a nation's mental and spiritual being. But that idea may gradually lose its intensity and its energizing power, and the Saracen sinks into the voluptuous Mussulman. Hebraism and Hellenism, therefore, mean the diverse spirits of two peoples as they once were, not as they may be now, or will necessarily be again.

Question 1: What is the central idea of this passage?

- (a) The author states that there have been two distinct spiritualistic forces throughout history - 'Hellenic' and 'Hebraic' that have shaped the thinking of the modern world.
- (b) The author initiates a discussion on 'Hebraic' and 'Hellenic' schools of thought and states his observations about their origins and development.
- (c) The author states his preference of the 'Hebraic' way of thought over the 'Hellenic' way by proving that the latter was completed by the former.
- (d) The author starts a discussion of two distinct spiritualistic forces and asks his readers to analyze his observations on them in an unbiased manner.

Solution: The central idea of the passage usually lies in either the introduction or the conclusion of the passage. Since this passage is concluded abruptly, the student should look for clues in the introduction. Option (b) best captures the essence of the passage as the author has only initiated the discussion and is bound to analyze the two philosophies in greater detail later. It is apparent that the analysis so far only talks about how these forces came into being and spread to other regions because of their strong foundations. Option (a) is incorrect as per the passage as the said philosophies did not shape the modern world. Option (c) only talks about a particular part of the passage. Option (d), although true, lays emphasis on the least important aspect. Also, option (d) fails to mention the names of the two philosophies that are central to the theme of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

Question 2: Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

- (a) The Hellenic spirit was made more complete by borrowing from the Hebraic school of thought.
- (b) The Hebraic spiritual force should be adopted by the masses as it is the only true spirit that has ever existed.
- (c) All subsequent schools of thought have been derived out of either the 'Hebraic' or 'Hellenic' spiritual forces.
- (d) An independent, intellectual and strong spiritual force will develop if Jews all over the world come together and rejuvenate the 'Hebraic' ideology.

Solution: This question can be answered by reconstructing the author's point of view by analyzing the sentences of the passage. The lines 'yet the full perfection of human character and life was not reached by them, and could not be reached by them, until their own spirit was corrected by another, the spirit exemplified in the Hebrews' suggests that the author felt that the Hellenic philosophy was incomplete in some respects and had to eventually be corrected by the Hebraic philosophy to make it more sound. Options (b) and (d) are definitely not in agreement with the author's views as he feels that these forces have ceased to exist and can never come back to being. Option (c) is incorrect as the author does not suggest this, he merely states that the philosophies that existed during those times borrowed extensively from the 'Hebraic' and 'Hellenic' schools of thought.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

Question 3: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- (a) Romans affected the way a pure Hebrew had been taught to think.
- (b) The race of the people is not related to the spirit that binds them.
- (c) Pericles was a Greek philosopher during the time of the existence of 'Hellenic' thought.
- (d) The Hebrews fought bravely against the 'Mussulman'.

Solution: Explicit information questions are the easiest to answer. You just need to read the passage carefully to get to the correct option. Option (c) is stated to be true in the passage as the author mentions Pericles and two other philosophers as ancestors whom the modern Greek should be proud of. Option (a) is incorrect - The Romans, Slavs and Turks affected the Hellenic ideology,

not the Hebraic. Option (b), although partly true, is still a generalization and a misinterpretation of a statement mentioned in the passage. Option (d) is wrong - the Hebrews fought against the Maccabees, not the Mussulman.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

Question 4: Which of the following is implied in the passage?

- (a) The author is a modern day Hebrew.
- (b) All nations as well as individuals chose to follow either the Hebraic or the Hellenic set of principles.
- (c) The Saracens sinking into the voluptuous Mussulman is an example of adulteration of pure thought.
- (d) Modern Jews are not at all like the ones that lived in ancient Palestine.

Solution: To answer this question, the student needs to read between the lines. Option (b), although it sounds extreme, is clearly implied by the lines 'Sometimes one whole nation has its view in almost all things pervaded by the one set of principles; another nation is no less manifestly informed by the other set. At other times it is an individual who stands out in broad spiritual and intellectual contrast with another of the same people and the same age'. Option (a) is incorrect as the author speaks to a Hebrew audience and refers to the Hebraic philosophy as 'your' philosophy. Option (c) is not implied - The Saracens sinking into the Mussulman is an example of an idea losing its intensity. Option (d) may be partly true but the use of the words 'not at all' makes it an incorrect inference.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

Question 5: What does the author mean by 'chameleon-like'?

- (a) He uses this term to illustrate the cold-bloodedness of modern day humans.
- (b) This term refers to the ever-changing nature of the environment that mankind is exposed to.
- (c) Man, like a chameleon, shows his true colours when he faces adversity.
- (d) This term is used to qualify the human tendency to adapt readily to his surroundings.

Solution: The first task is to locate the highlighted phrase in the passage. A quick read of the sentence containing the phrase will highlight the meaning of the phrase. Option (d) correctly explains the use of the term as per the passage as suggested by the line 'Man, chameleon-like, is apt to take the colour of the land on which he happens to be'. Options (a) and (c) are incorrect assumptions and have not been mentioned in the passage. Option (b) is incorrect as the term is used to qualify Man and not his environment.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

Question 6: Which of the following words would best describe the author's tone in the second paragraph?

- (a) Didactic (b) Cautious (c) Concerned (d) Proud

Solution: The tone of a passage is a literary technique employed by the author to make his readers identify with the contents of the passage. In this passage, the author has not remained didactic throughout. In the second paragraph, the author stresses on the implications of his readers misunderstanding him and is very cautious with his approach to the topic. A few sentences in this paragraph suggest that the author wants to clarify his stand before he goes ahead with his analysis. Options (c) and (d) are incorrect as the primary objective of the author is not to show concern or display pride, but be diplomatic with his words.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

Question 7: Which of the following situations is similar to the analysis mentioned in the passage with respect to the 'Hebraic' and 'Hellenic' philosophies?

- (a) The Pepsi and Coca-Cola oligarchy in the aerated drinks market.
- (b) The victory of David in his fight against Goliath.

- (c) Too many cooks spoil the broth.
 (d) Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest.

Solution: The situations mentioned in the options have to be analyzed and compared to the analysis of the passage to determine the correct answer. Option (a) is correct as the oligarchy established by the two major players in the aerated drinks industry is analogous to the prevalence of two major and distinctive schools of thought as suggested by the passage. Option (b) talks about the victory of a weaker power against a stronger, well established power. Option (c) talks about the difficulties that arise out of culmination of too many ideas into one. Option (d) talks about the emergence of a singular power after it is pitted against all existing powers. All these options are not comparable to the discussion of the 'Hebraic' and 'Hellenic' forces as per the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

A. IMPORTANCE OF CLASSIFYING QUESTIONS

Question classification is a very useful exercise as it helps in predicting a lot about any passage. Here are some of those things that can be determined:

- The general level of difficulty of a passage can be determined. If the passage contains a majority of Implied Information questions, then it will be tougher than a passage that has many questions based on Explicit Information. You can decide if the RC should be attempted based on this judgement.
- Reading the questions before reading the passage can sometimes prove to be quite effective. Knowing the categories of questions asked can give you an idea of how to proceed with the reading of the passage. For example, if there is a question that is based on Explicit Information, look for the answer while reading the passage. This helps cut down on re-reading time.
- Certain types of questions require a different approach of thinking. Knowing the approaches of all categories of questions beforehand gives you a directed path of thinking and again, helps cutting down on time. For example, solving explicit and implied question types requires different skills and cannot be answered by following a similar approach.
- If all categories of questions are known and have been practised, the surprise element, that makes a test taker waste a lot of time during the exam, can be dampened. For example, structure and analogy question types are not very popular in terms of frequency and can be troublesome if one does not know how to tackle them.

V. QUESTION TYPE- TITLE, CENTRAL IDEA AND SUMMARY

1. Title

A title is defined as a descriptive heading of the passage. Its purpose is to introduce the contents of the passage in a concise but dynamic manner so that it whets the appetite of the reader, making him eager to read the entire passage. Needless to say, a title will not include details about the main subject; only the subject is presented in a manner that creates a mental image of what the passage might contain.

PASSAGE 8: Gautama Buddha, whose personal name according to later sources was Siddhartha, was born in the city of Lumbini, in a part of Ancient India and was raised in Kapilavastu. The traditional story of his life is as follows; little of this can be regarded as established historical fact. Born a prince, his father, King Suddhodana, was said to have been visited by a wise man shortly after Siddhartha was born. The wise man said that Siddhartha would either become a great king (chakravartin) or a holy man (Sadhu). Determined to make Siddhartha a king, the father tried to shield his son from the unpleasant realities of daily life. Despite his father's efforts, at the age of 29, he discovered the suffering of his people, first through an encounter with an elderly man. On subsequent trips outside the palace, he encountered various sufferings such as a diseased man, a decaying corpse, and a monk or an ascetic. These are often termed 'The Four Sights'.

Explanation: The passage revolves around the early life of a prince called Siddhartha. It depicts his journey from being a sheltered prince to finally becoming aware of the harsh realities of life. The key words in this passage are 'Gautama Buddha', 'Siddhartha' and the 'The Four Sights'. A good title for this passage may be 'The transition from Siddhartha to Buddha' or 'The Four Sights - Siddhartha's awakening'.

Hint: A title should be catchy and marketable but not extravagant. The emphasis is not on sensationalism (like the daily tabloid front pages), but when considering between two titles that introduce the subject in a similar way, the catchier one is a better title.

2. Central Idea

The Central Idea of a passage is generally a single sentence that explains its purpose and can be termed as the essence of the passage.

PASSAGE 9: Karma is the concept of "action" or "deed" in Indian religions understood as that which causes the entire cycle of cause and effect described in Hindu, Jain, Sikh and Buddhist philosophies. The philosophical explanation of karma can differ slightly between traditions, but the general concept is basically the same. Through the law of karma, the effects of all deeds actively create past, present and future experiences, thus making one responsible for one's own life, and the pain and joy it brings to them and others. The results or 'fruits' of actions are called karma-phala. In religions that incorporate reincarnation, karma extends through one's present life and all past and future lives as well.

Explanation: The passage gives a basic definition of the concept of Karma. It also talks about the similarities in its interpretations in different religions. The central idea of the passage can be: 'The author attempts to explain the concept of Karma and states its similar interpretations and subtle differences across various religious philosophies.'

Hint: The Central Idea of a passage is the answer to the question - 'Why has the Author written this passage?'

3. Summary

A Summary is essentially a brief presentation of the contents of the passage. It contains all the key ideas mentioned in the passage and their links. A summary can have multiple sentences depending on the number of ideas that have been discussed in the passage. There is no fixed rule about the appropriate length of a summary but it should be concise and not contain redundant information.

PASSAGE 10: In its broadest usage, thought experimentation is the process of employing imaginary situations to help us understand the way things really are. The understanding comes through reflection upon this imaginary situation. Thought experimentation is an a priori, rather than an empirical process, in that the experiments are conducted within the imagination, and never in fact. Thought experiments, which are well-structured, well-defined hypothetical questions that employ subjunctive reasoning - "What might happen (or, what might have happened) if . . ." - have been used to pose questions in philosophy at least since Greek antiquity, some pre-dating Socrates. In physics and other sciences many famous thought experiments date from the 19th and especially the 20th Century, but examples can be found at least as early as Galileo.

Explanation: The key idea of the passage is the general explanation of the concept of 'thought experimenting'. An example of a summary of this passage can be, 'Thought experimentation is an age-old process employed to explain reality by using hypothetical situations that are solved with the help of subjunctive reasoning'.

Hint: A summary should not contain examples and illustrations mentioned in the passage. As a rule, names, dates, figures, statistical data and examples explaining certain ideas should not be included in a summary.

A. DETECTING THE ESSENCE

A closer look at the terms will show that the three are closely related in the sense that all of them:

- Introduce the topic of the passage
- Make the reader want to read further
- Give an idea about the purpose of the passage
- Help paint an image of the contents of the passage

However, the three have certain subtle differences that can be explained by the concept of broadening.

B. THE BROADENING CONCEPT

The title, by definition, will only introduce the key idea or more appropriately, just mention the key word. The central idea will be a bit broader - it will elaborate on the key word or the topic of the passage. The summary can be obtained by further broadening the central idea of the passage by providing the related ideas and how they are linked to this key idea as mentioned in the passage.

Read the passage, and answer the questions that follow:

PASSAGE 11: Apart from the use of strictly legal criteria, however, the problem of determining which groups and individuals are tribal is both subtle and complex. Because it concerns economic interests and voting blocs, the question of who are members of Scheduled Tribes rather than Backward Classes or Scheduled Castes is often controversial. Scholarly opinions also remain divided on this matter. In other parts of the world, the Adivasis or indigenous people are those who predate the colonizers. Many scholars, especially the westerners, claim that the Adivasis of India predate other communities of India. Indian scholars remain divided on this issue, for reasons best known to them. If one accepts that Adivasis predate all other mainstream societies one has to accept that other communities, including Hindus, are migrants in India. It would function as proof-text on "Aryan Invasion Theory" which most scholars (being its members) would vehemently deny it. At best, Adivasis have no say about their own identity. It has been decided politically as "Scheduled tribe". But even this title is controversial since it accepts them as a tribe. Will the Adivasis lose their tribe if they lose their Scheduled tribe status? The issue requires further clarification. Despite all these challenges there are specific traits of Adivasis that distinguish them from other Indian communities. A number of traits have customarily been seen as establishing tribal rather than caste identity. These include language, social organization, religious affiliation, economic patterns, geographic location, and self-identification. Recognized tribes typically live in hilly regions somewhat remote from caste settlements; they generally speak a language recognized as tribal.

Question 1: Choose the most appropriate title from the given options.

- (a) Aryan Colonization in India (b) The Adivasi problem
(c) The history of Adivasis (d) Backward castes of India

Solution: Options (a) and (d) can be eliminated as they aren't the central focus of this passage. They are just parts of the passage. Option (b) can be eliminated because the passage does not consider the issue of Adivasi history a problem. Option (c) is the most suited title as it introduces the contents of the passage without making any incorrect assumptions.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

Question 2: What is the central idea of the passage?

- (a) The author talks about the issue of the exact origin of Adivasis and their current societal status.
(b) The author attempts to understand the current situation of Adivasis by analyzing their background.
(c) Adivasis are tribals who used to live in India before the Aryan invasion.

Solution: Option (c) can be rejected as it is not a central idea but an assumption drawn from the statements made in the passage. Option (a) is quite close to option (b) but can be eliminated as the author does not discuss the origins but the history and background of Adivasis and also, he does not talk about their societal status but just their general place among the people of the country. Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

Question 3: Which of these options best summarizes the above passage?

- (a) Scholarly opinions remain divided when it comes to the history of Adivasis. They have been branded politically as 'Scheduled Tribe' as most of their traits have a tribal identity.
- (b) Adivasis have no say in their identity as they have been branded politically as 'Scheduled Tribe' by the Aryan migrants who are in majority.
- (c) Adivasis have been in the country before the rule of Hinduism and so, it is unfair that they are considered as 'Schedule Tribe'.

Solution: Option (c) can be eliminated as it is not a summary but more of a conclusion based on what is mentioned in the passage. Option (b) assumes incorrectly that the Aryan migrants have been unjust to Adivasis. Also, it does not completely summarize the passage. Option (a) summarizes the passage without being opinionated and is comprehensive in nature.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

VI. QUESTION TYPE- STYLE AND TONE

A very popular question across the spectrum of RC exercises is the identification of passage style. Being independent of content, style maintains its uniformity throughout the passage. But it is dependent on the approach adopted by the author in stating his point of view on the topic; 'how' the passage has been written rather than 'what' is written in the passage is the criterion here.

The style of a passage can be identified by a serious study of the opening and closing paragraphs of the passage as these provide an insight into the flow of thought throughout the passage. The style can also be determined by analyzing the author's choice of words, length of sentences and structure of paragraphs in the passage.

A. TYPES OF STYLES

Here is a list of the common styles with a description and a sample passage:

1. Factual/Event-based

This passage style comprises a list of events or facts which may or may not be stated chronologically. All statements mentioned in the passage will pertain to tangible facts, the truth of which is verifiable. A typical example is a news article based on some event that has occurred, enumerating the factual details and the related date of that event.

PASSAGE 12: The main goal of the rally was to bring attention to the large population of undocumented immigrants in the US and in Los Angeles. Organizers obtained all the necessary permits to hold a pro-illegal immigration rally at MacArthur Park on May 1, 2007 until 21:00. At about 17:15 a few protesters began blocking the street, which the rally permit expressly prohibited. When several people began pelting Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) officers with rocks, bottles, and other debris, police commanders declared the gathering an unlawful assembly and gave an order to disperse. The order was broadcast from a police helicopter circling the park, from police cars, and from hand-held bullhorns as a line of police officers in riot gear advanced slowly, about 50 feet at a time, allowing those complying with the dispersal order to retreat. The orders were given in English to a crowd of mostly Spanish speaking demonstrators. According to lawsuits filed, the LAPD had approximately 600 officers on the scene, outnumbering the subset of protesters who threw "plastic water bottles and oranges" by about a 15 to 1 ratio. Altogether, police fired 146 foam-rubber projectiles, 27 marchers and 9 members of the media were injured, 5 people were arrested, and at least 50 civilians filed complaints with the LAPD regarding mistreatment by officers. 7 to 15 police officers were injured.

2. Descriptive

A descriptive passage, as the name suggests, is a narration of events, emotions or views and feelings of the author. Such passages contain the author's descriptive opinion about the subject unlike the factual/event based style which merely lists facts related to the topic of the passage. A descriptive passage gives you a colourful view of events and helps you visualize the sequence of events as if they were unfolding right in front of your eyes. It is usually garnished, sprinkled, peppered (all descriptive words) with a lot of adverbs and adjectives. A *mahogany wooden plank* is descriptive compared to a *wooden plank* which is factual.

PASSAGE 13: It is situated on a mountain ridge above the Urubamba Valley in Peru, which is 80 km (50 mi) northwest of Cuzco. Often referred to as "The Lost City of the Incas", Machu Picchu is probably the most familiar symbol of the Inca Empire. It was built around the year 1450, but abandoned a hundred years later, at the time of the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. Forgotten for centuries, the site was brought to worldwide attention in 1911 by Hiram Bingham, an American historian. Since then, Machu Picchu has become an important tourist attraction. It was declared a Peruvian Historical Sanctuary in 1981 and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983. It is also one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Machu Picchu was built in the classical Inca style, with polished dry-stone walls. Its primary buildings are the Intihuatana, the Temple of the Sun, and the Room of the Three Windows. These are located in what is known by archaeologists as the Sacred District of Machu Picchu. In September of 2007, Peru and Yale University reached an agreement regarding the return of artefacts which Hiram Bingham had removed from Machu Picchu in the early 20th century. Currently, there are concerns about the impact of tourism on the site as it reached 400,000 visitors in 2003.

3. Analytical

In passages dealing with the analytical style, the author presents the reader with his analysis on the subject. There is a very strong logical undercurrent flowing throughout the passage. The passage may contain problems, hypotheses, supporting arguments, counter arguments, expert opinions, personal opinions, assumptions and conclusions. The subject is discussed and analyzed by the author and based on this analysis the reader forms opinions about the subject of the passage.

PASSAGE 14: The conversion of the latent dream thoughts into those manifest deserves our close study as the first known example of the transformation of psychical stuff from one mode of expression into another. From a mode of expression which, moreover, is readily intelligible into another which we can only penetrate by effort and with guidance, although this new mode must be equally reckoned as an effort of our own psychical activity. From the standpoint of the relationship of latent to manifest dream-content, dreams can be divided into **three classes**. We can, in the first place, distinguish those dreams which have a *meaning* and are, at the same time, *intelligible*, which allow us to penetrate into our psychical life without further ado. Such dreams are numerous; they are usually short, and, as a general rule, do not seem very noticeable, because everything remarkable or exciting surprise is absent. Their occurrence is, moreover, a strong argument against the doctrine which derives the dream from the isolated activity of certain cortical elements. All signs of a lowered or subdivided psychical activity are wanting. Yet we never raise any objection to characterizing them as dreams, nor do we confound them with the products of our waking life.

4. Argumentative

Argumentative passages give the feel of a debate. The subject is generally an issue that has two sides to it. The author might support one side or may render support to both sides but there will definitely be a lot of counter-arguing in these passages. There will be a discussion on the pros and cons of the subject issue and generally, a conclusion to the argument.

PASSAGE 15: What is the nature of the world? "Pure nothingness", one may put it. The world is empty, only a delusion created by the materialists. But then is hunger also a fantasy created by the materialists? The world is of course not the world conceived by idealists and theologians. The world is the real, material world where hunger prevails. And "truth" is the satisfaction of hunger - and not sermons given by the priests of pure reason. One should not be thus fooled by the nursery tales of the salvation of the soul. This is so because for the past four thousand years one is hearing of the soul, but one has never seen it- even not after the invention of the CT scan. Once, when an idealist was telling his pupils that the stone in front of him did not exist - it was at the most a "complex of sensations". No matter what, the idealist would not be persuaded that the stone did really exist, till one of his students exasperated, threw the stone at the beloved teacher. If it is said that, "the proof of the pudding lies in the eating", then it could also be said that "the proof of the stone lies in the bump on the head of the philosopher". No wonder Sachin Tendulkar does not speculate on the nature of the world, when facing Brett Lee. Instead his helmet proves to be a better (and wiser) philosopher, than the philosopher himself.

B. INTRODUCTION TO TONE

Tone indicates the mood or the attitude of the author when he talks about the subject of his passage. The tone is not consistent throughout the passage and is more a characteristic of the content of the passage than the writing style. A passage can have sentences and paragraphs signifying different tones. There are no fixed categories for tones as these are regular English words indicative of moods and emotions. Here is a list of some common tones:

- Objective
- Didactic
- Optimistic
- Pessimistic
- Concerned
- Admiring
- Sentimental
- Satirical
- Cynical
- Sarcastic

C. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STYLE & TONE

Students often get confused between the style and tone of a passage even though these two qualities are quite different from each other. Here are some pointers:

- A style is unique and remains consistent throughout the passage whereas the tone can change depending on the subject matter as the passage unfolds. An example could be a passage where the author presents an analysis and therefore, starts off with an objective tone. Towards the end of the passage, his tone changes to one of optimism when he alludes to a possible solution based on the outcome of the analysis.
- Style is the way in which content is presented whereas tone is related to the content itself.
- Styles are broadly classified into a few distinct types mentioned above, while tones cannot be effectively categorized as they are regular English words that indicate certain emotions, moods or attitudes.

D. ILLUSTRATIONS OF DIFFERENT TONES

Here are sample passages representing certain tones. Concentrate on the method adopted to detect these tones rather than associating these examples with the specific tones mentioned.

PASSAGE 16: He wrestled not against flesh and blood, or powers, or principalities, or wicked spirits in high places. He struggled with clods and stones, and primeval chaos. His hands were horny with the fight, and his nature had perhaps caught some of the dull ruggedness of the things wherewith he battled. Hard and with a will he had worked through the years of wedded life, and, to speak him fair, he had acted honestly, within the limits of his knowledge and means, for the good of his family. How narrow were those limits! Every week he threw into the lap of Mrs. Ginx the eighteen or twenty annas which his strength and temperance enabled him continuously to earn, less six paise reserved for the public-house, whither he retreated on Sundays after the family dinner.

Explanation: The tone here is that of sympathy. Sentences like "How narrow were those limits!" and "the eighteen or twenty annas which his strength and temperance enabled him continuously to earn" determine that the author really feels for the protagonist and looks at his situation sympathetically. Sympathy is not to be confused with empathy or pity.

PASSAGE 17: These four heads of Nobody, Everybody, Somebody, and Anybody, form a fifth head, called a Busybody. The Busybody is always anxious after something about Somebody. He'll keep company with Anybody to find out Everybody's business; and is only at a loss when this head stops his pursuit, and Nobody will give him an answer. It is from these four heads the fib of each day is fabricated. Suspicion begets the morning whisper, the gossip Report circulates it as a secret, wide-mouthed Wonder gives Credulity credit for it, and Self-interest authenticates that, as Anybody may be set to work by Somebody, Everybody's alarmed at it, and, at last, there is Nobody who knows anything at all of the matter. From these four heads people purchase lottery-tickets, although calculation demonstrates the odds are so much against them; but Hope flatters them, Fancy makes them believe, and Expectation observes, that the twenty thousand pounds prizes must come to Somebody.

Explanation: The author takes a satirical tone while explaining this concept. In every sentence, there is an attempt to look down upon commonly held views and the entire subject of the passage itself represents the existing system in a very mocking way.

PASSAGE 18: In this extremity, after many days, they arrived before a rich pavilion - all of green and crimson, bordered with gold and azure- the hooks of ivory, the cords of silk, while at the top stood a golden eagle, and at each corner a green silver griffin shining in the sun. Beautiful as was the tent, still more lovely was the lady who stood before it - a maiden queen - crowned with an imperial diadem, and clothed in a robe of green, with the body formed of lace of gold, and her crimson kirtle bound with violet-coloured velvet, the wide sleeves being embroidered with flowers of gold and rich pearls. Around her stood her maiden attendants in comely attire, with silver coronets on their heads, and silver bows in their hands, while at their backs hung quivers full of golden arrows.

Explanation: The tone here is clearly that of admiration. The author seems to shower a lot of praise upon the visual impact created by the group that has just arrived.

PASSAGE 19: Teachers can make use of text-books at least enough to give much practice in supplementing text. Text-books are so uncommon in some schools that one might conclude that they had gone out of fashion among good teachers. Yet there is certainly nothing in modern educational theory that advises the neglect of books. Some teachers may have imagined that development instruction, to which reference has just been made, leans that way. But development instruction is of importance rather in the first presentation of some topics. After a topic has been thus developed, it can well be reviewed and further studied in connection with books. Many teachers are neglecting to use texts both to their own detriment and to the serious disadvantage of their pupils.

Explanation: The tone taken in the above passage by the author is didactic. Through these words, the author definitely aims at preaching his thoughts to his audience (of teachers). The author gives an explanation of his ideas and provides illustrations to further elaborate them. However, what

indicates the didactic tone is the presence of sentences like “Teachers can make use of text-books at least enough to give much practice in supplementing text” and “After a topic has been thus developed, it can well be reviewed and further studied in connection with books”. The last sentence is also highly opinionated and didactic in nature.

E. LISTS OF STYLES & TONES

The different types of Styles and certain key words by which to remember them are:

- Factual/Event Based - Newspaper Article
- Descriptive - Author’s description
- Data Driven - Numbers, statistics, figures
- Narrative - Story, First-Person narration
- Abstruse/Abstract - Metaphoric, Symbolic, Philosophical
- Analytical - Analysis, Problem Solving
- Argumentative - Debate, pros & cons

These are examples of certain tones. They are classified according to the mood of the author.

Positive Tones

- Laudatory
- Sympathy
- Adulatory
- Compassion
- Approving
- Appreciating
- Optimistic

Negative Tones

- Demeaning
- Conceited
- Preachy
- Blaming
- Pessimistic
- Cynical
- Argumentative
- Disapproval
- Bragging
- Mocking

Neutral Tones

- Objective
- Obvious
- Analytical
- Diplomatic
- Humorous

VII. STRATEGIES TO ELIMINATE OPTIONS

A useful idea to effectively narrow down the choices is the elimination of incorrect options. Often the situation may arise where more than one option seems to be the correct answer. In such cases, these elimination techniques will help in identifying the options that appear to be the right choice but are actually incorrect; by recognizing in the option some defect, or just by virtue of it being

incomplete in some way or the other. These elimination techniques will help you locate the key differentiating points between the options and will especially come in handy in cases where the options are very close or long or both.

Once the test taker has studied the kinds of traps introduced in the options, he will find it a lot easier to root them out and eliminate them. The following is a list of inconsistencies or kinks that a test taker can be on the lookout for while analysing the options:

1. Verbosity

Certain options are too verbose to be correct. These options will unnecessarily elaborate upon the actual idea and add a few redundant or repeated ideas to give the appearance of a more complete answer. Verbose options, which can be recognised by their extra length, are a direct indicator of this type of trap and are to be avoided/ eliminated. The correct option is always the one that gives the complete picture in the most precise manner.

2. Vagueness

Some options use short sentences and impressive words to give the appearance of being terse and apt at the same time. However, they end up being vague and incomplete. The best answer is not judged by its length or the quality of words used but by its clarity and completeness of idea. Never select an option if its implication is unclear or not pertaining to the question.

3. Contradiction

These options are the easiest to eliminate because they tend to contradict the passage, either explicitly or implicitly. Detecting an explicit contradiction is just a question of reading the passage thoroughly. Implicit contradictions, too, are easy to discover but they require a clear understanding of the passage and its implications.

4. Irrelevance

Options that are not related to the question are usually used to fill up the void. These options might be based on an unrelated part of the same passage or might not be related to the entire passage at all. Like vague options, these options, too, are framed using impressive words and phrases that give an intellectual feel to them. These traps can be identified easily if you have comprehended the question correctly.

There are many other methods of distinguishing between correct and incorrect options but as they are obvious, simple or quite easy to spot, no instruction is required. The above mentioned differences, however, are more subtle and require some practice before you can attain proficiency at identifying them. Putting in the additional effort towards practising elimination makes a lot of sense as it will be the differentiating factor between passing with an average score or with flying colours.

Read the passage, and answer the questions that follow:

PASSAGE 20: Charles Baudelaire could be said to be the father of avant-garde modernity. By avant-garde modernity is meant: "the popular realization of the will of the masses, a will that is represented as art". Art now is said to belong to the masses, it no longer belongs to the elites. It is the masses that have seized the art world. The elites have thus gone through a process of deconstruction. From henceforth there is no going back into history. One has to embrace the masses in order to understand, if not art per se, then at least modern art. But for Baudelaire art represents principally madness. His poem 'The Flowers of Evil' talks of the insanity of the human condition, an insanity where the masses are depicted in its most vulgar manner. If classical and romantic art had religious idioms, modern art used anti-religious symbols. If in the former, purity and chastity were symbolised in the form of the virgin figure, in modern art it is the flâneur - the

prostitute and the rag picker - who come into the centre stage of the art world. Popular art, like popular philosophy, claims that this philosophy of the 'popular' has to seize the masses. Then art becomes "a material weapon". The signature tune of modern art is no longer 'good art' but 'mass art', no longer necessity but freedom. The march-past of human history is carried out on the legs of human freedom.

But the genre of the popular art and popular philosophy has not to be confused with populism. Populism does not have to be confused with aesthetics as neither the ideas of the 'good' and the 'beautiful'- ideas central to classical art - or the art and science of 'sensations' - the idea central to any art form - enters into its domain. Aesthetics after all is the art of arousing sensations. Indian art calls this 'rasa', loosely translated as 'taste'. Ananda Coomaraswamy, the famous art historian, disagreed with this identification of art with aesthetics, as he understood the latter to be materialist and the former to be idealist in nature.

Modern art, as is modern philosophy, or the modern world itself, is rigorously distinct not only from the traditional life-world, but also distinct from the classical world. In modernity art is not measured in terms of the 'good' and the 'beautiful' (Plato is the best representative of the classical writer) but in terms of the arousal of sensations and the affirmation of individualism. The individual is depicted to have broken free from all fetters of community based social restraints. That is why the bohemian or the artistic representative of the plebeian is so important in modernity.

The difference between the traditional world and the modern world is based on the distinction between a God-centric world and a human-centric world, a world that recalls Nietzsche's dictum: "God is dead". The bohemian does not require God, in fact God is a fetter for the development of the plebeian. In Nietzsche's 'The Science of Happiness' a mad man with a lantern is portrayed rushing into the streets and shouting "Where is God! Where is God!" The people assembled at the market place - here the people are the bohemians - burst out laughing and ask the mad man where God has gone. "Has God immigrated to a foreign land?" or "has God run away somewhere?" the bohemians ask the mad man. And then the mad man looks at the crowd and says, "I shall tell you. God is dead! We have killed him".

Now for the bohemian the theme of the death of God is of central importance. In the Italian opera 'La Boheme', the composer Puccini, portrays a poet, a painter and a singer burning their works of art in order to get some warmth from the fire. If God is dead, for the bohemian, then so too is art. But that does not mean that art is nonsense. What is meant is that there can be nothing called 'autonomous art' or 'art for the sake of art'. On the contrary art is said to pass over to life itself.

Question 1: Which of the following options best captures the essence of the text?

- (a) Modern art is a representation of the masses, not the classes.
- (b) Modern art is not restricted to classical ideals, nor does it adhere to religion and the concept of God; it is art as perceived by the soul of the ordinary human being and not 'Art for the sake of Art'.
- (c) Modern art differs from traditional and classical art as it works on arousal of senses.
- (d) Modern art, like modern philosophy, is a human-centric depiction of the life as perceived by the masses, not to please the senses but arouse them.
- (e) The purpose of God has been served; hence modern philosophy and art do not underline His importance.

Solution: Elimination Criteria

Option (a) is eliminated on account of being **vague**. It might be in tune with the passage but presents a very incomplete and half-baked view of the passage. It surely does not capture the essence of the passage in any way.

Option (b) is eliminated for its **verbosity**. If this option is stripped down to a simpler point of view, then one will realize that it really contains no valid information. The use of long phrases and words is to cover up the lack of relevant information.

Option (c) is true as per the passage, however it is **incomplete**. It does not talk about the human-centricity of modern art, nor does it mention the relevance of the masses in shaping modern philosophy.

Option (e) is very extreme. It is an **exaggeration** of the author's point of view and can be easily eliminated on account of the language used and the extremity of the idea.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

Question 2: According to the passage, why do prostitutes and rag-pickers take centre stage in the world of modern art?

- (a) They are representatives of the ultimate levels of purity and chastity that form the cornerstone of the modernistic movement.
- (b) These characters are aimed at arousal of senses - the necessary condition for art to be modern.
- (c) They represent real-world characters and not ideals of chastity - socially and morally correct individuals.
- (d) These characters make the common man relate to art and they release him from the pressures of being aesthetically correct.
- (e) Modern art is all about understanding the masses and these characters constitute the masses.

Solution: Elimination Criteria

Option (a) **contradicts** the ideas mentioned in the passage. Chastity and purity are the cornerstones of classical art, not modern art.

Option (b) is **irrelevant** with respect to this particular question. Although it uses a phrase (arousal of senses) taken from the passages, it has been used in a manner that is not synchronized with the ideas of the passage.

Option (d) comes quite close to being the correct option but has an altogether different **writing style**. Whereas the correct option sticks to the author's explanation (of purity and chastity), this option looks at the idea from a different perspective and does not completely answer the question asked.

Option (e) is quite **vague** considering the question asked is very specific and not meant in the general way in which this option tries to answer it.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

Question 3: As per the passage, what can be inferred about the populism?

- (a) Populism conforms to neither the classical nor the traditional patterns of art and philosophy.
- (b) Populism does not represent the 'good' and 'beautiful' way of living; it is merely a depiction of an individualistic way of life.
- (c) Populism is the dictum of popular philosophy - a set of rules by which the common man exists.
- (d) Populism and aesthetics are like chalk and cheese.
- (e) Populism is the only form of art that can exist and be understood in a world that is devoid of God.

Solution: Elimination Criteria

Option (b) is both **incomplete and irrelevant** at the same time. Incomplete because it leaves the correct idea midway and irrelevant because the second half is based on an incorrect inference that is not at all related to the question.

Option (c) firstly **contradicts** data given in the passage - populism and popular philosophy are two different things as per the passage. The second half of the option just manages to add irrelevant information to the contradiction of the first half.

Option (d) is much too **vague** to be the correct answer of the question. The option merely touches upon the subject and leaves it open-ended and unexplained.

Option (e) is **exaggerated** and contorts the author's point of view by mixing different ideas mentioned by him at different places in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

Question 4: What is the main idea behind the opera 'La Boheme'?

- (a) The Italian opera, 'La Boheme' depicts the life and struggles of the common man - it strives to show how the elite of the world have deconstructed and this degeneration has led to artists having to choose between their work and their survival.
- (b) 'La Boheme' paints a picture of a Godless world where the circumstances have led people to choose survival over their ambitions.
- (c) The opera is a depiction of a dystopian world where lack of belief in God has led to the demise of ideals among the masses.
- (d) 'La Boheme' strives to show that art is not nonsense but a way of life.
- (e) The different categories of art form the binding theme of 'La Boheme' - an opera that teaches the artist not to give up on his work irrespective of his circumstances.

Solution: Elimination Criteria

Option (a) is too **verbose** to be the most appropriate answer. Irrelevant and incorrect information has been used to furnish this option, which, in the end, doesn't even get to the point.

Option (c) **exaggerates** the author's point of view by assuming that the world created by the opera is devoid of belief in God and that the characters in it have let go of their ideals.

Option (d) is **vague** and uses the lines following the description of the opera to add to its length. The result is an incorrect combination of vagueness and irrelevance.

Option (e) is **partially true** as the first half is clearly mentioned in the passage. The second half, however, is an **assumption**. Also, the first half is true as an inference but not relevant as the main idea of the opera.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

Question 5: According to Ananda Coomaraswamy, what is the underlying difference between aesthetics and art?

- (a) Ananda Coomaraswamy, the accomplished art historian, is of the opinion that aesthetics is the basic essence of art.
- (b) Ananda Coomaraswamy, the accomplished art historian, is of the opinion that aesthetics and art are not related at all as the former is spiritualistic while the latter is materialistic.
- (c) Ananda Coomaraswamy, the accomplished art historian, is of the opinion that art and aesthetics are paradoxically related, one being representative of the materials whims of the masses while the other sticking to the traditional mindset of the elite.
- (d) Ananda Coomaraswamy, the accomplished art historian, is of the opinion that art and aesthetics are unrelated as art is idealistic in nature while aesthetics appeal to the materialistic part of our mind.
- (e) Ananda Coomaraswamy, the accomplished art historian, is of the opinion that aesthetics can never reach the high ideals of art as it is highly materialistic in nature.

Solution: Elimination Criteria

Firstly, all the options have the **repeated phrase** 'Ananda Coomaraswamy, the accomplished art historian, is of the opinion that' and thus, this phrase can be stripped down to get to the basic idea of each option. Once this is done, elimination becomes easier.

Option (a) is explicitly **contradicting** Ananda Coomaraswamy's ideas as it states that aesthetics form the essence of art whereas he believes that they are unrelated.

Option (b) is **contradictory** to the point of view of the said historian as it states that art is materialistic while aesthetics is spiritualistic. Both these judgements are quite different from the actual point of view.

Option (c) is both **verbose and irrelevant**. Ananda Coomaraswamy does not talk about the masses and the elite at all. The option mixes two different points and attempts to cause confusion.

Option (e) may be **partially true** but the **writing style** is very biased and actually looks down upon aesthetics. This bias definitely cannot be inferred from the ideas put forth by Ananda Coomaraswamy.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

VIII. MINI EXERCISE:

Instructions: Read each passage and answer the question(s) that follow(s).

PASSAGE 1: The profound impact Gandhi had on India and his ability to gain independence through a totally non-violent mass movement made him one of the most remarkable leaders the world has ever known. He led by example, wearing homespun clothes to weaken the British textile industry and orchestrating a march to the sea, where demonstrators proceeded to make their own salt in protest against the British monopoly. Indians gave him the name Mahatma, or Great Soul.

1. The reason behind the Indian people giving Gandhi the name 'Mahatma' was:
 - (a) He led by example against the British oligopoly and was one of the most remarkable leaders the world has ever known.
 - (b) The profound impact Gandhi had on India and his ability to gain interdependence through a totally non-violent movement.
 - (c) His ability to lead by example and his ability to gain independence through a totally non-violent mass movement made him a remarkable leader.
 - (d) He wore homespun clothes to strengthen the British textile industry and orchestrated a march to the sea, where he encouraged demonstrators to make their own salt.

Explanation: Option (a) erroneously states 'oligopoly' instead of 'monopoly'.

Option (b) states 'interdependence' instead of 'independence'.

Option (d) states 'strengthen' instead of 'weaken'.

Option (c) covers all the main points which answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

PASSAGE 2: Under the great king Ashoka (268-31 BC), the Mauryan empire conquered nearly the entire subcontinent, extending itself as far south as Mysore. When Ashoka conquered Orissa, however, his army shed so much blood that the repentant king gave up warfare forever. Proving to be as tireless a missionary as he had been as a conqueror, Ashoka brought Buddhism to much of central Asia. His rule marked the height of the Mauryan empire, and it collapsed only 100 years after his death.

2. Why did Ashoka's rule mark the height of the Mauryan empire?
 - (a) Not only was he a great king but also a great forgiver.
 - (b) He showed the people his greatness through his humility.
 - (c) He brought Buddhism and other religions to much of Central Asia.
 - (d) The Mauryan empire survived for a century after Ashoka.

Explanation: Option (a) has 'forgiver' which is not stated in the passage.

Option (b) does not connect with the question stem- his **showing** greatness was not the reason.

Option (c) has 'other religions' not stated in the passage.

The fact that the empire survived 100 years after Ashoka signifies that his rule was the high point of the Mauryan empire.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

PASSAGE 3: When the famous British historian Eric Hobsbawm declared in his *Age of Extremes*: 'The most dramatic change of the second half of this century and the one which cuts us forever, from the world of the past is the death of the peasantry', he did not of course mean it literally. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia proved to be exceptions to the rule. In India, from 1950 to 1970, the distribution of workforce in agriculture, industry and services more or less remained unchanged and Byres has termed it as 'structural stasis'. Even after that the shift of workforce away from agriculture was slow and jerky.

3. What does the author of the *Age of Extremes* mean by 'death of the peasantry'?
 - (a) The incidence of farmers' happiness in Sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia.

- (b) The improving condition of farmers in the Sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia.
- (c) A decline in the number of people engaged in agriculture only in the Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.
- (d) A decline world over in the proportion of workforce engaged in agriculture.

Explanation: 'Death of the peasantry' as mentioned by the writer did not happen only in Sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia – India is also cited as an exception. Eliminate option (c).

'Farmers' happiness' in option (a) and 'improving conditions' in option (b) are contrary to the data presented in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

PASSAGE 4: The vast majority of Indians engage in religious rituals on a daily basis. Most Hindus observe religious rituals at home. Observation of rituals varies greatly among regions, villages, and individuals. Devout Hindus perform daily chores such as worshipping at dawn after bathing (usually at a family shrine, and typically includes lighting a lamp and offering foodstuffs before the images of deities), recitation from religious scripts, singing hymns in praise of gods etc. A notable feature in religious ritual is the division between purity and pollution. Religious acts presuppose some degree of impurity or defilement for the practitioner, which must be overcome or neutralised before or during ritual procedures. Purification, usually with water, is thus a typical feature of most religious action. Other characteristics include a belief in the efficacy of sacrifice and concept of merit, gained through the performance of charity or good works that will accumulate over time and reduce sufferings in the next world. Devout Muslims offer five daily prayers at specific times of the day, indicated by adhan (call to prayer) from the local mosques. Before offering prayers, they must ritually clean themselves by performing wudu, which involves washing parts of the body that are generally exposed to dirt or dust. A recent study by the Sachar Committee found that 3-4% of Muslim children study in madrasas (Islamic schools).

4. What can we conclude about devout Hindus from the passage?

- (a) Hindus perform the same daily rituals and chores, such as worshipping at dawn after bathing.
- (b) Atheists observe the difference between purity and pollution very carefully.
- (c) Devout Hindus perform daily chores such as worshipping at dawn after bathing.
- (d) Devout Buddhists differ from Hindus in the intensity and frequency with which rituals are performed.

Explanation: The passage states "Observation of rituals varies greatly among regions, villages, and individuals." Eliminate option (a).

Options (b) and (d) have no supporting data in the passage.

Option (c) has been stated verbatim in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

5. What can we most reasonably conclude about Muslims from the passage?

- (a) Muslim children who don't study in Madrasas are usually agnostic.
- (b) Local mosques are responsible for Muslims praying five times a day on time.
- (c) Devout Muslims offer five daily prayers at specific times of the day.
- (d) The Sachar Committee studies have presented incorrect data.

Explanation: Options (a), (b) and (d) have no supporting data from the passage.

Option (c) has been stated verbatim.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

PASSAGE 5: The Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, formerly known as Victoria Terminus Station, in Mumbai (formerly known as Bombay), is an outstanding example of British Victorian Gothic Revival architecture in India, blended with themes deriving from Indian traditional architecture. The

building, designed by the British architect F. W. Stevens, became the symbol of Bombay as the 'Gothic City' and the major international mercantile port of India. The terminal was built over 10 years, starting in 1878, according to a High Victorian Gothic design based on late mediaeval Italian models. Its remarkable stone dome, turrets, pointed arches and eccentric ground plan are close to traditional Indian palace architecture. It is an outstanding example of the meeting of two cultures, as British architects worked with Indian craftsmen to include Indian architectural tradition and idioms, thus forging a new style unique to Bombay.

6. Which of the following is not true about the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus?

- (a) It was completed in 1888.
- (b) It was considered a symbol of Bombay.
- (c) It was ultimately based on late mediaeval Italian architecture.
- (d) It was designed by F. W. Stevens.
- (e) All of the above are true.

Explanation: According to the passage, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus was built over 10 years, starting in 1878, so the inference in option (a) is correct.

Option (b) is stated in the passage.

According to the passage, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus was built "according to a High Victorian Gothic design based on late mediaeval Italian models," so option (c) is correct.

Option (d) is stated in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option e**.

7. Why is the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus known as an example of the meeting of two cultures?

- (a) It is in a style unique to Bombay.
- (b) It is a British style building in India.
- (c) British and Indian architects built it together.
- (d) It is in a mixture of British and Indian architectural styles.
- (e) Many of its architectural features are similar to Indian palace architecture.

Explanation: Option (a) is not correct, as it mixes up cause and effect: that is, the style of Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus resulted in a style unique to Bombay because it was a meeting of two cultures, and not vice-versa.

Option (b) is incorrect, as the passage makes it clear that the building is not purely in a British style, it has Indian influences as well.

According to the last sentence of the passage, British architects worked with Indian craftsmen and not Indian architects to build Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, so option (c) is incorrect.

While option (e) is true in itself, it does not answer the question, as it does not say which two cultures are meeting.

Only option (d), which is stated in the passage, answers the question correctly.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

PASSAGE 6: The question of goal of the Congress formed a subject of keen discussion. In the constitution that I had presented, the goal of Congress was attainment of Swaraj within the British Empire if possible and without it if necessary. A party in the Congress wanted to limit the goal to Swaraj within the British Empire only. Its view-point was put forth by Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Jinnah. But they were not able to get many votes. Again the draft constitution provided that the means for the attainment were to be peaceful and legitimate. This condition too came in for opposition, it being contended that there should be no restriction upon the means to be adopted. But the Congress adopted the original draft after an instructive and frank discussion. I am of the opinion that, if this constitution had been worked out by the people honestly, intelligently and zealously, it would have become a much more potent instrument of mass education, and the very process of working it out would have brought us Swaraj. But a discussion of the theme would be irrelevant here.

8. What was the goal of the Congress?

- (a) To drive the British and the population of its country.
- (b) To drive parties other than the Congress out of the country.
- (c) To invite Congress parties of other nations to be a part of Swaraj.
- (d) None of the above.

Explanation: There is no data in the passage about 'British and the population of its country' mentioned in option (a), 'parties other than Congress' mentioned in option (b) and 'Congress parties of other nations' mentioned in option (c).

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

9. What is the author's belief about the constitution?

- (a) The constitution didn't achieve the goals it had set out to.
- (b) It is the supreme authority, beyond the Congress' goals.
- (c) It was a potent weapon of mass education and it would have helped gain Swaraj.
- (d) Constitution is immaterial to the goal of Swaraj.

Explanation: The passage states "I am of the opinion that ... become a much more potent instrument of mass education, and the very process of working it out would have brought us Swaraj." This is in consonance with option (c) and helps eliminate the other options.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

PASSAGE 7: The outstanding impression my mother has left on my memory is that of saintliness. She was deeply religious. She would not think of taking her meals without her daily prayers. Going to Haveli - the Vaishnava temple - was one of her duties year round. As far as my memory can go back, I do not remember her having ever missed the Chaturmas. She would take the hardest vows and keep them without flinching. Illness was no excuse for relaxing them. I can recall her once falling ill when she was observing the Chandrayana vow during Chaturmas, but the illness was not allowed to interrupt the observance. To keep two or three consecutive fasts was nothing to her. Living on one meal a day during Chaturmas was a habit with her. Not content with that she fasted every alternate day during one Chaturmas. During another Chaturmas she vowed not to have food without seeing the sun. We children on those days would stand, staring at the sky, waiting to announce the appearance of the sun to our mother. Everyone knows that at the height of the rainy season the sun often does not condescend to show his face. And I remember days when, at his sudden appearance, we would rush and announce it to her, she would run out to see with her own eyes, but by that time the fugitive sun would be gone, thus depriving her of her meal. "That does not matter," she would say cheerfully, "God did not want me to eat today." And then she would return to her round of duties.

10. What can we say about the author's attitude towards his mother?

- (a) The author regards his mother with the greatest disdain, and mocks her constant adherence to tradition and discipline.
- (b) The author holds his mother in high regard, however he can't mask the hint of irony that accompanies his pronouncement of her "saintliness."
- (c) The author very passively reports his observations of his or her mother's behavior, without any opinionated commentary.
- (d) The author believes his mother to be the epitome of dutiful behavior, and doesn't hesitate in illustrating his opinion.

Explanation: The author's attitude towards his mother is obviously positive- eliminate options (a) and (c).

Also, there is nothing in the passage to suggest that his description of his mother's behaviour is ironic- eliminate option (b).

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

11. Which of the following is contrary to what is stated about Chaturmas?

1. One can observe the Chandrayana vow during Chaturmas.
2. One visits the Vaishnava temple only during Chaturmas.

(a) Only 2 (b) Only 1 (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation: The passage states that "Going to Haveli - the Vaishnava temple - was one of her duties year round"- statement 2 is contrary.

The passage states that she took the vow of Chandrayan during Chaturmas once- statement 1 is not contrary.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

PASSAGE 8: The economic liberalisation in India refers to ongoing economic reforms in India that started in 1991. After Independence in 1947, India adhered to socialist policies. In the 1980s, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated some reforms. In 1991, after India sold 67 tons of gold to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the government of P. V. Narasimha Rao and his finance minister Manmohan Singh started breakthrough reforms. The new neo-liberal policies included opening for international trade and investment, deregulation, initiation of privatization, and inflation-controlling measures. The overall direction of liberalisation has since remained the same, irrespective of the ruling party, although no party has yet tried to take on powerful lobbies such as the trade unions and farmers, or contentious issues such as reforming labour laws and reducing agricultural subsidies. The main objective of the government was to transform the economic system from socialism to capitalism so as to achieve high economic growth and industrialize large parts of the nation's businesses for the well-being of Indian citizens. Today India is mainly characterized as a market economy.

As of 2009, about 300 million people—equivalent to the entire population of the United States—have escaped extreme poverty. The fruits of liberalisation reached their peak in 2007, when India recorded its highest GDP growth rate of 9%. With this, India became the second fastest growing major economy in the world, next only to China. An Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) report states that the average growth rate will double the average income in a decade, and more reforms would speed up the pace.

12. Which of the following can't be reasonably concluded from the passage?

1. Socialist policies did not lift India out of the poverty that it was struggling to cope with post-independence.
2. Agricultural subsidies are a controversial topic with the government in power.
3. The average GDP growth rate of the economy is 9%.

(a) Only 2 (b) Only 3 (c) 1 & 2 (d) 1 & 3

Explanation: The passage states that "The fruits of liberalisation reached their peak in 2007, when India recorded its highest GDP growth rate of 9%." This means that 9% is the highest growth rate (the peak) and not the average growth rate. Hence, statement 3 cannot be concluded.

The passage states that "After Independence in 1947, India adhered to socialist policies." Clearly, if reforms (which worked well, as the rest of the passage states) had to be made in the 80s and 90s, then socialism wasn't working for India. Thus, statement 1 can be concluded.

Statement 2 can be concluded as the passage clearly calls agricultural reforms contentious.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

13. According to the passage, which of the following is true about market economies?

- (a) Market economies are those who start by adopting socialism, but eventually shift to capitalism.
- (b) Market economies can be created by industrializing a large part of the nation's businesses.
- (c) In a market economy, privatization of all public sectors is a necessity.
- (d) Market economies are a surefire method of decreasing poverty in third world economies.

Explanation: Option (b) has been stated verbatim in the context of market economies.

All the other options are far-fetched.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

14. Which of the following isn't a part of the neo-liberal policies?

- (a) Increasing income tax on privately owned businesses.
- (b) Allowing Mukesh Ambani to start his own public transport system.
- (c) Allowing a French chain of coffee shops to open an outlet in Delhi, India.
- (d) Stabilizing the increasing price of onions in the market.

Explanation: There is nothing in the passage to support option (a).

Option (c) falls under "opening for international trade and investment" – French coffee chain will be able to invest in India under that policy.

Option (b) falls under "privatization" and option (d) falls under "inflation-controlling measures".

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

PASSAGE 9: The major underlying objective of the Indian government's agricultural price policy is to protect both producers and consumers. Achieving food security at both the national and household levels is one of the major challenges in India today. Currently, the food security system and price policy basically consist of three instruments: procurement prices/ minimum support prices, buffer stocks, and public distribution system. Agricultural price policy is one of the important instruments in achieving food security by improving production, employment and incomes of the farmers. There is a need to provide remunerative prices for farmers in order to maintain food security and increase the incomes of farmers. There has been a debate on price versus non-price factors in the literature. However, a review of literature shows that they are complements rather than substitutes. In the post-reform period, it was viewed that reforms in non-agriculture would shift the terms of trade (ToT) in favour of agriculture and lead to enhancement of private sector investment, which, in turn, would raise growth in agriculture. The favourable ToT in agriculture have had some impact on agriculture in the post-reform period as the periods of improving ToT like in the early 1990s and more recently after 2004 onwards, witnessed a robust growth in agricultural production in general, and in foodgrains in particular.

15. Which of the following is not a feature of agricultural price policy?

- 1. Procurement of farm produce at minimum support price.
- 2. Distribution of farm produce at nominally higher than the procurement rates.
- 3. Improving production, employment and incomes of the farmers.

(a) 2 (b) 1 & 3 (c) 1 & 2 (d) 3

Explanation: Statements 1 & 3 have been stated verbatim in the passage.

Statement 2 cannot be inferred as profit making as a feature of the policy is not stated in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

16. What is the importance of the government's agricultural price policy?

- 1. Agricultural policy by ensuring remunerative prices to farmers plays a role in the growth of the agriculture sector.
- 2. It plays a role in the growth of the agriculture sector in particular, and food security system in general.

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation: Both, statements 1 & 2 can be inferred from the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

17. Which of the following is untrue?

- (a) The prime objective of the agricultural price policy - protect producers and consumers.

- (b) The major challenge in India today is achieving food security at national and household level.
- (c) The food security system and price policy basically consist of three instruments.
- (d) Agricultural price policy is one of the important instruments in achieving food security.

Explanation: All the other options except option (b) have been stated verbatim in the passage. Option (b) states 'the major challenge' whereas the passage states 'one of the major challenges'. This changes the meaning of the data in the passage.
Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

PASSAGE 10: Jainism is one of the most ancient religions of the world, similar to Buddhism in many respects, and emerging from the same heterodox classical Indian world of the Ganges basin in the early centuries B.C. Like Buddhism, it was a partly a reaction to Brahminical caste consciousness, but the faith of the Jains is slightly more ancient, and much more demanding than Buddhist practice. Unlike Buddhism, the Jain religion never spread beyond India, and while it was once a popular and powerful faith across the subcontinent, patronized by the princes of a succession of Deccani dynasties, today there are only four million Jains left. In contrast to Buddhism, Jainism is almost unknown in the West.

The word Jain derives from *Jina*, meaning liberator or spiritual conqueror. The *Jinas* or *Tirthankaras*-ford-makers- were a series of twenty-four human teachers who each discovered how to escape the eternal cycle of death and rebirth. Through their heroic *tapasya*-bodily austerities- they gained omniscient and transcendent knowledge which revealed to them the nature of the reality of the great theatre of the universe, in every dimension. The most recent of those, according to the Jains, was the historical figure of Mahavira (599-529 B.C.)- the Great Hero - a prince of Magadha, in modern Bihar, who renounced the world at the age of thirty to become a wandering thinker and ascetic. He elaborated to his followers a complex cosmological system that the Jains still expound 2,600 years later. Like followers of other Indian faiths they believe in an immortal and indestructible soul, or *jivan*, and that the sum of one's actions determines the nature of one's future rebirth. However, the Jains diverge from Hindus and Buddhists in many ways. They reject the Hindu idea that the world was created or destroyed by omnipotent gods.

18. Which of the following is not true about Jainism?

- (a) Jainism is 2,600 years old.
- (b) Jainism was more popular in the past than it is now.
- (c) Jainism was once patronized by many princes.
- (d) Jainism is almost unknown in Western countries.
- (e) Jainism is one of the most ancient religions of the world.

Explanation: All the options except (a) have been stated in the passage. Jains have been following Mahavira's teachings for 2,600 years, but the religion is older than that, as Mahavira was the most recent of the twenty-four *Tirthankaras* of the Jain religion.
Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

19. What is the similarity between Jainism and Buddhism?

- (a) Jainism and Buddhism are similar in many respects.
- (b) Jainism and Buddhism are practiced throughout the world.
- (c) Both Jainism and Buddhism are practiced primarily in India.
- (d) Both Jainism and Buddhism were partly a reaction to Brahminical caste consciousness.
- (e) Both Jainism and Buddhism reject the Hindu idea that the world was created or destroyed by omnipotent gods.

Explanation: Option (a) is a non-answer, as it does not specify in what way Jainism and Buddhism are similar.

According to the passage, only Jainism is practised primarily in India, while Buddhism has

spread beyond – eliminate options (b) & (c).

According to the last paragraph, only Jains reject the Hindu idea that the world was created or destroyed by omnipotent gods (we have no information about Buddhist beliefs about the same), so option (e) is incorrect.

Option (d) has been stated in the opening lines of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

20. Jains believe that:

- (a) Humans do not possess an immortal soul.
- (b) One's actions determine the nature of one's future rebirth.
- (c) Humans cannot escape from the eternal cycle of death and rebirth.
- (d) The nature of the reality of the great theatre of the universe cannot be known by humans.
- (e) Both (c) and (d)

Explanation: Option (a) is in direct contradiction to what is stated in the passage.

The passage states that the 24 human teachers of Jainism discovered how to escape the eternal cycle of death and rebirth, so Jains are unlikely to believe the opposite stated in options (c) & (d).

Option (b) has been mentioned in the concluding part of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

21. Choose the pair which does not match the word correctly to its meaning.

- (a) *Jivan* – soul
- (b) *Jina* – spiritual conqueror
- (c) Mahavira – The Great Hero
- (d) *Tapasya* – bodily austerities
- (e) *Tirthankaras* – Buddhists

Explanation: All the options have the correct pair except option 5. *Tirthankaras* literally means 'ford-makers', and is used for a series of twenty-four teachers.

Hence, the correct answer is **option e**.

SUMMARY:

Look for the following qualities in an option while trying to eliminate:

- The option is too verbose, too wordy and looks made up.
- The option is vague and uses impressive words without driving home the point.
- The option, explicitly or implicitly, contradicts data given in the passage.
- The option contains irrelevant information which might be true but not related to the question.
- The option might be an exaggeration of the author's point of view.
- The option may contain repeated phrases to hamper readability.
- The option may be partially true or incomplete with respect to the question.
- The option may be correct but written in a different style or perceived in a different manner.

TEST 1

Instructions for questions 1 to 12: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: This expedition was to occupy only eight months. Provided with astronomical instruments and able draughtsmen, we were to ascend the Nile as far as Assouan, after minutely examining the positions of the Said, between Tentyris and the cataracts. Though my views had not hitherto been fixed on any region but the tropics, I could not resist the temptation of visiting countries so celebrated in the annals of human civilization. I therefore accepted this proposition, but with the express condition, that on our return to Alexandria I should be at liberty to continue my journey through Syria and Palestine. The studies which I entered upon with a view to this new project, I afterwards found useful, when I examined the relations between the barbarous monuments of Mexico, and those belonging to the nations of the old world. I thought myself on the point of

embarking for Egypt, when political events forced me to abandon a plan which promised me so much satisfaction.

An expedition of discovery in the South Sea, under the direction of captain Baudin, was then preparing in France. The plan was great, bold, and worthy of being executed by a more enlightened commander. The purpose of this expedition was to visit the Spanish possessions of South America, from the mouth of the river Plata to the kingdom of Quito and the isthmus of Panama. After visiting the archipelago of the Pacific, and exploring the coasts of New Holland, from Van Diemen's Land to that of Nuyts, both vessels were to stop at Madagascar, and return by the Cape of Good Hope. I was in Paris when the preparations for this voyage were begun. I had but little confidence in the personal character of captain Baudin, who had given cause of discontent to the court of Vienna, when he was commissioned to conduct to Brazil one of my friends, the young botanist, Van der Schott; but as I could not hope, with my own resources, to make a voyage of such extent, and view so fine a portion of the globe, I determined to take the chances of this expedition. I obtained permission to embark, with the instruments I had collected, in one of the vessels destined for the South Sea, and I reserved to myself the liberty of leaving captain Baudin whenever I thought proper. M. Michaux, who had already visited Persia and a part of North America, and M. Bonpland, with whom I then formed the friendship that still unites us, were appointed to accompany this expedition as naturalists.

I had flattered myself during several months with the idea of sharing the labours directed to so great and honourable an object when the war which broke out in Germany and Italy, determined the French government to withdraw the funds granted for their voyage of discovery, and adjourn it to an indefinite period. Deeply mortified at finding the plans I had formed during many years of my life overthrown in a single day, I sought at any risk the speediest means of quitting Europe, and engaging in some enterprise which might console me for my disappointment. (UPSC CSAT 2011)

1. Choose the pattern that best represents the order in which the events mentioned in these labelled sentences have occurred in the passage.
 1. The author wished to visit Syria and Palestine.
 2. The author was disappointed when the French withdrew support.
 3. The purpose of the expedition of discovery in the South Sea was to visit the Spanish possessions of South America.
 4. War broke out between Germany and Italy.
 5. The author obtained permission to embark, with the instruments he had collected, in one of the vessels destined for the South Sea.

(a) 1-5-2-3-4 (b) 3-5-1-4-2 (c) 5-3-1-2-4 (d) 1-3-5-4-2 (e) 3-1-5-4-2

State whether the following statements are true (option a) or false (option b) according to the passage.

2. The author was eager to visit places of historical significance.
3. The author had to abandon his trip to Egypt due to political unrest.
4. The author trusted captain Baudin.
5. M. Michaux and M. Bonpland were both naturalists.
6. The author sought to find the speediest means to leave Europe to overcome his disappointment.
7. As per the passage, choose the events from the set of labelled statements given below that occurred after the following sentence:

"Though my views had not hitherto been fixed on any region but the tropics, I could not resist the temptation of visiting countries so celebrated in the annals of human civilization."

1. The author tried to purchase passage using nefarious modus operandi.
2. The author bribed officials to be allowed to sail.
3. The author decided on places he would like to visit.
4. The author gathered supplies in preparation of his journey.
5. The author purchased a ship in order to see the world.

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 4 and 5 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 4 and 5 (e) 2 and 5

Specify whether each of the following statements is a valid inference or invalid inference from the passage and mark the option as (a) or (b) respectively.

8. The author was eager to begin his journey.
9. The author would like to visit places with high temperatures.
10. The author was a rich man with a lot of money to spend.
11. The author was a corrupt man who would bribe to get his way.
12. The author ensured that he was not at captain Baudin's mercy throughout the journey.

TEST 2

Instructions for questions 13 to 24: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: Now India's children have a right to receive at least eight years of education, the gnawing question is whether it will remain on paper or become a reality. One hardly needs a reminder that this right is different from the others enshrined in the Constitution, that the beneficiary –a six year old child cannot demand it, nor can she or he fight a legal battle when the right is denied or violated. In all cases, it is the adult society which must act on behalf of the child. In another peculiarity, where a child's right to education is denied no compensation offered later can be adequate or relevant. This is so because childhood does not last. If a legal battle fought on behalf of a child is eventually won, it may be of little use to the boy or girl because the opportunity missed at school during childhood cannot serve the same purpose later in life. This may be painfully true for girls because our society permits them only a short childhood, if at all. The Right to Education (RTE) has become law at a point in India's history when the ghastly practice of female infanticide has resurfaced in the form of foeticide. This is "symptomatic of a deeper turmoil" in society which is compounding the traditional obstacles to the education of girls. Tenacious prejudice against the intellectual potential of girls runs across our cultural diversity and the system of education has not been able to address it.

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13. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements :

1. When children are denied education, adult society does not act on behalf of them.
2. Right to Education as a law cannot be enforced in the country.

Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

14. According to the passage, what could be the traditional obstacles to the education of girls?

1. Inability of parents to fight a legal battle when the Right to Education is denied to their children.
2. The traditional way of thinking about girl's role in society.
3. The prejudice against the intellectual potential of girls.
4. Improper system of education.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

15. On the basis of the passage, consider the following statements :

1. Right to Education is a legal right and not a fundamental right.
2. For realising the goal of universal education, the education system in the country must be made identical to that of developed countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

16. Which one of the following statements conveys the key message of the passage?

- (a) India has declared that education is compulsory for its children.
- (b) Adult society is not keen on implementing the Right to Education.
- (c) The Right to Education, particularly of a girl child, needs to be safeguarded.
- (d) The system of education should address the issue of Right to Education.

17. Which one of the following statements conveys the inference of the passage?

- (a) The society has a tenacious prejudice against the intellectual potential of girls.
- (b) Adults cannot be relied upon to fight on behalf of children for their Right to Education.
- (c) The legal fight to get education for children is often protracted and prohibitive.
- (d) There is no sufficient substitute for education received in childhood.

PASSAGE 2: There has been a lot of talk about finding alternative sources of energy. It seems to be the hot button topic for this generation, and why not? Oil prices have scaled to all-time highs all over the world. While recent months have seen a considerable reduction from the record highs, the cost of fuel is still sitting at a considerable level and makes a tremendous difference in a person's monthly budget. For this reason, it is essential that alternative sources of energy be explored. And people should also not forget one of the oldest and best forms of transportation for daily travel: the bicycle. Autos pollute the air, bicycles do not. Automobiles give off pollution. There is no getting around it. Even the cleanest auto technologies emit something. Bikes present only the simple physics of a rider and two wheels. When you choose to make a lot of your routine travels with a bicycle, you give the environment a chance to rest and restore from the damage that freeway traffic does to it. The more people on two wheels, the better!

18. Which one of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Riding a bike is one of the most environmentally friendly ways to travel.
- (b) Oil prices are the primary reason as to why we should ride bikes.
- (c) People should buy more bikes.
- (d) People should drive more cars.

19. With reference to the passage consider the following statements:

1. There is a great need to find alternative sources of energy.
2. The clean auto technologies do not emit any pollution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

20. The passage thematically centres on:

- (a) Bikes (b) Oil prices (c) Clean technology (d) Pollution

21. On the basis of the passage consider the following statements:

1. Freeway traffic is something which does not affect the environment.
2. Bicycles are more environmentally friendly than bikes

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 3: The interest in consciousness within science has gone over the years through many ups and downs. The subject was virtually taboo right from 1920 till the late seventies. But since then the situation has gradually changed, and the last couple of years have seen a tremendous increase in the number of books and articles published on consciousness, not only in the popular press, but also by reputed academic publishers and peer-reviewed journals. This renewed interest in consciousness seems to have arisen mainly from the confluence of recent developments in neurophysiology, artificial intelligence and cognitive psychology. Neurophysiology is getting closer and closer to finding the exact neurological correlates in the brain of the mental processes that take place in the mind. Recent developments in Artificial Intelligence show that many mental processes that till recently were considered the prerogative of the conscious human mind, can now be imitated by computers that operate without any apparent consciousness.

22. On the basis of the passage, consider the following statements:

1. The interest in consciousness within science has been consistent.
2. Lately there has been a downtrend with regard to interest in consciousness.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

23. What is the crux of the passage?

- (a) Consciousness within science.
- (b) Role of Neurophysiology and Artificial Intelligence in relation to Consciousness.
- (c) Revival of interest in consciousness within science.
- (d) Aspects of consciousness within science.

24. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. The subject of consciousness within science was generally accepted in the 50s.
2. The renewed interest in consciousness is due to further studies in it.
3. The belief that some functions were related to the conscious mind proved to be wrong.
4. Artificial Intelligence can mimic some of the functions performed by the conscious human mind.
5. More and more books are being published on consciousness.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 (b) 3, 4 and 5 (c) 4 and 5 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

TEST 3

Instructions for questions 25 to 36: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: "My name is Aubrey Gilbert," said the young man. "I am representing the Grey-Matter Advertising Agency. I want to discuss with you the advisability of your letting us handle your advertising account, prepare snappy copy for you, and place it in large circulation mediums. Now the war's over, you ought to prepare some constructive campaign for bigger business." The bookseller's face beamed. He blew an expanding gust of smoke, and looked up brightly. "My dear chap," he said, "I don't do any advertising. Not in the sense you mean. Such advertising as benefits me most is done for

me by the snappiest copywriters in the business." "I suppose you refer to Whitewash and Gilt?" said Mr. Gilbert wistfully. "Not at all. The people who are doing my advertising are Stevenson, Browning, Conrad and Company." "Dear me," said the Grey-Matter solicitor. "I don't know that agency at all. Still, I doubt if their copy has more pep than ours." "I don't think you get me. I mean that my advertising is done by the books I sell. If I sell a man a book by Stevenson or Conrad, a book that delights or terrifies him, that man and that book become my living advertisements." "But that word-of-mouth advertising is exploded," said Gilbert. "You can't get distribution that way. You've got to keep your trademark before the public."

"By the bones of Tauchnitz!" cried Mifflin. "Look here, you wouldn't go to a doctor, a medical specialist, and tell him he ought to advertise in papers and magazines? A doctor is advertised by the bodies he cures. My business is advertised by the minds I stimulate. And let me tell you that the book business is different from other trades. People don't know they want books. I can see just by looking at you that your mind is ill for lack of books but you are blissfully unaware of it! People don't go to a bookseller until some serious mental accident or disease makes them aware of their danger. Then they come here. For me to advertise would be about as useful as telling people who feel perfectly well that they ought to go to the doctor. Do you know why people are reading more books now than ever before? Because the terrific catastrophe of the war has made them realize that their minds are ill. The world was suffering from all sorts of mental fevers and aches and disorders, and never knew it. Now our mental pangs are only too manifest. We are all reading, hungrily, hastily, trying to find out- after the trouble is over- what was the matter with our minds."

The little bookseller was standing up now, and his visitor watched him with mingled amusement and alarm. "You know," said Mifflin, "I am interested that you should have thought it worthwhile to come in here. It reinforces my conviction of the amazing future ahead of the book business. But I tell you that future lies not merely in systematizing it as a trade. It lies in dignifying it as a profession. It is small use to jeer at the public for craving shoddy books, quack books, and untrue books. Physician, cure thyself! Let the bookseller learn to know and revere good books, he will teach the customer. The hunger for good books is more general and more insistent than you would dream. But it is still in a way subconscious. People need books, but they don't know they need them. Generally they are not aware that the books they need are in existence." "Why wouldn't advertising be the way to let them know?" asked the young man, rather acutely.

"My dear chap, I understand the value of advertising. But in my own case it would be futile. I am not a dealer in merchandise but a specialist in adjusting the book to the human need. Between us, there is no such thing, abstractly, as a 'good' book. A book is 'good' only when it meets some human hunger or refutes some human error. A book that is good for me would very likely be punk for you. My pleasure is to prescribe books for such patients that drop in here and are willing to tell me their symptoms. Some people have let their reading faculties decay so that all I can do is hold a post mortem on them. But most are still open to treatment. There is no one as grateful as the man to whom you have given just the book his soul needed and he never knew it. No advertisement on earth is as potent as a grateful customer. "I will tell you another reason why I don't advertise," he continued. "In these days when everyone keeps his trademark before the public, as you call it, not to advertise is the most original and startling thing one can do to attract attention. It was the fact that I do NOT advertise that drew you here. And everyone who comes here thinks he has discovered the place himself. He goes and tells his friends about the book asylum run by a crank and a lunatic, and they come here in turn to see what it is like." "I should like to come here again myself and browse about," said the advertising agent. "I should like to have you prescribe for me." "The first thing needed is to acquire a sense of pity. The world has been printing books for 450 years, and yet gunpowder still has a wider circulation. Never mind! Printer's ink is the greater explosive: it will win. Yes, I have a few of the good books here. There are only about 30,000 really important books in the world. I suppose about 5,000 of them were written in the English language, and 5,000 more have been translated. We are open till 10. A great many of my best customers are those who are at work all day and can only visit bookshops at night. The real book-lovers, you know, are generally among the

humbler classes. A man who is impassioned with books has little time or patience to grow rich by concocting schemes for cozening his fellows."

25. Choose the pattern that best represents the order in which the events mentioned in these labelled sentences have occurred in the passage.

1. He said that distribution is achieved by keeping the trademark before the people.
2. The book seller expressed dismay that gunpowder had a wider circulation than books.
3. The book seller reassured the advertising agent that he understood the value of advertising.
4. The advertising agent expressed dismay that the book seller did not advertise.
5. The book seller passionately defended his stance by stating that he was not a trader of goods.

(a) 1-2-3-4-5 (b) 5-4-3-2-1 (c) 4-1-3-5-2 (d) 3-5-2-4-1 (e) 2-5-1-4-3

State whether the following statements are true (option a) or false (option b) according to the passage.

26. A book that one person finds useful would be useless for another.

27. The book seller hates the field of advertising.

28. The book seller believes that a happy customer will ensure that his business thrives.

29. Advertisement needs vary according to the profession advertised.

30. The book seller's clientele includes the working strata of the population.

31. Which of the options best represents the idea given below

"A man who is impassioned with books has little time or patience to grow rich by concocting schemes for cozening his fellows."

- (a) An idle mind is the devil's workshop.
- (b) Still waters run deep.
- (c) The reason why they are called lessons is that they lessen day by day.
- (d) Empty vessels make the most noise.
- (e) Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

Specify whether each of the following statements is a valid inference or invalid inference from the passage and mark the option as a or b respectively.

32. The Pen is mightier than the sword.

33. To the book seller, his profession is more than a trade.

34. The book seller is innovative in his approach to secure clientele.

35. Post War days have led to a boom in the reading business leading to the book shop doing a good business.

36. The agent is the antagonist in the story.

TEST 4

Instructions for questions 37 to 51: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: Most of the businesses realize that Social Media Benefits cannot be ignored. However, how much to spend and its trade-off with money is debatable. In fact, finding return on investment (ROI)

itself is a tough job. Returns on investment are measured in monetary terms most of the times. Marketers usually measure it as Net present value of stream of revenues vs. monetary expenditure. Because social media is very much about the qualitative and not quantitative, this results in much debate about what metrics are truly useful and accurate when it comes to social media marketing. Just because measuring social media ROI is a challenge doesn't mean it's impossible. The world of social media ROI is still evolving. We may have to rethink traditional metrics to include the ways that people interact with social media. The measurement of returns through social media isn't done the mathematical way! For example, the standard metrics for e-mail marketing include delivery, open and click-through rates. While it's still possible to find value in measuring click-throughs from specific URLs on sites such as Twitter or YouTube, social media also lends itself to new categories of measurement, such as activity and engagement. Now, how can we measure engagement? Let's consider engagement to be a category of interaction that includes posts/threads, comments, tags, votes, bookmarks, and more. This can be done quantitatively (for metric lovers); however categorizing them under positive, negative and neutral heads makes more sense before we could realize the returns. This accounts for qualitative measures where extent of positive conversations should outnumber the negative and neutral. Another important area of measurement for social media is brand awareness. Traditional media might measure brand and awareness through reach and frequency: how many people have seen an ad and how many times they've seen it. For Social Media, there are technologies that measure posts for positive and negative sentiments, and which measure "share of voice" (i.e. the number of articles, tweets, posts, etc. in which a specific brand is mentioned in comparison to its competitors). Although the world of social media brings with it new ways of measuring activities and interactions, the traditional ROI metrics of revenue – cost savings, conversions, cost per lead, etc. – are still what matters when it comes to proving the value of your social media marketing initiatives. By establishing a baseline and measuring progress over time, companies can begin to see the effects of social media on growth and revenue.

37. According to the passage,

1. Social Media is a powerful marketing tool that has not been given enough importance by companies.
2. Traditional methods for calculation of return on investment cannot be used for analysing data collected via Social Media.
3. Return on Investment is qualitative rather than quantitative.
4. Social Media is fast replacing traditional marketing tools.

With reference to the passage, which of the above statements is/are valid?

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

38. According to the passage, which type of returns from Social Media can be measured using metrics?

1. Number of people who identify a product
2. Identification of best method of marketing a product
3. Increase in income
4. Preference of one brand over another

With reference to the passage, which of the above options is/are valid?

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

39. Which of the following statements conveys the inference of the passage?

- (a) Technology is slowly reinventing marketing strategies and techniques.
- (b) The market drivers of the future are tech- savvy people.
- (c) There is no comparison between print and digital media advertising returns.
- (d) In the next decade, print media will be replaced by digital media.

PASSAGE 2: In taking my first walk on the island, I directed my steps towards the rice mill, a large building on the banks of the river, within a few yards of the house we occupy. Now, on this estate alone, there are three threshing mills- one worked by steam, one by the tide, and one by horses; there are two private steam mills on plantations adjacent to ours, and a public one at Savannah, where the planters who have none on their own estates are in the habit of sending their rice to be threshed at a certain percentage; these have all been in operation for some years. The rice mill is worked by a steam-engine of thirty horse power, and besides threshing great part of our own rice, is kept constantly employed by the neighbouring planters, who send their grain to it in preference to the more distant mill at Savannah, paying, of course, the same percentage, which makes it a very profitable addition to the estate. Beyond this, the low rice-fields, all clothed in their rugged stubble, divided by dykes into monotonous squares, a species of prospect by no means beautiful to the mere lover of the picturesque. On all sides of these lie the marshy rice-fields, the brimming river, or the swampy patches of yet un-reclaimed forest, where the huge cypress trees and exquisite evergreen undergrowth spring up from a stagnant sweltering pool, that effectually forbids the foot of the explorer.

As I skirted one of these thickets to-day, I stood still to admire the beauty of the shrubbery. Every shade of green, every variety of form, every degree of varnish, and all in full leaf and beauty in the very depth of winter. Under all these the spiked palmetto forms an impenetrable covert, and from glittering graceful branch to branch hang garlands of evergreen creepers, on which the mocking-birds are swinging and singing even now; while I, bethinking me of the pinching cold that is at this hour tyrannising over your region, look round on this strange scene- on these green woods, this unfettered river, and sunny sky- and feel very much like one in another planet from yourself.

The profusion of birds here is one thing that strikes me as curious, coming from the vicinity of Philadelphia, where even the robin redbreast, held sacred by the humanity of all other Christian people, is not safe from the gunning prowess of the unlicensed sportsmen of your free country. No day passes that I do not, in the course of my walk, put up a number of the land birds, and startle from among the gigantic sedges the long-necked water-fowl by dozens. It arouses the killing propensity in me most dreadfully, and I really entertain serious thoughts of learning to use a gun, for the mere pleasure of destroying these pretty birds as they whirl from their secret coverts close beside my path. How strong an instinct of animal humanity this is, and how strange if one is stranger than another. Reflection rebukes it almost instantaneously, and yet for the life of me I cannot help wishing I had a fowling-piece whenever I put up a covey of these creatures; though I suppose, if one were brought bleeding and maimed to me, I should begin to cry, and be very pathetic, after the fashion of Jacques. However, one must live, you know; and here our living consists very mainly of wild ducks, wild geese, wild turkeys, and venison. Nor, perhaps, can one imagine the universal doom overtaking a creature with less misery than in the case of the bird that, in the very moment of his triumphant soaring, is brought dead to the ground. I should like to bargain for such a finis myself, amazingly, I know; and have always thought that the death I should prefer would be to break my neck off the back of my horse at a full gallop on a fine day. Of course a bad shot should be hung- a man who shatters his birds' wings and legs; if I undertook the trade, I would learn of some Southern duellist, and always shoot my bird through the head or heart- as an expert murderer knows how. Besides these birds of which we make our prey, there are others that prey upon their own fraternity. Hawks of every sort and size wheel their steady rounds above the rice-fields; and the great turkey buzzards- those most unsightly carrion birds- spread their broad black wings, and soar over the river like so many mock eagles. I do not know that I ever saw any winged creature of so forbidding an aspect as these same turkey buzzards; their heavy flight, their awkward gait, their bald-looking head and neck, and their devotion to every species of foul and detestable food, render them almost abhorrent to me. Among the Brobdignagian sedges the nightshade (apparently the same as the European creeper) weaves a perfect matting of its poisonous garlands, and my remembrance of its prevalence in the woods and hedges of England did not reconcile me to its appearance here. How much of this is mere association I cannot tell; but whether the wild duck makes its nest under its green arches, or the alligators and

snakes of the Altamaha have their secret bowers there, it is an evil-looking weed, and I shall have every leaf of it cleared away.

40. Choose the pattern that best represents the order in which the events mentioned in these labelled sentences have occurred in the passage.

1. The beauty of the shrubbery held the author enthralled as it was so different from England.
2. Turkey buzzards were repugnant according to the author.
3. Passing by the rice mills, the author realised what a profitable prospect it was.
4. On one hand the author feels tempted to learn to use a gun on the other she feels for the poor creatures who are blighted by a dreadful shot.
5. The author absolutely despises the weed which she feels should be cleared away completely.

(a) 3-1-5-4-2 (b) 1-4-2-3-5 (c) 1-3-4-2-5 (d) 3-1-4-2-5 (e) 1-5-3-4-2

State whether the following statements are true (option a) or false (option b) according to the passage.

41. The author regards hawks as nature's predators.
42. The author contemplates learning how to use a gun because she wants to shoot turkey buzzards.
43. Robin redbreast is held to be sacred throughout the Christian world.
44. The combination of green woods, river and bright skies makes the author feel right at home.
45. The author is fearful of exploring the un-reclaimed forest land.
46. As per the passage, choose the events from the set of labelled statements given below that occurred after the following sentence:

On this estate alone, there are three threshing mills- one worked by steam, one by the tide, and one by horses. The rice mill is worked by a steam-engine of thirty horse power.

1. The estate would be prosperous due to the presence of the mills.
2. Neighbouring estates would be jealous.
3. Profits would rise due to the presence of the mills.
4. There would be confusion regarding which mill to use- the one worked by steam, the one worked by the tide, or the one worked by horses.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1 and 4 (e) None of these

Specify whether each of the following statements is a valid inference or invalid inference from the passage and mark the option as a or b respectively.

47. The author does not particularly like birds.
48. The author loves nature.
49. The author misses her homeland.
50. The author loves to hunt.
51. The author believes she would prefer a quick and relatively painless death.

TEST 5

Instructions for questions 52 to 62: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: The present convention, which is one of the most august assemblies ever held, is in itself a vindication, a declaration to the world of the wonderful doctrine preached in the Gita: "Whosoever

comes to Me, through whatsoever form, I reach him; all men are struggling through paths which in the end lead to me." Sectarianism, bigotry, and its horrible descendant, fanaticism, have long possessed this beautiful earth. They have filled the earth with violence, drenched it often and often with human blood, destroyed civilization and sent whole nations to despair. Had it not been for these horrible demons, human society would be far more advanced than it is now. But their time has come; and I fervently hope that the bell that tolled this morning in honor of this convention may be the death-knell of all fanaticism, of all persecutions with the sword or with the pen, and of all uncharitable feelings between persons wending their way to the same goal.

52. Which of the following have been referred to as 'horrible demons'?

1. bigotry 2. violence 3. despair 4. fanaticism 5. sectarianism

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 2, 3 and 5 (b) 1 and 5 (c) 1, 4 and 5 (d) 2 and 3

53. Consider the following assumptions:

1. The advancement of human society is inversely dependent on the violence.
2. The sword and the pen are capable of ending all forms of harassment.

Which of the above mentioned assumption(s) is/are valid according to the passage?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

54. What is meant by 'death-knell of all fanaticism'?

- (a) A bell rung to announce the end of extremism.
- (b) A bell rung to indicate the end of all deaths and miseries.
- (c) The tolling of the bell to announce execution of all fanatics
- (d) None of the above.

PASSAGE 2: Ours is an age of stress, stress-related life styles; anxiety, anxiety-related activities; boredom, boredom-related living. Our lives have become frighteningly superficial, we never pause and look at ourselves and our constant chattering; we have made our lives miserable, a prison and have invented ways and means to escape from this, only to get caught in another cage of our own making, a little more comfortable, but a cage nevertheless. We may be wealthy beyond compare, have umpteen degrees behind our names, have a top, secure position in an already degenerating society but without self-knowledge, without this deep understanding of oneself and therefore radical transformation of the human psyche, our life is in vain. Self-knowledge is the basis, the foundation of all that is good, noble and creative in life. We seem to have taken for granted that our life should move forward in a certain fixed, rigid and set pattern in this life; we do of course experience moments of happiness and joy scattered here and there, a never ending search for peace and a lot of sorrow and anguish! For most of us, this is life! Apart from this, we know nothing.

55. With reference to the passage consider the following statements:

1. The writer believes that people's lives have become more and more genuine and profound.
2. We have to gain material wealth in order to make our lives fruitful.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

56. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Material wealth is unimportant.
- (b) Life should be planned and structured.
- (c) Self-knowledge is required to fructify one's life.
- (d) Self-knowledge helps in the pursuit of material wealth.

57. On the basis of the passage, consider the following statements:

1. People take for granted that their life will follow a fixed pattern.
2. Without self-knowledge, one cannot experience any joy.
3. Self-knowledge is trivial in a person's life.
4. The present age is one of bliss.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

58. Consider the following sentence from the passage: "For most of us, this is life". What does "this life" consist of?

1. Degrees and Money
2. Search for peace
3. Superficial
4. Tedious and monotonous work

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 1, 3 and 4 (c) Only 2 (d) 2 and 3

59. With reference to the passage consider the following statements:

1. We are responsible for making our lives miserable.
2. Material wealth without self-knowledge is not of any use.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 3: Communication is the dissemination of information and has been a part and parcel of human existence and so very vital for an individual's survival. It is the foundation for all other fields of inquiry and is the vehicle for human action. The system of dissemination of communication in the present day has undergone great changes with the development of the state of art technology and technological advances in the field of mass communication. Media forms a vital part of the Communication systems globally today and takes two essential forms – the Print Media and the Electronic Media. The basic function of mass media is to provide information, education, instruction and entertainment to the people. The media also motivates people, directly or indirectly in any community. India is experiencing a rapidly changing media environment. The new vistas evolved in the 'communications revolution' with satellite broadcasting and other advances in technology cut across national boundaries, putting the media beyond the reach of Governments and social institutions such as the family and community. While the globalisation of the media offers the promise of greater interaction among peoples, it can also create and reinforce images, attitudes and behaviour.

60. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. Technological advances in the field of mass media have occurred due to the fact that the system of dissemination of communication has undergone changes in the current day.
2. The media motivates the people in a society.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

61. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. Entertainment is the most important function of the Electronic media.
2. The media environment in India is stagnant.
3. Media can influence attitudes and behaviour.
4. Due to the communications revolution, media is slowly becoming a part of a bureaucratic structure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

62. The passage is thematically based on:

- (a) Communication and mass media (b) Forms of Media
(c) Indian Media (d) Communications revolution

TEST 6

Instructions for questions 63 to 74: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: Traditionally creativity was thought to be associated with grace. If fortunate, you were visited by the muse who provided all the creative inspiration you could need. And indeed if one considers the work of geniuses such as Leonardo da Vinci, Mozart or Shakespeare, a divine source seems to be an understandable explanation for such extraordinary work. This view placed creativity outside the head. Nowadays Western scientists see creativity as a property of the individual or emerging from the context in which they work or some combination of the two. Indeed there is a body of work which goes to considerable length to deconstruct what they see as the myth of genius (see Weisburg 1986 for example.) A certain rapprochement of Western and Eastern views of creativity may be found in the acceptance of certain psychodynamic and humanistic psychologists that creativity is a sign of healthy development. Thus Winnicott (1971), for example, believed that creativity was a universal and natural component of healthy development, and Maslow (1962) included creativity as one characteristic of his self-actualised individuals.

63. What is the crux of the passage?

- (a) Traditional perception of creativity
(b) Creativity
(c) Various views with regard to the source of creativity
(d) The role of a muse in creativity

64. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. The traditional view of creativity placed more importance on external stimuli being the source of creative inspiration rather than giving due credit to the creator of the work.
2. Eastern and Western views are opposed with regard to all facets of the development of creativity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

65. On the basis of the passage, consider the following statements:

1. Some contemporary scientists view creativity as something inherent in an individual.
2. Eastern and Western views disagree on the fact that creativity is a sign of healthy development.
3. Western views indicate some kind of a heavenly inspiration towards creativity.
4. Western views include creativity as one characteristic of self-actualised individuals.
5. The works of Shakespeare can be considered a creation due to divine inspiration.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2 and 5 (c) 1 and 5 (d) 3, 4 and 5

66. "This view placed creativity outside the head". What does "outside the head" mean?

- (a) Outside the interior of a person's skull.
(b) Something not a part of the person's mind.

- (c) Something fantastical and different.
- (d) Something which cannot be comprehended by a normal mind.

PASSAGE 2: If we cannot look forward to any great measure of relief through these channels, to what then must we look? By far the most important alternative remedy which has been put to us is that of a Capital Levy; it has the enormous virtue that it would repay on one level of prices the debts incurred at that level; in short, it would give back one pair of boots at once for every pair it has borrowed, instead of waiting and stretching out over future generations the burden of two pairs. It is so attractive that one cannot wonder there is a tendency to slur over its less obvious difficulties.

Advocates of this scheme fall into two camps, whom I would distinguish broadly as the economist group and the Labour Party, and if you will examine their advocacy carefully, you will see that they support it by two different sets of contentions, which are not easily reconciled. The economists lay stress upon the fact that you not only pay off at a less onerous cost in real goods, but that it may, considered arithmetically or actuarially, be "good business" for a payer of high income-tax to make an outright payment now and have a lighter income-tax in future. Very much of the economists' case rests indeed upon the argument drawn from the outright cut and the arithmetical relief. It will be seen that this case depends upon two assumptions. The first is that the levy in practice as well as in theory is an outright cut, and the second, that it is not repeated, or rather that the income-tax is really effectively reduced. But if you look at the programme of the other camp of Capital Levy you will not find any convincing guarantees of its non-repetition. I have not seen anywhere any scheme by which we can feel politically insured against its repetition. You will find plenty of indication that some intend to have both the levy and a high tax as well, the new money to be employed for other social purposes. The arguments based upon arithmetical or actuarial superiority of the levy for your pocket and for mine may therefore rather go by the board. But I am not going to discuss either the question of political guarantees or the possible future socio-financial policy of the Labour Party. I will merely ask you to consider whether the levy is likely to be in practice the outright cut that is the basis of the chief and most valid contention for it. Please understand that I am not attempting to sum up all the many reasons for and against this proposal, but only to deal with the particular virtue claimed for it, bearing upon the increasing burden of the debt as prices decline. Any taxation scheme dependent upon general capital valuation, where the amount to be paid is large- say larger than a year's revenue- falls, in my judgment, into the second or third rate category of taxation expedients. Whenever we are living in uncertain times, with no steadiness of outlook, valuation of many classes of wealth is then a tremendous lottery, and collection- which takes time- may be no less so.

The fair face of the outright and graduated levy would be marred in many ways. First, there are cases affected by valuation. The valuation of a fixed rate of interest on good security is easy enough. The valuation of a field or a house in these days presents more difficulty, but is, of course, practicable. In practice, however, people do not own these things outright. They have only an interest in them. This is where the rub comes. A very large part of the property in this country is held in life interests, and on reversions or contingencies. It is not a question of saying that a given property is worth £10,000 and that it forms part of the fortune of Jones, who pays 40 per cent duty. The point is that the £10,000 is split between Jones and Robinson. Jones maybe has a life interest in it, and Robinson a reversionary interest. You value Jones's wealth by his prospect of life on a life table, and Robinson has the balance. But the life table does not indicate the actual likelihood of Jones's life being fifteen years. It only represents the actuarial average expectation of all the lives. This may be useful enough for insurance dependent on the total experience, but it may be a shocking injustice to the individual in taxation. Only some 10 per cent of the Joneses will live for the allotted time, and for the rest your valuation and your tax will be dead wrong, either too much or too little. Jones will be coming to you two years after he has paid, or rather his executors will come to you and say: "We paid a tax based on Jones living 15 years, and he has died; this ought, therefore, to be shifted to Robinson."

67. The author's primary purpose of writing this passage is to:

- (a) Explain how the economist group and the Labour Party differ in their outlook on capital levy.
 - (b) Explain how the economist group and the Labour Party differ in the ways they want to levy taxes.
 - (c) Provide reasons why the valuation of a fixed rate of interest on good security is acceptable.
 - (d) To deal with the so called virtues bearing upon the increasing burden of debt as prices decline.
 - (e) To make a case for and against levy of Income taxes.
68. The economists' camp and the Labour party camp:
- (a) have a common agenda of levying Income tax directly in times of socio-political uncertainty.
 - (b) have two common sets of contentions which are not easily reconciled.
 - (c) have a different outlook for a common solution.
 - (d) believe that Capital Levy is a better taxation system than Wealth Tax.
 - (e) are intent on having both- the levy and a high tax as well.
69. Why has the author provided the example of Jones and Robinson?
- (a) To present the difficulties that arise in outright and graduated levy.
 - (b) To present the difficulty in assessing the right valuation of property for Capital Levy.
 - (c) To show that arriving at a fair price is a matter of interpretation.
 - (d) To explain that uncertain times would entail uncertain collections.
 - (e) To state that 'One size fits all' formula cannot work on paper but is practicable.
70. The example "Give back one pair of boots at once for every pair it has borrowed..." is analogous to:
- (a) Paying an entry ticket at an amusement park and getting free rides for the entire day without incurring any other costs.
 - (b) Providing free meals to slum children in return for a day's work.
 - (c) Bartering a ball point pen for an ink pen so that you don't have to return the pen later.
 - (d) Presenting a birthday girl with a beautiful dress so that she gives each kid a return gift.
 - (e) Spending time as a government employee to ensure pensions throughout the life term.
71. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) The valuation of a fixed rate of interest on good security may be difficult.
 - (b) The levy is likely to be an outright cut in practice as it is in theory.
 - (c) A lot of economists' arguments rest on arithmetical relief and outright cut.
 - (d) Both options (a) and (b).
 - (e) Both options (b) and (c).

PASSAGE 3: In the United Kingdom, funding the war had a severe economic cost. From being the world's largest overseas investor, it became one of its biggest debtors with interest payments forming around 40% of all government spending. Inflation more than doubled between 1914 and its peak in 1920, while the value of the Pound Sterling (consumer expenditure) fell by 61.2%. Reparations in the form of free German coal depressed the local industry, precipitating the 1926 General Strike. British private investments abroad were sold, raising £550 million. However, £250 million new investment also took place during the war. The net financial loss was therefore approximately £300 million; less than two years investment compared to the pre-war average rate and more than replaced by 1928. Material loss was "slight": the most significant being 40% of the British merchant fleet sunk by German U-boats. Most of this was replaced in 1918 and all immediately after the war. The military historian Correlli Barnett has argued that "in objective truth the Great War in no way inflicted crippling economic damage on Britain" but that the war "crippled

the British psychologically but in no other way". Less concrete changes include the growing assertiveness of Commonwealth nations. Battles such as Gallipoli for Australia and New Zealand, and Vimy Ridge for Canada led to increased national pride and a greater reluctance to remain subordinate to Britain, leading to the growth of diplomatic autonomy in the 1920s. These battles were often decorated in propaganda in these nations as symbolic of their power during the war. Traditionally loyal dominions such as Newfoundland were deeply disillusioned by Britain's apparent disregard for their soldiers, eventually leading to the unification of Newfoundland into the Confederation of Canada. Colonies such as India and Nigeria also became increasingly assertive because of their participation in the war. The populations in these countries became increasingly aware of their own power and Britain's fragility.

72. A suitable title for this passage can be:

- (a) The aftermath of World War I on Britain.
- (b) Post war Great Britain.
- (c) The futility of war.
- (d) The economic depression in Great Britain.
- (e) The great war – A wasted effort.

73. What is the Central Idea of this passage?

- (a) The involvement of the British Empire in the First World War and its after effects.
- (b) The economic losses and the resulting changes faced by the British after the war.
- (c) The rising reluctance in British colonies over being ruled as a result of their active participation in war activities.
- (d) The economic and psychological damages suffered by Britain in the post war era.
- (e) The post war battles and uprisings in the commonwealth nations after the First World War.

74. Which of the following options best summarizes the passage given above?

- (a) The United Kingdom faced an economic crisis after the war in the form of investment losses, rising inflation and labour strikes. Apart from this, 40% of the British fleet was wiped out by the Germans.
- (b) Britain not only suffered huge economic losses and national crises but also had to deal with growing assertiveness of their colonies which happened as a result of their participation in the First World War.
- (c) The United Kingdom, even though victorious, suffered greatly due to the war and faced problems of both economic as well as of a psychological nature.
- (d) Investment losses worth 300 million pounds, the consumer expenditure reducing by 61.4%, the General Strike of 1926, depletion of 40% of their fleet and tensions rising in their colonies were some of the problems faced by the British after the war.
- (e) British colonies like Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, India and Nigeria gained voice because of their participation in the war and made life difficult for the Empire in the post war era.

TEST 7

Instructions for questions 75 to 87: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: Philosophical logic deals with formal descriptions of natural language. Most philosophers assume that the bulk of "normal" proper reasoning can be captured by logic, if one can find the right method for translating ordinary language into that logic. Philosophical logic is essentially a continuation of the traditional discipline that was called "Logic" before the invention of mathematical logic. Philosophical logic has a much greater concern with the connection between natural language and logic. As a result, philosophical logicians have contributed a great deal to the development of

non-standard logics (e.g., free logics, tense logics) as well as various extensions of classical logic (e.g., modal logics), and non-standard semantics for such logics. Logic and the philosophy of language are closely related. Philosophy of language has to do with the study of how our language engages and interacts with our thinking. Logic has an immediate impact on other areas of study. Studying logic and the relationship between logic and ordinary speech can help a person better structure their own arguments and critique the arguments of others. Many popular arguments are filled with errors because so many people are untrained in logic and unaware of how to correctly formulate an argument.

75. A suitable title for this passage can be:

- (a) Types of Logic
- (b) Philosophical and Mathematical Logic
- (c) Philosophical Logic
- (d) The Science of Logic
- (e) Philosophy of Language

76. What is the Central Idea of this passage?

- (a) The evolution of the branch of logic called philosophical logic and its significance.
- (b) The significance and application of philosophy in the study of logic.
- (c) The history of logic and its various types and their applications.
- (d) The various uses of philosophical logic in forming every day arguments.
- (e) Studying logic and philosophy together to get the maximum out of both subjects.

77. Which of the following options best summarizes the passage given above?

- (a) The philosophy of language should be studied alongside logic to discover logical errors in speech and arguments.
- (b) Philosophical Logic was invented to create logical patterns in normal speech. The study of philosophical logic helps one formulate arguments better.
- (c) Philosophical Logic is the continuation of what was called 'Logic' before the advent of Mathematical Logic and deals with formal descriptions of normal language
- (d) Philosophical Logic has contributed a great deal towards development of non standard logic like tense logic, free logic etc.
- (e) Philosophical Logic gave rise to mathematical logic that has structured our language and methods of forming arguments.

PASSAGE 2: A moral act must be our own act; must spring from our own will. If we act mechanically, there is no moral content in our act. Such action would be moral, if we think it proper to act like a machine and do so. For, in doing so, we use our discrimination. We should bear in mind the distinction between acting mechanically and acting intentionally. It may be moral of a king to pardon a culprit. But the messenger carrying out the order of pardon plays only a mechanical part in the king's moral act. But if the messenger were to carry out the king's order considering it to be his duty, his action be a moral one. How can a man understand morality who does not use his own intelligence and power of thought, but lets himself be swept along like a log of wood by a current? Sometimes a man defies convention and acts on his own with a view to absolute good. **(UPSC CSAT 2011)**

78. Which of the following statements best describe/describes the thought of the writer?

- 1. A moral act calls for using our discretion.
- 2. Man should react to a situation immediately.
- 3. Man must do his duty.
- 4. Man should be able to defy convention in order to be moral.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

79. Which of the following statements is the nearest definition of moral action, according to the writer?

- (a) It is a mechanical action based on official orders from superiors.
- (b) It is an action based on our sense of discretion.
- (c) It is a clever action based on the clarity of purpose.
- (d) It religious action based on understanding.

80. The passage contains a statement "lets himself be swept along like a log of wood by a current." Among the following statements, which is/are nearest in meaning to this?

- 1. A person does not use his own reason.
- 2. He is susceptible to influence/pressure.
- 3. He cannot withstand difficulties/challenges.
- 4. He is like a log of wood.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

PASSAGE 3: The Republic of South Africa is a country located at the southern tip of Africa. It borders the Atlantic and Indian oceans and Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho, an independent enclave surrounded by South African territory. South Africa is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. The South African economy is the largest in Africa and 24th largest in the world. Due to this it is the most socially, economically and infrastructurally developed country on the continent.

South Africa has experienced a different history from other nations in Africa because of early immigration from Europe and the strategic importance of the Cape Sea Route. European immigration began shortly after the Dutch East India Company founded a station at what would become Cape Town, in 1652. The closure of the Suez Canal during the Six- Day War highlighted its significance to East- West trade. The country's relatively developed infrastructure made its mineral wealth available and important to Western interests, particularly throughout the late nineteenth century and, with international competition and rivalry, during the Cold War. South Africa is ethnically diverse, with the largest Caucasian, Indian, and racially mixed communities in Africa. Black South Africans, who speak nine officially recognised languages, and many more dialects, account for nearly 80% of the population.

Racial strife between the black majority and white minority has played a large part in South Africa's history and politics, culminating in apartheid, which was instituted in 1948 by the National Party (although segregation existed before that time). The laws that **defined apartheid** began to be repealed or abolished by the National Party in 1990, after a long **and sometimes** violent struggle, including economic sanctions from the international community.

Several philosophies and ideologies have developed in South Africa, including ubuntu (the belief in a universal bond of sharing that connects all humanity) and Jan Smuts' holism.

Regular elections have been held for almost a century; but the majority of South Africans were not enfranchised until 1994.

South Africa is often called the "Rainbow Nation", a term coined by Archbishop Desmond Tutu and later adopted by the then President Nelson Mandela. Mandela used the term "Rainbow Nation" as a metaphor to describe the country's newly developing multicultural diversity after segregationist apartheid ideology.

In 1948, the National Party was elected to power, and began implementing a series of harsh segregationist laws that would become known collectively as apartheid. Not surprisingly, this segregation also applied to the wealth acquired during rapid industrialisation of the 1950s, '60s, and '70s. While the White minority enjoyed the highest standard of living in all of Africa, often

comparable to "First World" western nations, the Black majority remained disadvantaged by almost every standard, including income, education, housing, and life expectancy. However, the average income and life expectancy of a black, Indian or "Coloured" South African compared favourably to many other African states, such as Ghana and Tanzania as education and health were provided, though selectively.

Apartheid became increasingly controversial, leading to widespread sanctions and divestment abroad and growing unrest and oppression within South Africa. A long period of harsh suppression by the government, and at times violent resistance, strikes, marches, protests, and sabotage by bombing and other means, by various anti-apartheid movements, most notably the African National Congress (ANC), followed. In the late 1970s, South Africa began a program of nuclear weapons, and in the following decade it produced six deliverable nuclear weapons. The rationale for the nuclear arsenal is disputed, but it is believed that Vorster and P.W. Botha wanted to be able to catalyse American intervention in the event of a war between South Africa and the Cuban-supported MPLA government of Angola.

In 1990 the National Party government took the first step towards negotiating itself out of power when it lifted the ban on the African National Congress and other left-wing political organisations, and released Nelson Mandela from prison after twenty-seven years' incarceration on a sabotage sentence. Apartheid legislation was gradually removed from the statute books, and South Africa also destroyed its nuclear arsenal and acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The first multi-racial elections were held in 1994, which the ANC won by an overwhelming majority. It has been in power ever since.

Despite the end of apartheid, millions of South Africans, mostly black, continued to live in poverty. This is partly attributed to the legacy of the apartheid system and, increasingly, as what many see as the failure of the current government to tackle social issues, coupled with the monetary and fiscal discipline of the current government to ensure both redistribution of wealth and economic growth. Since the ANC government took power, South Africa's United Nations Human Development Index has fallen dramatically, while it was steadily rising until the mid-1990s. Much of this could be attributed to the AIDS pandemic and the government's failure to take steps to address it. However, the ANC's social housing policy has produced some improvement in living conditions in many areas by redirecting fiscal spending and improving the efficiency of the tax collection system.

For every question, choose from among the options the question type that best represents that question.

81. Why is South Africa often called the "Rainbow Nation"?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| (a) Explicit information | (b) Main theme or central idea |
| (c) Implied information | (d) Author's opinion, attitude or point of view |
| (e) Analogous argument | |

82. Despite the end of apartheid, why do many black South Africans continue to live in poverty?

- (a) Explicit information
- (b) Main theme or central idea
- (c) Associating different styles with passages
- (d) Author's opinion, attitude or point of view
- (e) Implied information

83. What does the word "ubuntu" mean?

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (a) Main theme or central idea | (b) Word/phrase in context |
| (c) Author's opinion, attitude or point of view | (d) Analogous argument |
| (e) Explicit information | |

84. Was it due to South Africa having a relatively developed infrastructure that its mineral wealth became important to Western interests?
- (a) Main theme or central idea (b) Implied information
(c) Author's opinion, attitude or point of view (d) Analogous argument
(e) Explicit information
85. Would it be true to say that the passage deals with the recent and contemporary history of South Africa?
- (a) Main theme or central idea (b) Implied information
(c) Author's opinion, attitude or point of view (d) Analogous argument
(e) Explicit information
86. Why was Apartheid legislation repealed in 1990?
- (a) Main theme or central idea (b) Implied information
(c) Author's opinion, attitude or point of view (d) Analogous argument
(e) Explicit information
87. Can it be inferred that South Africa has experienced a different history from other nations in Africa because of early immigration from Europe and the strategic importance of the Cape Sea Route?
- (a) Main theme or central idea (b) Implied information
(c) Author's opinion, attitude or point of view (d) Analogous argument
(e) Explicit information

TEST 8

Instructions for questions 88 to 99: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: Conservation is an ethic of resource use, allocation, and protection. Its primary focus is upon maintaining the health of the natural world: fisheries, habitats, and biological diversity. Secondary focus is on materials' conservation and energy conservation, which are seen as important to protect the natural world. Those who follow the conservation ethic and, especially, those who advocate or work toward conservation goals are termed conservationists.

The consumer conservation ethic is sometimes expressed by the four R's: "Rethink, Reduce, Recycle, Repair ". This social ethic primarily relates to local purchasing, moral purchasing, the sustained and efficient use of renewable resources, the moderation of destructive use of finite resources, and the prevention of harm to common resources such as air and water quality, the natural functions of a living earth, and cultural values in a society.

88. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. Conservation relates to natural world, materials and energy.
2. The material and energy conservation is preferred over conservation of natural world by the conservationists.

Which of the following can be considered valid?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

89. Which "cultural values in a society" can help in conservation of resources?

1. Cultural values that encourage saving money for the future.
2. Cultural values that promote harmonious living among the members of a society.
3. Cultural values that promote reducing the usage of natural resources
4. Cultural values that encourage the members of society to recycle wastes.

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 3 and 4

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1, 3 and 4

90. Which of the following can be considered as a crux of the passage?

- (a) Conservation is dependent on the cultural values in a society.
- (b) Conservation of natural world, materials and energy is expressed by four Rs.
- (c) Conservation of the natural resources is done by conservationists.
- (d) Air and water quality are important parameters used in the conservation of resources.

PASSAGE 2: Education is a tool that can play a vital role in improving the socio-economic condition of the nation. It empowers citizens with analytical abilities, leads to better confidence levels and fortifies one with will power and goal setting competencies. Education results in changing both individual lives as well as that of the entire community for the better. The education sector has been of vital importance to the Indian Government. The Right to Education has also been enshrined as a Fundamental Right by the Constitution of India. To promote literacy among its citizens, the Government of India has launched several schemes. One of the most fundamental and promising of these schemes is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The SSA is also known as the Education for All movement or 'Each One Teach One'. It was introduced in 2000-2001 as the flagship programme run by the Government of India. This scheme aims to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the age group of six to fourteen, to bridge social, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools, to support pre-school learning and to supplement the efforts of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The framework of SSA includes appointment of teachers, their training, motivating parents and students, provision of incentives like scholarships, uniforms, textbooks, opening new schools in areas having inadequate schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through the construction of additional class rooms, provision of toilets, drinking water facilities and so on. The SSA is a valuable endeavour of the Government of India, in the universalization of elementary education and social justice.

91. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

- 1. The progress of a nation is hindered by education.
- 2. Education strengthens our abilities to achieve our objectives.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

92. According to the passage, what holds true about the Indian Government?

- 1. It is a vital source of inspiration to the people.
- 2. It has launched the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- 3. It has given importance to the education sector.
- 4. It empowers citizens with analytical abilities.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 and 2 only

93. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

- 1. Education fulfils individual as well as societal needs.
- 2. Education is a right of a privileged few.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. According to the passage, the SSA:

- (a) Has started a new scheme called 'Each one Teach one'.

- (b) Is a pioneer for elementary education for children ages 5 to 15.
- (c) Involves society to end socio-cultural disparities.
- (d) Employs women under the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

95. According to the passage, the framework of the SSA includes:

- 1. Appointing staff to teach.
- 2. Providing scholarships.
- 3. Building schools wherever necessary.
- 4. Providing water to drink.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only (c) 1 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

PASSAGE 3: All over the world populations are concentrated more in the cities, places which are infinitely more heterogeneous – socially, culturally and religiously, than most rural communities. Moreover, as migratory flows have continued, driven by war, famine, or simply the desire for greater security and a better life, the ethnic landscape of many cities has become much more varied. Immigration into cosmopolitan areas actually accelerated in the 1980s and early 1990s, and after a brief slowdown is accelerating yet again. As a result of foreign immigrants, populations in these cities have become diverse.

As a result, family structures in most cities have undergone important transformations. The traditional nuclear family has been superseded by a mixture of alternative configurations – unmarried couples, single parents, double income no kids and especially among immigrants – extended families. There is a spectacular growth in single-person households too. And going hand in hand with these changes within cities has been the emergence of an ever more colourful kaleidoscope of values, cultures, religions and spiritual beliefs. The urban world is becoming a melting pot. There is a spread of “postmodern” values, implying not only greater concern for quality of life and tolerance, but also a greater attachment to individual self-expression and individual value systems.

96. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

- 1. A city constitutes people belonging to different religions, cultures and walks of life.
- 2. There was a decline in migration to urban areas after the 1990's.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

97. According to the passage, migration may occur because of:

- 1. Battles
- 2. Better prospects
- 3. Scarcity of food
- 4. For safety

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 4 only (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

98. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

- 1. Family structures are transforming as a result of technological advancement.
- 2. The world is becoming a melting pot of cultures.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

99. According to the passage, what is true about urban cities?

- 1. Many bachelors and spinsters own their own homes.

2. There is increased income compared to towns and villages.
3. Cultural, social and religious animosity exists.
4. Migration is giving rise to extended families.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3

TEST 9

Instructions for questions 100 to 110: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: While speaking at an Anti-Terrorism Conference in Delhi, which was attended by leaders from several countries, the Tibetan spiritual leader the Dalai Lama said that India can be a "role model" for the rest of the world for its long tradition of religious tolerance and said that its secular values must be lauded. He pointed that major religions of the world like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism originated in India and that it has provided shelter to followers of religions like Zoroastrianism and Christianity. Referring to Pakistan and Iraq, where the Shia-Sunni strife has claimed hundreds of lives, he said it is India where people of all religions and sects live peacefully. He stated that in every country religious fundamentalists exist but India has done all that it can to keep them in check.

He spoke about the importance of human values, about how similar human beings are to each other all over the world, in all aspects, emotionally and physically. He said that humanity is the greatest religion, the greatest truth, a common bond and a universal responsibility. He urged the entire audience to promote secular values and religious harmony. He said that he believes all religions had the potential to bring genuine peace on the planet.

100. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. The Anti-Terrorism Conference was an international event.
2. Religious fundamentalists exist in India.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

101. According to the passage, India can be a "role model" for:

- (a) Religious tolerance (b) Religious fundamentalism
(c) Secular values (d) Humanity

102. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. The Dalai Lama is the political leader of Tibet.
2. Pakistan and Iraq face communal violence.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

103. According to the passage, humanity is:

- (a) The only truth, the only religion and the only relationship between people.
(b) A superior truth and a faith which connects all human beings and makes them accountable.
(c) An account of human beings to each other about their faith and trust in each other.
(d) A responsibility that is shared by all human beings as a result of one's faith and bond.

PASSAGE 2: Madhya Pradesh is home to the largest tribal population of India. Each tribe is distinct to the other in terms of lifestyle. A fifth of the total population of Madhya Pradesh is of tribal descent. The cultural traditions of the tribes and their linguistic tendencies ensure that they remain cut-off from the

mainstream society. The largest tribe of central India are the Gonds. They are traditionally agriculturists but also herd cattle and raise cereals. They have existed from the 15th century. Thousands of them have lost their lives in saving their lands from the then upcoming tribe called the Banjaras. The staple food of Gonds is millets. Vegetables are usually grown in kitchen gardens or collected from forests. Gonds grow tobacco for smoking and make liquor from the Mahua tree for celebrations. They perform a dance called 'Danderi' depicting tales of Gond mythology. Dance, songs and cock fighting are the main attractions of any celebration. Tattooing is also a major charm for their festivals. They have a knack of making bamboo and cane products and metal crafts, which form an important place in the traditional handicrafts. The official language of the Gond tribe is Gondi, which is in relation to Tamil and other Dravidian languages

104. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. One in five people in Madhya Pradesh has a tribal ancestor.
2. Gonds in Madhya Pradesh are the largest tribe in India.

Which of the given statements is/is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

105. According to the passage, why have the Gonds not assimilated with the mainstream population?

- (a) Their nomadic lifestyle has kept them away from the mainstream.
- (b) Their lack of education has kept them away from the mainstream.
- (c) Their distinct heritage and language have kept them away from the mainstream.
- (d) None of the above

106. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. There was a bitter rivalry between the Gonds and the Banjaras.
2. Occupations of the Gonds include agriculture and animal husbandry.

Which of the given statements is/is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

107. According to the passage, which are the highlights of Gonds' festivities?

1. Making liquor and having tobacco
2. Tattooing and Cock-fighting
3. Singing and performing dances
4. Making bamboo and cane handicrafts

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

PASSAGE 3: The concept of 'creative society' refers to a phase of development of a society in which a large number of potential contradictions become articulate and active. This is most evident when oppressed social groups get politically mobilised and demand their rights. The upsurge of the peasants and tribals, the movements for regional autonomy and self-determination, the environmental movements, and the women's movements in the developing countries are signs of emergence of creative society in contemporary times. The forms of social movements and their intensity may vary from country to country and place to place within a country. But the very presence of movements for social transformation in various spheres of a society indicates the emergence of a creative society in a country. (UPSC CSAT 2011)

108. What does the author imply by "creative society"?

1. A society where diverse art forms and literary writings seek incentive.
2. A society where social inequalities are accepted as the norm.
3. A society where a large number of contradictions are recognised.

4. A society where the exploited and the oppressed groups grow conscious of their human rights and upliftment.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 4 only (c) 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 4

109. What according to the passage are the manifestations of social movements?

1. Aggressiveness and being incendiary.
2. Instigation by external forces.
3. Quest for social equality and individual freedom.
4. Urge for granting privileges and self-respect to disparaged sections of the society.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 4 only (c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

110. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. To be a creative society, it is essential to have a variety of social movements.
2. To be a creative society, it is imperative to have potential contradictions and conflicts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

TEST 10

Instructions for questions 111 to 125: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: In 1903 the position was somewhat changed. Theosophist friends certainly intended to draw me

into their society, but that was with a view to getting something from me as a Hindu. Theosophical literature is replete with Hindu influence, and so these friends expected that I should be helpful to them. I explained that my Samskrit study was not much to speak of, that I had not read the Hindu scriptures in the original, and that even my acquaintance with the translations was of the slightest.

But being believers in samskara (tendencies caused by previous births) and punarjanma (rebirth), they assumed that I should be able to render at least some help. And so I felt like a Triton among the minnows. I started reading Swami Vivekananda's *Rajayoga* with some of these friends and M. N. Dvivedi's *Rajayoga* with others. I had to read Patanjali's *Yoga Sutras* with one friend and the *Bhagavadgita* with quite a number. We formed a sort of Seekers' Club where we had regular readings. I already had faith in the Gita, which had a fascination for me. Now I realized the necessity of diving deeper into it. I had one or two translations, by means of which I tried to understand the original Samskrit.

111. What can be best described as the author's attitude towards theosophist friends?

- (a) Reluctant at first, eccentric later
- (b) Deplorable
- (c) Skeptical, but resigned to do what was accepted
- (d) Hesitant at first, enthusiastic later

112. How does the author describe himself with respect to his theosophist friends?

- (a) He feels like the small fish among a body of sharks.
- (b) He feels like the expert, helping out a bunch of giants.
- (c) He feels like an amateur, helping out other amateurs who think he is the expert.
- (d) He thinks he is too good for his theosophist friends.

PASSAGE 2: What do we mean by empowerment? When does the well-being of a person improve? Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen explains that the freedom to lead different types of life is reflected in the person's capability set. The capability of a person depends on a variety of factors, including personal characteristics and social arrangements. However, the full accounting of individual freedom goes beyond the capabilities of personal living. For example, if we do not have the courage to choose to live in a particular way, even though we could live that way if we so chose, can it be said that we do have the freedom to live that way, i.e. the corresponding capability?

Another important point made by Sen is that for measurement purposes one should focus on certain universally-valued functioning, which relate to the basic fundamentals of survival and well-being regardless of context. Taking the example of universally valued functioning like proper nourishment, good health and shelter, Sen asserts that if there are systematic gender differences in these very basic functioning achievements, they can be taken as an evidence of inequalities rather than differences in preferences.

113. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. The capability of an individual greatly depends on achievement of basic necessities of life.
2. Only courageous people can choose to live in a particular way.

Which of the following statements can be considered true with reference to the passage?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

114. What has been mentioned as "evidence of inequalities" in the passage?

- (a) Difference in the preferences of life of individuals.
- (b) Difference in the capability sets of individuals.
- (c) 'Gender differences in achieving basic functioning necessities.
- (d) Different courage levels in individuals to lead the life they want.

115. What is the crux of the passage?

- (a) Individual freedom requires courage by a person to change the situations around him.
- (b) The basic functional needs of an individual play an important role in determining the life of individuals.
- (c) Gender differences deter the individuals from realizing their full capabilities.
- (d) Empowerment of individuals depends on their personal traits as well as the social conditions around them.

PASSAGE 3: Health care delivery in India is largely the responsibility of the provincial states. The central government is in charge of defining policies and providing a national strategic framework, financial resources, and medical education. The National Health Policy of 1983 buttressed the rhetoric about establishing a strong national public health services system based on the foundation of decentralized primary health care services. In practice, however, states struggled to maintain and administer health care facilities, and over time they became dependent on the central government for financial and programmatic assistance to implement disease control. For example, although states now account for 75 to 90 percent of public spending on health, most of these funds go to salaries and wages, making states dependent on the central government's fund for non-wage items such as drugs and equipment. India uses a five-year planning process to determine national goals and priorities. This process reinforces state dependence on the central government and institutionalizes a top-down decision-making process that sets priorities; implements centrally sponsored, vertical disease-control programs; and creates plans for health care personnel and facilities.

116. Why has India's five year planning process been mentioned in the passage?

- (a) To buttress the fact that this resulted in lesser state independency with regards to financial and programmatic assistance

- (b) To buttress the ideology that health care delivery in India is largely the responsibility of the provincial states
- (c) To buttress the theory of national public health services system being based on the foundation of decentralized primary health care services
- (d) To buttress the provision of a national strategic framework, financial resources, and medical education.

117. What was the reason that the provincial states could not support the National health policy?

- (a) The central government did not provide a national strategic framework of the National Health Policy
- (b) Lack of medical education along with poorly administered health care facilities made it difficult to support the National Health Policy
- (c) Maintenance and administration of health care facilities was a struggle resulting in dependency for financial and programmatic assistance.
- (d) Lack of co-operation from central government made it difficult for the provincial states to support the National health policy

PASSAGE 4: The Indian Army is one of the world's largest military force, with roughly 1.32 million active standing army, with 2.14 million reserve forces and 1.3 million paramilitary forces thus giving India the third-largest active troops in the world as of 2006. After the People's Liberation Army and US Armed Forces. Auxiliary services include the Indian Coast Guard, the Central Paramilitary Forces (CPF) and the Strategic Forces Command. India's official defense budget stands at US\$32 billion for FY2010 but the actual spending on the armed forces is estimated to be much higher than that. Undergoing rapid expansion and modernization, the Indian Armed Forces plans to have an active military space program and is currently developing a missile defense shield and nuclear triad capability. The Armed Forces of India possess nuclear weapons and operate short and intermediate-range ballistic missiles as well as nuclear-capable aircraft, and naval vessels. India is the world's largest arms importer and ranks among the top thirty in arms export. Currently, India imports close to 70% of its weapons requirements largely from Russia, Israel, and more recently, the United States. The country's defense expenditure will be around \$112 billion by 2016.

118. What can be concluded about India's defense sector from the passage?

- (a) India's defense budget is monumental enough to make other countries nervous, or expect an attack.
- (b) India tries to hide the original amount spent on defense because it is afraid that the true figure would unnerve the United Nations.
- (c) India's defense sector is rapidly developing with a clear emphasis on acquiring and developing weapons.
- (d) Once India gets an active military space program, it will be easy for the country to rise to the position of number one in the world as far as military is concerned.

119. How has Russia benefited from India's defense expenditure?

- (a) India imports 70% of its weapons, and it is obvious that the country is focusing on defense – thus it will spend more on acquiring its weapons. It is safe to assume therefore that there will be more imports from Russia.
- (b) Once India becomes a superpower, it will be able to aid Russia for its own defense purposes, thus making their relationship a mutually beneficial one.
- (c) India and Russia are both advancing towards the same military and paramilitary goals, enabling them to align their defense policies.
- (d) Russia will be able to export nuclear weapons from India and strengthen its own defensive position.

PASSAGE 5: Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction, and so a few individuals in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population.

This problem was often ignored in the past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported as early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers of invertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, lice and mites) as well as in beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, lice and mites) as well as in weeds and plant pathogens. Take the Alabama leafworm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. It has developed resistance in one or more regions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene.

If chemical pesticides brought nothing but problems, – if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable – then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost to benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA, insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around \$5 for every \$1 spent.

Moreover in many poorer countries, the prospect, of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic disease, are so frightening that the social and health costs of using pesticides is justified by objective measures such as 'lives saved', 'economic efficiency of food production' and 'total food produced'. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keeps at least one step ahead of the pests – pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests.

(UPSC CSAT 2012)

120. "The evolution of pesticide resistance is natural selection in action." What does it actually imply?

- (a) It is very natural for many organisms to have pesticide resistance.
- (b) Pesticide resistance among organisms is a universal phenomenon.
- (c) Some individuals in any given population show resistance after the application of pesticides.
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.

121. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

- 1. Use of chemical pesticides has become imperative in all the poor countries of the world.
- 2. Chemical pesticides should not have any role in sustainable agriculture.
- 3. One pest can develop resistance to many pesticides.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

122. Though the problems associated with the use of chemical pesticides are known for a long time, their widespread use has not waned. Why?

- (a) Alternatives to chemical pesticides do not exist at all.
- (b) New pesticides are not invented at all.
- (c) Pesticides are biodegradable.
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.

123. How do pesticides act as agents for the selection of resistant individuals in any pest population?

1. It is possible that in a past population the individuals will behave differently due to their genetic makeup.
2. Pests do possess the ability to detoxify the pesticides.
3. Evolution of pesticide resistance is equally distributed in pest population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

124. Why is the use of chemical pesticides generally justified by giving the examples of poor and developing countries?

1. Developed countries can afford to do away with use of pesticides by adapting to organic farming, but it is imperative for poor and developing countries to use chemical pesticides
2. In poor and developing countries, the pesticide addresses the problem of epidemic diseases of crops and eases the food problem.
3. The social and health costs of pesticides use are generally ignored in poor and developing countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

125. What does the passage imply?

- (a) Alternatives options to chemical pesticides should be promoted.
- (b) Too much use of chemicals is not goods for the ecosystem.
- (c) There is no scope for the improvement of pesticides and making their use sustainable.
- (d) Both the statements (a) and (b) above are correct.

TEST 11

Instructions for questions 126 and 135: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: Despite rumours to the contrary, the documentary is far from dead, as festivals like the bi-annual Mumbai International Film Festival prove time and again. Over two full days, films on subjects such as globalisation by force, and struggles for peace in South Asia, religion and culture, cultural homogenization in a multi-cultural society, and women's issues were screened to a diverse audience amidst discussions on these issues and musical events. It reminded audiences that there is a huge range of excellent documentaries being made in the country. These films must now find creative new avenues for distribution, since the Information and Broadcasting ministry's old diktat to theatres - requiring them to show documentaries - no longer holds good. The point was driven home most forcefully by Atul Pethe, who has just completed a 35-minute film titled SEZ: A Prelude to Anarchy, with the assistance of the Pune-based NGO, the National Centre for Advocacy Studies. He said that his VCDs were available for just Rs.50, and encouraged people to buy and copy them to show to as many people as possible. As the director (and part-cameraman), he was subverting the copyright law to his own supposed disadvantage! Since many of the films, especially those dealing with 'sensitive' issues like communal conflict and the role of the military would not easily get a public screening, digital technology has opened up entirely new and unforeseen routes to young film-makers to show their work to smaller, but targeted audiences. The other alternative is for the film-maker to enter his film for a national competition, win an award, and then force Doordarshan to show it, as the law requires it to. Anand Patwardhan is an activist of this kind: only recently DD was compelled to show his searing three-hour long condemnation of nuclear power, titled War and Peace. He regularly takes the I&B ministry to court for such mistakes of omission, but this is a protracted legal process, one which only a few have the courage to persist with.

126. Why has the author mentioned an example of subverting the copyright law to own supposed disadvantage?
1. To drive home the fact that films must find creative new avenues for distribution to tackle I&B changing diktats.
 2. To drive home the fact that this was not a medium to display one's talent in front of a diverse audience.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Either 1 or 2
127. Why do some film makers have to find new and unforeseen routes to show their work to audiences?
- (a) To create awareness about sensitive issues like communal conflict, condemnation of nuclear power and the role of the military.
 - (b) To remind audiences that there is a huge range of excellent documentaries being made in the country.
 - (c) To create enough publicity for the film to win an award and ensure that it is shown on Doordarshan.
 - (d) To counteract the Information and Broadcasting ministry diktat of not publicly screening films dealing with 'sensitive' issues.

PASSAGE 2: Numerous types of water conservation techniques are available in the country. Scientists constantly innovate in terms of new techniques, but they are not effectively applied. Due to lack of proper operation and maintenance in the irrigation, industry and domestic water distribution system, there is huge loss of water. For developing the water resources, age-old traditional water conservation methods need to be judiciously adopted in conjunction with the latest modern conservation technology. Keeping this in view, rain water harvesting, revival of traditional water storages, check dams and other similar structures need to be adopted. Building byelaws should be suitably modified to introduce mandatory roof top rain water harvesting. In order to conserve precious fresh water, recycling of waste water may be incorporated wherever feasible. Dual water supply system, one for treated wastewater and the other for fresh water may be introduced so that treated waste water can be used for secondary purposes such as toilet flushing, gardening etc. Cropping pattern and water requirement for crops varies from time to time due to the dynamic socio-economic condition of the people and the region in addition to geo-morphological, climatic and metrological changes. Hence, for effective management, appropriate base line data for water demand under different situations needs to be brought out for optimum crop water management and field activities considering effective rainfall in different physiological stages. Night irrigation practice may be introduced to minimize evaporation loss thus conserving irrigation water. Timely and need based irrigation should be done to minimize loss of water. Further, for boosting productivity, rotational cropping pattern may be introduced for balancing fertility of soil and natural pest control.

128. According to the passage:

1. Utilising the same water supply for more than one activity can help conserve resources.
2. It is the duty of the government to implement laws which will make water conservation mandatory for the common man.
3. Farmers should be trained in methods of how to grow crops with minimal resources.
4. Storage of rain water is one of the many ways in which we can combat this problem.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

129. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. The optimal handling and upkeep of the water allocation system to the various sectors can help save a lot of water.

2. If we combine existing water conservation techniques with the new methods designed by scientists, we can help sustain our water resources.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

130. According to the passage, the amount of water required by crops depends on

- (a) The constantly changing socio-economic condition of the consumers as well as climatic changes which in turn determine which crops are to be grown.
- (b) The climate and topography of the region are affected by Greenhouse gases that alter its properties and fertility of the soil
- (c) Geological changes combined with change in weather and climate that affect people's consumption patterns
- (d) Ever changing socio-economic condition of the population which is based on GDP.

131. What is required for optimal crop water management and field activities?

- (a) Information regarding the food consumption patterns in various seasons.
- (b) Data regarding demand for water under several situations during the different stages of the crop plantation cycle.
- (c) Data regarding the different psychological stages in the growth of crops.
- (d) Figures for the past several years to locate the pattern for water requirement under different cropping cycles.

132. According to the passage, farmers can increase their revenue by which of the following methods:

- (a) Growing several types of crops over the year coupled with watering the plants after sunset.
- (b) Using information from the meteorological department to estimate geological and climatic conditions.
- (c) Irrigation of plants based on rainfall predicted over the season.
- (d) Keeping track of the subsidies announced by the Government for specific crop produce.

PASSAGE 3: Nothing could cure the restlessness which has always been so marked a trait in my character. I have always been restless, unable to settle down in one place and anxious to get on to the next thing. This may be due to a gypsy strain in my ancestry--one of my uncles travelled with a circus--or it may be the Artistic Temperament, acquired from a grandfather who, before dying of a surfeit of paste in the property-room of the Bristol Coliseum, which he was visiting in the course of a professional tour, had an established reputation on the music-hall stage as one of Professor Pond's Performing Poodles.

133. His restless nature could be traced to

- (a) His uncle who strained relations with the family by travelling with a circus.
- (b) The gypsy in him who could never stay still.
- (c) His anxiousness to move on to the next thing.
- (d) All of his ancestors were constantly travelling.

134. His grandfather died because

- (a) He was suffocated by the paste in the Bristol Coliseum.
- (b) Of his overindulgence in paste.
- (c) His fascination for the theatre led him to the property room at the Bristol Coliseum.
- (d) He had a crush on one of Professor Pound's Performing Poodles.

135. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. He has always had itchy feet

2. His grandfather was a professional performer

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

TEST 12

Directions for questions 136 to 145: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: The need for Competition Law becomes more evident when foreign direct investment (FDI) is liberalized. The impact of FDI is not always pro-competitive. Very often FDI takes the form of a foreign corporation acquiring a domestic enterprise or establishing a joint venture with one. By making such an acquisition the foreign investor may substantially lessen competition and gain a dominant position in the relevant market, thus charging higher prices. Another scenario is where the affiliates of two separate multinational companies (MNCs) have been established in competition with one another in a particular developing economy, following the liberalisation of FDI. Subsequently, the parent companies overseas merge. With the affiliates no longer remaining independent, competition in the host country may be virtually eliminated and the prices of the products may be artificially inflated. Most of these adverse consequences of mergers and acquisition by MNCs can be avoided if an effective competition law is in place. Also, an economy that has implemented an effective competition law is in a better position to attract FDI than one that has not. This is not just because most MNCs are expected to be accustomed to the operation of such a law in their home countries and know how to deal with such concerns but also that MNCs expect competition authorities to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms. [UPSC CSAT 2012]

136. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. It is desirable that the impact of Foreign Direct Investment should be pro-competitive.
2. The entry of foreign investors invariably leads to the inflated prices in domestic markets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

137. According to the passage, how does a foreign investor dominate the relevant domestic market?

1. Multinational companies get accustomed to domestic laws.
2. Foreign companies establish joint ventures with domestic companies.
3. Affiliates in a particular market/sector lose their independence as their parent companies overseas merge.
4. Foreign companies lower the cost of their product as compared to that of products of domestic companies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

138. What is the inference from this passage?

- (a) Foreign investors and multinational companies always dominate the domestic market.
- (b) It is not in the best interests of the domestic economy to allow mergers of companies.
- (c) With competition law, it is easy to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms.
- (d) For countries with open economy, Foreign Direct Investment is essential for growth.

PASSAGE 2: Inactivity should be avoided by all means. Activity always means resistance. Resist all evils, mental and physical; and when you have succeeded in resisting, then will calmness come. It is very easy to say, "Hate nobody, resist not evil," but we know what that kind of thing generally means in practice. When the eyes of society are turned towards us, we may make a show of non-resistance, but in our hearts it is canker all the time. We feel the utter want of the calm of non-resistance; we feel that

it would be better for us to resist. If you desire wealth, and know at the same time that the whole world regards him who aims at wealth as a very wicked man, you, perhaps, will not dare to plunge into the struggle for wealth, yet your mind will be running day and night after money. This is hypocrisy and will serve no purpose. Plunge into the world, and then, after a time, when you have suffered and enjoyed all that is in it, will renunciation come; then will calmness come. So fulfil your desire for power and everything else, and after you have fulfilled the desire, will come the time when you will know that they are all very little things; but until you have fulfilled this desire, until you have passed through that activity, it is impossible for you to come to the state of calmness, serenity, and self-surrender. These ideas of serenity and renunciation have been preached for thousands of years; everybody has heard of them from childhood, and yet we see very few in the world who have really reached that stage. I do not know if I have seen twenty persons in my life who are really calm and non-resisting, and I have travelled over half the world.

139. According to the passage

1. Resistance is possible only once you have experienced what you desire to give up.
2. Serenity and resistance are fictional ideas that cannot and do not exist in the real world.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither A nor 2

140. On the basis of the passage, consider the following statements:

1. People who abhor exertion can never find inner peace.
2. Hypocrites can never find the way to balance wealth and happiness.
3. Only once you have attained all the wealth a person needs can you hope to renounce the world.
4. Calm acceptance of oneself can come only after resistance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

141. What is the essential message being conveyed by the author of the passage?

- (a) The modern world has lost touch with their inner self in their constant struggle for material wealth.
- (b) Every great man has lived with and fought his demons before he could get in touch with himself and God.
- (c) In our clamour for peace and happiness we forget our responsibilities to ourselves and our family.
- (d) Our ancestors used stories of penance and self sacrifice to instil good habits in us.

PASSAGE 3: There has been an understanding that yoga improves physical function and emotional wellbeing as chemotherapy—the commonly used treatment for cancer—causes fatigue and weakens the immune system. But it is only in the last few years that empirical evidence in favour of yoga's relaxation impact has been mounting. Adding to such evidence, a new study—the largest of its kind—has found that yoga not only provides relief from fatigue but also gives emotional benefits to women undergoing radiation therapy to treat breast cancer. The study was conducted by MD Anderson Cancer Center, University of Texas, in collaboration with India's largest yoga institution, Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana Bengaluru. Led by Lorenzo Cohen, the team analysed 163 volunteers suffering from breast cancer undergoing radiation treatment. The participants were divided into three groups: one group was put through a stretching programme, another was made to follow a yoga regimen, and the last group had to do neither. They found that women in the stretching group reported reduction in fatigue after the completion of radiation treatment; women in the yoga group had additional benefits like improved emotional wellbeing and general health. The women who did yoga also recorded the highest decline in the level of stress hormone, cortisol. "I believe yoga is

effective because it incorporates gentle movements, relaxing poses, meditation and controlled breathing," says Cohen. It also helps reduce sympathetic nervous system arousal and thus regulates stress hormones, he adds. Cohen had conducted a study in 2006 on 61 women to analyse how mind-body intervention helps women undergoing cancer treatment. He found that the women had improved social function, better sleep and less fatigue just a week after the intervention.

142. According to the passage,

1. All hospitals should recommend a physical regime consisting of yoga and gentle exercises to patients undergoing cancer treatment.
2. Doctors now understand the importance of emotional healing for cancer patients

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

143. What are the benefits of yoga to patients undergoing treatment for cancer?

1. They have more vigour and vitality
2. They are less prone to stress related problems.
3. They are better able to interact with people in society.
4. They get so tired that they can sleep more comfortably.
5. They got better sooner and stayed healthy with the help of these exercises.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2, 4 and 5 only (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

144. On the basis of the passage, consider the following statements:

1. Tai chi and other similar exercises are healthier than pumping iron for people who are undergoing medical treatments.
2. The positive results of yoga are visible within a short duration of commencing exercises.
3. Women undergoing breast cancer treatment are prone to emotional outbursts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only

145. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. There is a dearth of trained instructors who can help patients who are interested in taking up yoga
2. The West is overtaking India in understanding the implications of yogic practices on medical treatments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

TEST 13

Directions for questions 146 to 154: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: Mr Giles, the educational Inspector, had come on a visit of inspection. He had set us five words to write as a spelling exercise. One of the words was 'Kettle'. I had mis-spelt it. The teacher tried to prompt me with the point of his boot, but I would not be prompted. It was beyond me to see that he wanted me to copy the spelling from my neighbour's slate, for I had thought that the teacher was there to supervise us against copying. The result was that all the boys, except myself, were found to have spelt every word correctly. Only I had been stupid. The teacher tried later to bring this stupidity home to me, but without effect. I never could learn the art of 'copying'.

146. Why does the writer say that it was beyond him to see that the teacher wanted him to copy?

- (a) Because he was very honest and would not indulge in copying.
- (b) Because he knew that he could never learn the art of copying.
- (c) Because he thought the teacher was there to prevent them from copying.
- (d) Because he was stupid and could not understand the teacher.

PASSAGE 2: Much as I wish that I had not to write this chapter, I know that I shall have to swallow many such bitter draughts in the course of this narrative. And I cannot do otherwise, if I claim to be a worshipper of Truth. It is my painful duty to have to record here my marriage at the age of thirteen. As I see the youngsters of the same age about me who are under my care, and think of my own marriage, I am inclined to pity myself and to congratulate them on having escaped my lot. I can see no moral argument in support of such a **preposterously** early marriage.

147. Which of the following descriptions is the most accurate meaning of **preposterous** in the context?
- (a) Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense.
 - (b) Ridiculously unreasonable, unsound, or incongruous.
 - (c) Having no rational or orderly relationship to human life.
 - (d) Having no assigned function in an established system.

PASSAGE 3: 'If I should be pledged to be faithful to my wife, she also should be pledged to be faithful to me,' I said to myself. The thought made me a jealous husband. Her duty was easily converted into my right to exact faithfulness from her, and if it had to be exacted, I should be watchfully tenacious of the right. I had absolutely no reason to suspect my wife's fidelity, but jealousy does not wait for reasons. I must needs be forever on the look-out regarding her movements, and therefore she could not go anywhere without my permission. This sowed the seeds of a bitter quarrel between us. The restraint was virtually a sort of imprisonment. And Kasturbai was not the girl to brook any such thing.

148. What sowed the seeds of bitter quarrel between the couple?
1. The jealousy of the husband.
 2. The husband's restrictions on his wife.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) Neither 1 nor 2 (d) Both 1 and 2

PASSAGE 4: Prolixity is not alien to us in India. We are able to talk at some length. Krishna Menon's record of the longest speech ever delivered at the United Nations – nine hours non-stop – established half a century ago – when Menon was leading the Indian delegation – has not been equalled by anyone from anywhere. Other peaks of loquaciousness have been scaled by other Indians. We do like to speak.

149. Which of the following words in the passage most closely expresses the meaning of 'prolixity'?
- (a) Loudest speech ever.
 - (b) Longest speech ever.
 - (c) Peaks of loquaciousness.
 - (d) Do like to speak.

PASSAGE 5: J. Robert Oppenheimer, the leader of the American team that developed the ultimate 'weapon of mass destruction' during the Second World War, was moved to quote Krishna's words ('I am become death, the destroyer of worlds' – Bhagavad Gita) as he watched, on 16 July 1945, the awesome force of the first nuclear explosion devised by man. Like the advice that Arjuna had received about his duty as a warrior fighting for a just cause, Oppenheimer, the physicist, could well find justification in his technical commitment to develop a bomb for what was clearly the right side.

150. Which of the following is true in the above parallel drawn between the Krishna-Arjuna dialogue (Bhagavad Gita) and J. R. Oppenheimer's response to the nuclear explosion in 1945?
- (a) Oppenheimer was indifferent to the consequences of his actions because he was on the right side.
 - (b) Oppenheimer could identify himself with Arjuna in creating the bomb.
 - (c) Oppenheimer could identify himself with Lord Krishna in developing the bomb.

- (d) Oppenheimer could identify himself with Lord Krishna and Arjuna at the same time in developing the bomb for mankind.

PASSAGE 6: Estha had always been a quiet child, so no one could pinpoint with any degree of accuracy exactly when (the year, if not the month or day) he had stopped talking. Stopped talking altogether, that is. The fact is that there wasn't an 'exactly when'. It had been a gradual winding down and closing shop. A barely noticeable quietening. As though he had simply run out of conversation and had nothing left to say. Yet Estha's silence was never awkward. Never intrusive. Never noisy. It wasn't an accusing, protesting silence as much as a sort of aestivation, a dormancy, the psychological equivalent of what lungfish do to get themselves through the dry season, except that in Estha's case the dry season looked as though it would last forever.

151. Why was it that no one could pinpoint when Estha had stopped talking?

- (a) His silence was not awkward or intrusive.
- (b) He ran out of conversation and had nothing left to say.
- (c) He did not really stop talking at all, he was just naturally quiet, and only talked rarely.
- (d) He had always been a quiet child, and he stopped talking too gradually for it to be noticeable.
- (e) He became 'dormant' in terms of talking, and it seemed as though he would never come out of that dormancy.

PASSAGE 7: Expectations play a role in how inflation actually shapes up, whichever school of economic thought you belong to or reject. Whether the government and the central bank are on top of the situation is an important determinant of those expectations. And this is something that the government leadership has control over, or should. A sense of helplessness, drift or of being behind the curve feeds inflationary expectations, pushing up actual levels of inflation in the future. The RBI's monetary actions have attracted the criticism that they have not been aggressive enough on inflation, but they have certainly been consistent, steadily withdrawing the extra accommodation extended to counter the post-Lehman slowdown. But the spat between the capital market and insurance regulators and the finance ministry's formal stamp of primacy in regulatory matters through the institution of the Financial Stability and Development Council, in the wake of that spat, have dented the authority of the central bank. This has detrimental effects on inflationary expectations. A similar logic applies to the government as well. It is not just its actions directly on the price front that determine its credibility on that front. The paralysis of Parliament is not entirely in the government's hands, but the seeming sense of drift at the top even in matters that call for no legislative decisions certainly does not help. If a Cabinet reshuffle is indeed planned, please go ahead, get it over with and get going. "If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."

152. What do inflationary expectations do?

- (a) Force the government to act.
- (b) Force the Central Bank to act.
- (c) Create a sense of helplessness and drift.
- (d) Increase inflation.

153. Government has direct control over which of the following to deal with inflation?

- (a) Inflationary expectations.
- (b) The central bank and its monetary actions.
- (c) Direct legislative decisions on the price front.
- (d) Whether the government is on top of the situation.

154. What does the last sentence mean?

- (a) If something is to be done, it is wise to do it well.
- (b) If something is to be done, it is wise to do it quickly.
- (c) If something is to be done well, it is to be done quickly.
- (d) If something is done quickly, it is done well.

TEST 14

Directions for questions 155 to 167: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: More and more children go to school but they continue to learn a fraction of what they should. Focused leadership by the government and community involvement help to raise the standards of teaching. Top-down focus works up to a point, beyond that the quality of pedagogy depends on local empowerment and community involvement in supervising school conduct. With the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the proportion of children in the 6-14 age-group in rural areas not attending school has declined to 3.4% in 2010 from 6.6% in 2005, the lowest ever proportion observed. That is welcome. But unfortunately, most of these children are woefully behind on the level of learning they should attain at any standard. For instance, only 53.4% of the children in standard V could read at the standard II level. Only 65.8% of the standard I children can recognise numbers 1-9, only 36.5% of standard III children can do two-digit subtraction problems and only 35.9% of standard V students can do simple division. In all probability, all these children will grow into adults with impaired cognitive and processing skills. Given these statistics, it would be difficult to describe the SSA an unqualified success. Learning outcomes, along with improved enrolment numbers, should be the measure of success of any such programme. Similarly, increased outlays are no good if that money is not used effectively to obtain the desired objectives. The situation can be quickly remedied with appropriate intervention, motivated teachers and regular monitoring — as the experience in states such as Punjab illustrates. Primary education in India cannot improve just by laying down norms. Yes, we need to lower the pupil to teacher ratio, appoint more teachers, improve attendance of students and teachers and provide better facilities at school. But real change will come about only if the teachers are dedicated to the cause of teaching the young, are well trained to educate and the local community oversees their work.

155. According to the writer, the SSA has:

- (a) completely failed to deliver on the desired objectives of the programme.
- (b) not improved the cognitive and processing skills of any of the students.
- (c) increased the number of pupils in schools in the rural areas.
- (d) failed in imparting to the pupils the basic arithmetic skills.

156. The writer suggests which of the following to make SSA effective?

- (a) Increased outlay and effective use of funds.
- (b) Top down focus to raise standards of teaching.
- (c) Motivated and well trained students and a lower pupil to teacher ratio.
- (d) Focused government control and community participation.

157. Which of the following is neither stated nor implied in the passage?

- (a) In rural areas SSA has helped to almost halve the number of children in the 6-14 age group not attending schools.
- (b) Statistics suggest that SSA pupils will have improved cognitive and processing skills.
- (c) Quality of rural education depends on the involvement of the rural community in its management.
- (d) The teacher to pupil ratio is unfavourably high in the schools under SSA.

PASSAGE 2: If the government is indeed serious about combating corruption, it could act on an old idea that is sound in principle but did not find acceptance because of vested interests: transfer the ownership of all public enterprises from the assorted ministries that administer them now to a single holding company whose only job would be to appoint the boards of the enterprises and sack them if they do not deliver. Once ownership and control of these enterprises are transferred to a holding company, some of the ministries would have no further reason to exist and can instantly be abolished, saving the government oodles of taxpayer money. There would be two kinds of gains, both substantial.

One, the opportunity to make money that public enterprises gift netas and babus on a platter would sink without a trace. Two, public enterprises would gain functional autonomy and acquire the speed, agility and talent they need to fulfil the role to meet which they were set up in the first place. Politics would become cleaner and there would be significant gains in economic efficiency that go beyond what would be delivered by the unshackled public enterprises themselves. The sort of bad odour that a stalled Cairn-Vedanta deal sends out, thanks to ministry-inspired obstructionism on the part of Cairn India's minority partner ONGC, suffocates to death many foreign direct investment proposals before they are even born. Deliverance from such abortions is just one of the positive externalities of the proposed reform. In theory, the nature of ownership of a company should not have a bearing on how it functions. Entrepreneurial talent need not come twinned with ownership as Jack Welch and V Krishnamurthy show. In India, public ownership hobbles companies because of neta-babu interference. Allow public enterprises to function as board run, like widely-held companies are run, and there is no reason for some of them not to emerge titans on the world stage.

158. Which of the following best encapsulates the ideas in the passage?
- Transfer public enterprise ownership to a single holding company in order to curb corruption in public life.
 - Transfer of public enterprise to private ownership would break the neta-babu nexus to reduce corruption in public life.
 - Government can combat corruption by transferring the ownership of public enterprises from the ministries to a single holding company and by allowing them to function as board run.
 - Government can combat corruption by transferring the ownership of public enterprises to a single holding company and by abolishing the ministries that control them.
159. Which of the following, if true, would serve as an example to strengthen the writer's point of view?
- The ministry of heavy industries exists only for the public enterprises it controls.
 - Five of the top 10 listed BSE companies are public enterprises.
 - The number of loss making public enterprises has been rising steadily over the years.
 - Public enterprises are most often run not as profit making ventures but as public service utilities.
160. According to the writer, which of the following are the advantages of transfer of ownership of public enterprises?
- There would be gains in overall economic efficiency.
 - Public enterprises would gain functional independence.
 - Some ministries can be abolished.
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above

PASSAGE 3: Ecosystems provide people with a variety of goods and services; food, clean water, clean air, flood control, soil stabilization, pollination, climate regulation, spiritual fulfillment and aesthetic enjoyment, to name just a few. Most of these benefits either are irreplaceable or the technology necessary to replace them is prohibitively expensive. For example, potable fresh water can be provided by desalinating sea-water, but only at great cost.

The rapidly expanding human population has greatly modified the Earth's ecosystem to meet their increased requirements of some of the goods and services, particularly food, fresh water, timber, fibre and fuel. These modifications have contributed substantially to human well being and economic development. The benefits have not been equally distributed. Some people have actually been harmed by these changes. Moreover, short-term increases in some ecosystem goods and services have come at the cost of the long-term degradation of others. For example, efforts to increase the production of food

and fibre have decreased the ability of some ecosystems to provide clean water, regulate flooding and support biodiversity. [UPSC CSAT 2011]

161. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements.

Expanding human population has an adverse effect on:

1. Spiritual fulfilment
2. Aesthetic enjoyment
3. Potable fresh water
4. Production of food and fibre
5. Bio diversity

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 4 and 5 only (c) 3 and 5 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

162. The passage mentions that "some people have actually been harmed by these changes". What does it imply?

1. The rapid expansion of population has adversely affected some people.
2. Sufficient efforts have not been made to increase the production of food and fibre.
3. In the short term some people may be harmed, but in the long term everyone will benefit from modifications in the Earth's ecosystems.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 (d) None of the statements given above

163. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. It is imperative to modify the Earth's ecosystems for the well being of mankind.
2. Technology can never replace all the goods and services provided by ecosystems.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 4: Many forward-thinking companies have put in place detailed leadership development programmes within their organisations. The Apex Talent Management Council, which is constituted at all Mahindra group businesses, is chaired by the Group CEO and consists of the head of HR, the CFO and an executive director. This Council identifies top talent within the company, across various functions and these people are then sent to development centres, where the training department isolates the skills they need to develop. Arun Nanda says: "However good the planning is, if you only pay lip service to it instead of implementing it in a disciplined manner, you will probably be dealing with drop-dead situations. This would defeat the very purpose of the entire exercise." Organisation culture also plays an important role in how companies implement their strategy on succession. Harsh Mariwala says: "The culture needs to be one of openness and participation, where potential leaders get an opportunity to wear what we call an organisational hat. This could be as part of a task force, or part of a group that debates organisational issues and policies. This provides them with a far wider perspective than their own functional practices." Thus, a continuous dialogue in terms of participative and interactive forums is crucial in order to develop a strong pipeline of leaders. Furthermore, in the case of a CEO succession pipeline, profit center management is also important. One cannot move directly from a functional leadership role into a CEO position, because one lacks experience in managing a profit centre. Companies need to have multiple profit centres — either in terms of different businesses or different countries where the potential CEO can be rotated. Only then is it possible to build an effective leadership pipeline within the company.

164. According to the passage, why is it essential for each organisation to have succession planning?

1. This is to ensure that the talented people get the chance to grow and develop their potential.

2. It is not essential that in a family owned business the successor would be interested in the responsibility.
3. It provides the organisation the time to pick and chose their leader for the future.
4. Natural born leaders are hard to find.
5. There is a serious lack of talent and hence the search has to begin well in advance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 4 only

165. According to the passage,

1. A little less conversation and a little more action will achieve better results.
2. An orthodox organisation will have a hard time adapting to changing times.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

166. On the basis of the passage,

1. A potential leader should be allowed to shoulder responsibility to hone his skills.
2. An atmosphere conducive to interactive dialogues should be handled with care.
3. A potential CEO has no room for error to ensure his promotion.
4. Exposure to different cultures and customer bases will help hone the leader's skills further.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

167. Which one of the following statements conveys an inference of the passage?

- (a) Any organisation that believes that the right upbringing is of utmost importance for a future leader cannot be very wrong.
- (b) An organisation should aim at producing a leader whose inherent talent is nurtured and is provided with a platform to hone his skills.
- (c) An organisation that does not have too many branches cannot train the perfect leader.
- (d) Most organisations fail because the personal interests of the CEO overshadow the interests of the organisation.

TEST 15

Directions for questions 168 to 179: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) is the global endeavour to create an incentive for developing countries to protect, better manage and save their forest resources, thus contributing to the global fight against climate change. REDD+ goes beyond merely checking deforestation and forest degradation, and includes incentives for positive elements of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. REDD+ conceptualizes flow of positive incentives for demonstrated reduction in deforestation or for enhancing quality and expanse of forest cover. It works on the basis of creating a financial value for the carbon stored and enhanced in biomass and soil of standing forests. Countries that reduce emissions and undertake sustainable management of forests will be entitled to receive funds and resources as incentives. REDD+ approach incorporates important benefits of livelihoods improvement, biodiversity conservation and food security services. India stands to gain a lot from a global REDD+ mechanism. It has specifically opened the possibilities for the country to expect compensation for its pro- conservation approach and sustainable management of forests resulting in even further increase of forest cover and thereby its forest carbon stocks. The incentives so received from REDD+ would be passed to the local communities involved in protection and management of the forests. This will ensure sustained protection of our forests against deforestation. It is estimated that a

REDD+ programme for India could provide capture of more than 1 billion tonnes of additional CO₂ over the next 3 decades and provide more than USD 3 billion as carbon service incentives under REDD+.

168. According to the passage,

1. The REDD and REDD+ Program aims at promoting afforestation on a global scale.
2. The REDD and REDD+ Program offers the participating countries the option to cash in on their conservation efforts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

169. What are the advantages of the REDD + program?

1. There will be a sustained growth of locals who are dependent on the forests for their living.
2. It will result in reduction of the effects of green house gases.
3. It will help developing countries switch over to natural sources for fuel thereby reducing the dependency on fossil fuels.
4. It will promote the concept of switching over from industrialisation to a more nature based economy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

170. On the basis of the passage, consider the following statements:

1. India has the potential to become important in the international scene by participating in the REDD + program.
2. Local communities stand to gain by working towards protection of our green cover.
3. It is possible to become self sufficient in terms of food resources by participating in the REDD + program.
4. Without monetary incentives, other countries would hesitate to participate in the REDD + program.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

171. Consider the following assumptions

1. Local communities are intent on increasing their exposure to modern society.
2. The Government of India is interested in generating carbon credits.
3. The international community is keen on curbing the effects of climate change.

With the reference to the passage, which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 only (d) 2 only

PASSAGE 2: Invasions of exotic species into new geographic areas sometimes occur naturally and without human agency. However, human actions have increased this trickle to a flood. Human - caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally but illegally to serve some private purpose or legitimately to procure some hoped-for public benefit by bringing a pest under control, producing new agricultural products or providing novel recreational opportunities. Many introduced species are assimilated into communities without much obvious effect. However, some have been responsible for dramatic changes to native species and natural communities. For example, the accidental introduction of the brown tree snake *Boiga irregularis* into Guam, an island in the Pacific, has through nest predation reduced 10 endemic forest bird species to the point of extinction.

One of the major reasons for the world's greatest biodiversity is the occurrence of centers of endemism so that similar habitats in different parts of the world are occupied by different groups of species that happen to have evolved there. If every species naturally had access to everywhere on the globe, we might expect a relatively small number of successful species to become dominant in each biome. The extent to which this homogenization can happen naturally is restricted by the limited powers of dispersal of most species in the face of the physical barriers that exist to dispersal. By virtue of the transport opportunities offered by humans, the barriers have been breached by an ever-increasing number of exotic species. The effects of introductions have been to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into something much more homogenous.

It would be wrong, however, to conclude that introducing species to a region will inevitably cause a decline in species richness there. For example, there are numerous species of plants, invertebrates and vertebrates found in continental Europe but absent from the British Isles (many because they have so far failed to recolonize after the last glaciations). Their introduction would be likely to augment British biodiversity. The significant detrimental effect noted above arises where aggressive species provide a novel challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them. [UPSC CSAT 2012]

172. With reference to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Introduction of exotic species into new geographical areas always leads to reduced biodiversity.
- (b) Exotic species introduced by man into new areas have always greatly altered the native ecosystems.
- (c) Man is the only reason to convert hugely diverse range of local community compositions into more homogenous ones.
- (d) None of the statements (1), (2) and (3) is correct in this context.

173. Why does man introduce exotic species into new geographical areas?

- 1. To breed exotic species with local varieties.
- 2. To increase agricultural productivity.
- 3. For beautification and landscaping.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

174. How is homogenization prevented under natural conditions?

- (a) Evolution of groups of species specific to local habitats.
- (b) Presence of oceans and mountain ranges
- (c) Strong adaptation of groups of species to local physical and climatic conditions.
- (d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

175. How have the human beings influenced the biodiversity?

- 1. By smuggling live organisms.
- 2. By building highways.
- 3. By making ecosystems sensitive so that new species are not allowed.
- 4. By ensuring that new species do not have major impact on local species.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

176. What can be the impact of invasion of exotic species on an ecosystem?

- 1. Erosion of endemic species.
- 2. Change in the species composition of the community of the ecosystem.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 3: The post-colonial period saw an alarming drop in India's biological diversity, until several plant and animal species became threatened. In post-independent India, the policy relating to forests was initially, for the most part, directed towards supply of cheap timber and non-timber forest products for industrialization and modernization. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 brought about a sweeping package of measures, including bans on hunting and the protection of wild animals. The Forest Conservation Act was enacted in 1980 to help conserve the country's forests, by restricting and regulating the de-reservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purposes without the prior approval of the Central Government. The Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme that began in the 1980s and transformed into an ambitious national programme in 1990, seeks to develop partnerships between local community institutions and state forest departments for sustainable management and joint benefit sharing of public forest lands, thus providing incentives to local people for sustainable forest management. Local level governance got a major boost through the Panchayati Raj Amendment Act of 1992 which provided for devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats for planning economic development. In 2010 the global community must see an agreed outcome for global greenhouse gas emissions reduction with the appropriate regime for adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology transfer and capacity building for long term stabilization of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations.

177. According to the passage,

1. India has generally been active in ensuring that its biological diversity is protected.
2. There is an urgent need for a legal framework which will help curb greenhouse gas emissions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

178. On the basis of the passage,

1. India's forest cover was in danger of extinction in the name of modernisation till laws were framed to curb this practice.
2. The Indian Government felt that it was possible for locals to sustain their livelihood without losing out on our biodiversity.
3. In order to achieve long term sustenance of our ecological diversity, reforms have to be implemented at the grass root level.
4. India's wildlife population is almost extinct thanks to rampant hunting.
5. In spite reforms being implemented, there are no positive reports in our fight against pollution

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (b) 1, 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 3, 4 and 5 only

179. The passage thematically centers on:

- (a) The need for reforms in environment protection
- (b) India's achievements in the fight against global warming
- (c) Advantages of ecological policing
- (d) Factors leading to global warming

TEST 16

Directions for the following 180 to 191: Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answer to these items should be based on the passages only.

PASSAGE 1: As a country rich in not only biodiversity but also associated traditional knowledge, we realized the importance of protecting this knowledge from being misappropriated through non-original innovations, after a number of patents were granted on this knowledge in foreign patent offices. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL), an unusual amalgamation of the use of new-age information technology with the ancient traditional knowledge, is now helping in setting aside patent applications based on our traditional knowledge. With half of our land under agriculture and 23 per cent under forests, coupled with the pressing needs for food, fibre, shelter and fuel for over a billion people, as well as the compelling needs for economic development, the protection of diverse habitats poses a formidable challenge for us. Notwithstanding this, efforts continue to be made with varying degrees of success to harmonise development with conservation. The key message of the recently released Global Biodiversity Outlook, that despite the efforts made by all concerned, the 2010 biodiversity target has not been achieved in full, should be a concern to all countries. At a more basic level, modern man must re-establish the link with nature, as did the ancients in India centuries ago, and take from Earth and the environment only so much as one puts back into them. The sages of Atharva Veda chanted in their hymn to Earth, I quote: 'What of thee I dig out, let that quickly, grow over; Let me not hit thy vitals, or thy heart'

180. On the basis of the passage,

1. Due to lack of proper regulations, Indians are losing out on their traditional innovations.
2. The population explosion in India is a serious deterrent to environmental protection.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

181. According to the passage,

1. Ancient Indians believed that one should take from nature only that which can be returned.
2. Developed countries are not doing their best to maintain biodiversity.
3. India has the least amount of land cover that needs to be protected from encroachment.
4. Past experience shows that it is possible to combine development and conservation.
5. In order to move ahead, man needs to go back to his roots.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only (b) 1, 4 and 5 only (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

182. Consider the following assumptions:

1. Modern technology can help curb plagiarism.
2. Land being used for agriculture cannot be used to meet our biodiversity targets.
3. Modern man needs to relook at his past to deal with his future.

With reference to the passage, which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 only (d) 3 only

PASSAGE 2: Peter M Senge described "Mental models" as the unarticulated and unrecognized assumptions that shape one's view of the world. On a personal level, mental models cause people to draw conclusions before examining all the facts or hearing all points of view. Senge, describes mental models as "deeply ingrained assumptions, generalizations or even pictures or images that influence how we understand the world". He goes on to assert that, in this way individuals' understanding of their environment (or any part of it) is made up of their knowledge, beliefs, experiences and perceptions, and as such is affected by that person's political, economic, social and cultural backgrounds. Individual process data through their mental models, *Leaps of abstraction* refers to the fact that we leap to generalisation so quickly that we never think to test them. He offers two simple

techniques, "Left hand column technique" and "Inference Ladder". "Left hand column technique" is a powerful technique for beginning to see how our "mental models" operate in particular situation. In this exercise people are asked to think about their behaviour in meetings or in one-to-one exchanges with people with whom they work. The point is to focus on what one is actually thinking, rather than on what one expresses in conversation. The left column shows what the individual really thinks; the right shows what he says. The "ladder of inference" is a dialogue technique created by Harvard Professor Chris Argyris to force individuals to recognize and reflect on the snap judgements and mental models that lead to incorrect assumptions. The metaphor of climbing a ladder shows how quickly people mentally move from a cursory observation to a confirmed belief. The ladder is also used to help people explain the steps of reasoning that lead to a particular conclusion.

183. According to the passage,

1. In most cases, people frame their business policies based on their assumptions rather than actual inferences.
2. A person's perception of the world is based partly on their personal experiences and upbringing.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

184. What does the 'ladder of inference' highlight?

1. Most people tend to take instant decisions based on instinct rather than fact.
2. In some cases, a confirmed fact is really based on fiction.
3. Most individuals follow several steps before they reach a decision.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 2 and 3 only

185. Consider the following assumptions:

1. Most decisions are taken without a thinking process.
2. Society affects people and their perceptions of the world around them.
3. Not all generalisations of the world are incorrect.

With reference to the passage, which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only

PASSAGE 3: Much has been said of the common ground of religious unity. I am not going to now venture my own theory. But if anyone here hopes that this unity will come by the triumph of any one of the religions and the destruction of the others, to him I say, "Brother, yours is an impossible hope." Do I wish that the Christian would become Hindu? God forbid. Do I wish that the Hindu or Buddhist would become Christian? God forbid.

The seed is put in the ground, and earth and air and water are placed around it. Does the seed become the earth, or the air, or the water? No. It becomes a plant. It develops according to the law of its own growth, assimilates the air, the earth, and the water, converts them into plant substance, and grows into a plant.

Similar is the case with religion. The Christian is not to become a Hindu or a Buddhist, nor a Hindu or a Buddhist to become a Christian. But each must assimilate the spirit of the others and yet preserve his individuality and grow according to his own law of growth.

186. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. The religious unity will come by triumph of one religion and destruction of the other religions.
2. Every individual needs to follow one particular religion to achieve religious unity.

Which of the following statement(s) hold true:

- (a) 1 only (b) Both 1 and 2 (c) 2 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2

187. According to the passage, which statement is true for the growth of a plant?

- (a) The seed follows its own law of growth, absorbing the air, earth and water.
- (b) The seed gets transformed into soil, water and air growing into a plant.
- (c) Due to the law of growth of its own, a seed can develop into a plant without water, soil and air.
- (d) The plant converts air, water and earth into the plant substance.

188. According to the passage, religious unity can be achieved by:

- 1. The victory of one religion over other religions.
 - 2. Each religion assimilating the spirit of other religions.
 - 3. Each religion preserving its own individuality and growing according to its own law of growth.
- (a) Only 3 (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) Only 2

PASSAGE 4: Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom.

A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment, we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.

At the dawn of history, India started on her unending quest, and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and grandeur of her success and failures. Through good and ill fortune alike, she has never lost sight of that quest, forgotten the ideals which gave her strength. We end today a period of misfortunes and India discovers herself again.

189. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

- 1. India started her unending quest at the start of the history.
- 2. India has never deviated from its path of quest in spite of some ill experiences.
- 3. India has a history of numerous successes and failures.
- 4. The people of India have been suppressed so much that the soul of the nation has died out.

Which of the statement(s) is /are true?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) Only 2 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 3 and 4

190. What does the author urge the people to do at this historic moment?

- (a) To revive the forgotten Indian ideals, which are the source of strength of India.
- (b) To take an oath to serve India and humanity.
- (c) To celebrate the freedom at midnight.
- (d) To continue the unending quest that India started centuries ago.

191. What is the crux of the passage?

- (a) It is a historic moment in the history of India when she will rediscover herself and the people will commit themselves to the service of humanity.
- (b) India will continue its unending quest which it has been following since centuries in spite of her numerous failures and successes.
- (c) India will have to realize the pledge that it took centuries ago, in spite of her past clinging to her in the form of many failures through the centuries.

- (d) At this moment, India will revive the forgotten ideals that have guided her from centuries and will start her unending quest.

TEST 17

Directions for questions 192 to 205: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: Socialists argue that socialism is about bringing human social organization up to the level of current technological capability to fully take advantage of modern technology. They argue that capitalism is either obsolete or approaching obsolescence as a viable system for producing and distributing wealth in an effective manner. Socialists generally argue that capitalism concentrates power and wealth within a small segment of society that controls the means of production and derives its wealth through a system of exploitation

Socialists hold that capitalism is an illegitimate economic system, since it serves the interests of the wealthy and allows the exploitation of lower classes. As such, they wish to replace it completely or at least make substantial modifications to it, in order to create a more just society that would guarantee a certain basic standard of living. A primary goal of socialism is social equality and a distribution of wealth based on one's contribution to society, and an economic arrangement that would serve the interests of society as a whole.

- 192.** Which of the following would be the features of 'a more just society' as advocated by the socialists?

1. distribution of wealth
2. concentration of power
3. social equality
4. guaranteed basic standard of living

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

- 193.** How does capitalism support the 'system of exploitation'?

- (a) It exploits the limited resources of the society.
- (b) It does not guarantee a certain basic standard of living to all the stakeholders.
- (c) It does not take full advantage of the level of current technological capability.
- (d) It allows the exploitation of the lower class of society by a small segment of people.

- 194.** Consider the following statements with respect to the passage:

1. Socialism is aimed at the general interest of the society rather than the interest of a specific few.
2. Socialism helps a nation progress more rapidly as compared to capitalism.

Which of the statement(s) is/are valid?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- 195.** The passage thematically centers on:

- (a) The use of modern technology (b) Evils of Capitalism
- (c) Social Equality (d) Socialist Economy

- 196.** Consider the following inferences in reference to the passage:

1. Capitalism is aimed at serving only a small segment of the society and exploiting the other segments.
2. Socialism can create a more 'just society' as compared to capitalism.

Which of the following inference(s) can be drawn from the passage?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 2: Moral absolutism is the ethical view that certain actions are absolutely right or wrong, regardless of other contexts such as their consequences or the intentions behind them. Thus stealing, for instance, might be considered to be always immoral, even if done to promote some other good (e.g., stealing food to feed a starving family), and even if it does in the end promote such a good.

Moral absolutism may be understood in a strictly secular context. However, many religions have morally absolutist positions as well, regarding their system of morality as deriving from divine commands. Therefore, they regard such a moral system as absolute, (usually) perfect, and unchangeable. Many secular philosophies also take a morally absolutist stance, arguing that absolute laws of morality are inherent in the nature of human beings, the nature of life in general, or the universe itself. For example, someone who believes absolutely in nonviolence considers it wrong to use violence even in self-defense.

The historical character of religious belief is seen by some as grounds for criticism of religious moral absolutism. On the other hand, the fact that some moral changes, such as from permitting slavery to prohibiting it, apparently are "progress", is seen by others as evidence for absolutism, not necessarily religious. This can be a criticism of certain religions who abide by such rules.

197. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. Moral absolutism is concerned only with the outcome of an act and not the intention behind it.
2. Most of the religions are absolutist since they judge an act as either right or wrong.

Which of the statement(s) is /are valid?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

198. Why are religious moral systems considered to be absolute?

- (a) They always quantify any act as either right or wrong.
- (b) They are believed to have been derived from godly instructions.
- (c) They are in accordance to the basic instincts of human nature.
- (d) They are always aimed at the welfare of human beings.

199. What does the passage suggest by citing the example of 'slavery'?

1. Slavery was an appalling practice that needed to be eliminated.
2. The religious beliefs that are considered absolute are subject to change.

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 3: In biology, evolution is the process of change in the inherited traits of a population of organisms from one generation to the next. The genes that are passed on to an organism's offspring produce the inherited traits that are the basis of evolution. Mutations in genes can produce new or altered traits in individuals, resulting in the appearance of heritable differences between organisms, but new traits also come from the transfer of genes between populations, as in migration, or between species, in horizontal gene transfer. In species that reproduce sexually, new combinations of genes are produced by genetic recombination, which can increase the variation in traits between organisms. Evolution occurs when these heritable differences become more common or rare in a population. There are two major mechanisms driving evolution. The first is natural selection, which is a process causing heritable traits that are helpful for survival and reproduction become more common in a population, and harmful traits to become more rare. This occurs because individuals with advantageous traits are more likely to reproduce successfully, so that more individuals in the next generation inherit these traits. Over many generations, adaptations occur through a combination of successive, small, random changes in traits, and natural selection of those variants best-suited for their environment. In contrast, genetic drift produces random changes in the frequency of traits in a population. Genetic drift results from the role chance plays in whether a given individual will survive

and reproduce. Though the changes produced in any one generation by drift and selection are small, differences accumulate with each subsequent generation and can, over time, cause substantial changes in the organisms.

200. What is the central idea of the passage?

- (a) The author is writing about the process of evolution, the role played by genes and the driving force behind evolution, which is natural selection.
- (b) The author is writing about how organisms have evolved due to the inheritance of superior genes through the process of natural selection.
- (c) The author is writing about various gene permutations, like horizontal gene transfer and genetic recombination.
- (d) The author describes the process of evolution in some detail, particularly the role genes play.

PASSAGE 4: The term Passive Resistance literally means Truth-Force, Soul-Force or Love-Force. This force is independent of material assistance: certainly, even in its elementary form, of physical force or violence. Indeed, violence is the negation of this great spiritual force which can only be cultivated or wielded by those who will entirely eschew violence. It is a force that may be used by individuals as well as by communities. It may be used as well in political as in domestic affairs. Its universal applicability is a demonstration of its permanence and invincibility. It can be used alike by men, women and children. It is totally untrue to say that it is a force to be used by the weak so long as they are not capable of meeting violence by violence.

In politics, its use is based upon the immutable maxim that government of the people is possible only so long as they consent either consciously or unconsciously to be governed. The use of this force requires the adoption of poverty, in the sense that we must be indifferent whether we have the wherewithal to feed or clothe ourselves. We cannot all suddenly become such men, but the greater the spirit of passive resistance in us, the better men we will become. Its use, therefore, is indisputable, and it is a force which, if it became universal, would revolutionize social ideals and do away with despotism. Passive resistance is the noblest and the best education. Before a child begins to write the alphabet and to gain worldly knowledge, he should know what the soul is, what truth is, what love is, what powers are latent in the soul. A child should learn that, in the struggle of life, he can easily conquer hate by love, untruth by truth, violence by self-suffering.

201. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

- 1. Truth, love and a pure soul are essential for passive resistance.
- 2. Use of physical force or violence contradicts the basic idea of passive resistance.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

202. According to the passage, passive resistance:

- 1. Has a universal appeal.
- 2. Requires a high degree of spirituality.
- 3. Is Unconquerable.
- 4. Requires courage.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

203. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

- 1. Passive resistance is seen among the people when the government consciously or unconsciously disobeys them.
- 2. In politics, passive resistance is seen in the acceptance of the government to be answerable to its people.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

204. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. One should be indifferent to worldly pleasures and adopt an austere life in passive resistance.
2. Passive resistance can cause revolts and revolutions leading to despotism.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

205. According to the passage, what is the most important education for a child?

- (a) Knowledge about the world (b) Experience of violence and self-suffering
(c) Peaceful non-cooperation (d) Loss of material possessions

TEST 18

Directions for questions 206 to 217: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: Perhaps nothing will so much hasten the time when body and mind will both be adequately cared for, as a diffusion of the belief that the preservation of health is a duty. Few seem conscious that there is such a thing as physical morality.

Men's habitual words and acts imply that they are at liberty to treat their bodies as they please. Disorder entailed by disobedience to nature's dictates they regard as grievances, not as the effects of a conduct more or less flagitious. Though the evil consequences inflicted on their descendents and on future generations are often as great as those caused by crime, they do not think themselves in any degree criminal.

It is true that in the case of drunkenness the viciousness of a bodily transgression is recognized; but none appear to infer that if this bodily transgression is vicious, so too is every bodily transgression. The fact is, all breaches of the law of health are physical sins.

When this is generally seen, then, and perhaps not till then, will the physical training of the young receive all the attention it deserves.

Purity of life and thought should be taught in the home. It is the only safeguard of the young. Let parents wake up on this important subject.

Who shall estimate the cost of a priceless reputation- that impress which gives this human dross its currency- without which we stand despised, debased, depreciated? Who shall repair it injured? Who can redeem it lost? Oh, well and truly does the great philosopher of poetry esteem the world's wealth as "trash" in the comparison. Without it gold has no value; birth, no distinction; station, no dignity; beauty, no charm; age, no reverence; without it every treasure impoverishes, every grace deforms, every dignity degrades, and all the arts, the decorations and accomplishments of life stand, like the beacon- blaze upon a rock, warning the world that its approach is dangerous; that its contact is death.

The wretch without it is under eternal quarantine; no friend to greet; no home to harbour him, the voyage of his life becomes a joyless peril, and in the midst of all ambition can achieve, or avarice amass, or rapacity plunder, he tosses on the surge, a buoyant pestilence. But let me not degrade into selfishness of individual safety or individual exposure this individual principle; it testifies a higher, a more ennobling origin.

Oh, Divine, oh, delightful legacy of a spotless reputation: Rich is the inheritance it leaves; pious the example it testifies; pure, precious and imperishable, the hope which it inspires; can there be conceived a more atrocious injury than to filch from its possessor this inestimable benefit to rob society of its charm, and solitude of its solace; not only to out-law life, but attain death, converting the very grave, the refuge of the sufferer, into the gate of infamy and of shame.

We can conceive few crimes beyond it. He who plunders my property takes from me that which can be repaired by time; but what period can repair a ruined reputation? He who maims my person effects that which medicine may remedy; but what herb has sovereignty over the wounds of slander? He who ridicules my poverty or reproaches my profession, upbraids me with that which industry may retrieve, and integrity may purify; but what riches shall redeem the bankrupt fame? What power shall blanch the sullied show of character? There can be no injury more deadly. There can be no crime more cruel. It is without remedy. It is without antidote. It is without evasion.

206. What is the essence of the last paragraph?

- (a) Lack of reputation does not have any antidote or permanent remedy.
- (b) Attack on reputation can be sustained with a lot of injuries to the body.
- (c) Reputation once tarnished by the self cannot be corrected beyond a particular measure.
- (d) The biggest crime a fellow can commit on another is tarnishing his reputation as it is irredeemable.

207. Consider the following statements:

- 1. People in general are conscious of the need to preserve and strengthen their bodies.
- 2. Cultural and social morality has taken precedence over physical morality.
- 3. When the body and mind will be adequately cared for, time will perform its duty of running at a fast pace.
- 4. Among other moralities that maybe pervasive, physical morality has not earned the place it deserves.

Which of the statements given above can be inferred from the passage?

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

208. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

- 1. Purity of life and thought should be taught in the farm.
- 2. The voyage of the life of a person without reputation becomes a joyful peril.
- 3. In drunkards the viciousness of a bodily transgression is recognized.
- 4. Gold and reputation have a lot in common.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

209. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Humans do not consider themselves as criminals when committing acts of crime.
- 2. When a person overlooks his health, he commits an error in judgement.
- 3. Human beings tend to take their bodies for granted.
- 4. Without fame and reputation - there is nothing else that really matters in life.

Which of the statements given above can be inferred from the passage?

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

PASSAGE 2: Man is to be contemplated as an intellectual, and as a moral being. By his intellectual powers, he acquires the knowledge of facts, observes their connexions, and traces the conclusions which arise out of them. These mental operations, however, even in a high state of cultivation, may be directed entirely to truths of an extrinsic kind, that is, to such as do not exert any influence either on the moral condition of the individual, or on his relations to other sentient beings. They may exist in an eminent degree in the man who lives only for himself, and feels little beyond the personal wants, or the selfish enjoyments of the hour that is passing over him. But, when we contemplate man as a moral being, new relations open on our view, and these are of mightier import. We find him occupying a place in a great system of moral government, in which he has an important station to fill and high

duties to perform. We find him placed in certain relations to a great moral Governor, who presides over this system of things, and to a future state of being for which the present scene is intended to prepare him. We find him possessed of powers which qualify him to feel these relations, and of principles calculated to guide him through the solemn responsibilities which attend his state of moral discipline.

These two parts of his mental constitution we perceive to be remarkably distinct from each other. The former may be in vigorous exercise in him who has little feeling of his moral condition, and the latter may be in a high state of culture in the man, who, in point of intellectual acquirement, knows little beyond the truths which it most concerns him to know, those great but simple principles which guide his conduct as a responsible being. In a well-regulated mind, there is an intimate harmony and co-operation between these two departments of the mental economy. Knowledge, received through the powers of sensation and simple intellect, whether relating to external things, or to mental phenomena, - and conclusions derived from these through the powers of reasoning, ought all to contribute to that which is the highest state of man, his purity as a moral being. They ought all to lend their aid towards the cultivation of those principles of his nature which bind him to his fellow-men; and those higher principles still, which raise his feeble powers to the Eternal Incomprehensible One, the first great cause of all things, and the moral Governor of the universe. A slight degree of observation is sufficient to convince us, that such a regulated condition of the mental constitution does not exist in the generality of mankind. It is not my present purpose to inquire into the causes by which this is primarily deranged; but it may be interesting to trace some of the circumstances which bear a part in producing the derangement. In our present state of being, we are surrounded with objects of sense; and the mind is kept, in a great degree, under the influence of external things. In this manner it often happens, that facts and considerations elude our attention, and deeds escape from our memory, in a manner which would not occur, were the mind left at liberty to recall its own associations, and to feel the influence of principles which are really part of the mental constitution. It is thus that, amid the bustle of life, the attention is apt to be engrossed by considerations of a local and an inferior character; while facts and motives of the highest moment are overlooked, and deeds of our own, long gone by, escape from our remembrance. We thus lose a correct sense of our moral condition, and yield to the agency of present and external things, in a manner disproportioned to their real value. For our highest concern as moral beings is with things future, and things unseen, and often with circumstances in our own moral history, long past, and perhaps forgotten. Hence the benefit of retirement and calm reflection, and of everything that tends to withdraw us from the impression of sensible objects, and lends us to feel the superiority of things which are not seen. Under such influence, the mind displays an astonishing power of recalling the past and grasping the future, and of viewing objects in their true relations, to itself and to each other. The first of these, indeed, we see exemplified in many affections, in which the mind is cut off, in a greater or less degree, from its intercourse with the external world, by causes acting upon the bodily organization.

210. Consider the following statements:

1. Knowledge received through sensation and simple intellect contribute to intellectual growth and pursuits.
2. Knowledge received through higher intellect and sensation will contribute to man's purity as a moral being.
3. The principles of nature which bind a man to his fellow human beings also bind him to the universe.
4. In a well-regulated mind, there is an intimate harmony and co-operation between the two departments of the real economy.
5. The first great cause of all things, one, and the moral Governor of the universe imply the same entity.

Which of the statements given above will the author most likely agree with?

- (a) 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 5 (c) 5 only (d) 1 and 4

211. In the context of man as a moral being, consider the following statements:

1. He acquires the knowledge of facts, observes their connections, and traces the conclusions which arise out of them.
2. We find him possessed of powers which qualify him to feel the relations, and of principles calculated to guide him through the solemn responsibilities.
3. We find him occupying a place in a great system of moral government, in which he has an important station to fill and lesser duties to perform.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 2 only (d) 1 only

212. The passage states 'such a regulated condition of the mental constitution does not exist in the generality of mankind' in order to:

- (a) Show that the author's purpose is not to inquire into why such a state exists.
- (b) Show how interesting it is to trace some of the circumstances which are its causes.
- (c) Show that our highest concern as moral beings is with things future, and things unseen, and often with circumstances in our own moral history, long past, and perhaps forgotten.
- (d) Exemplify how the daily chores and routine of a human render him lose a correct sense of moral condition, and yield to the agency of present and external things, in a manner disproportioned to their real value.

213. What is the core idea presented in the second paragraph?

- (a) The two parts of man's mental conditions are perceived to be remarkably distinct from each other.
- (b) The intellectual part leads to vigorous exercise leaving little feeling of moral condition.
- (c) The moralist fails to internalize those great but simple principles which guide his conduct as a responsible being.
- (d) The moralist is in a high state of culture, who, in point of intellectual acquirement, knows little beyond the truths which it most concerns him to know.

214. Consider the following statements:

1. People who squander their lives doing nothing but reminiscing the past are most likely to achieve heights of moral excellence.
2. The retired have a lot of time for calm reflection.
3. The relationship between cause and effect ceases to exist over a period of time.
4. Deduction and reasoning play a role in taking man to the highest state of moral purity.
5. The moral Governor of the universe is different from god.

Which of the statements given above can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) 2, 3 and 5 (b) 1, 3 and 4 (c) 1 only (d) 4 only

PASSAGE 3: In the last two decades, the world as a whole has gotten richer, but, while some national economies have advanced sharply, others have fallen farther behind. The increase in aggregate wealth has not led to the abolition, or even reduction, of poverty. Much the same is true within countries. Almost everywhere, globalization has produced both a new class of multi-millionaires and an underclass comprising people who are not just poor in the statistical sense of earning less than half the national average, but who are excluded from opportunities that are supposed to be open to all. Globalization's dynamism has benefited many, but it has also increased inequality. Is that necessarily a bad thing? There are many who think so. In fact, entire countries have a built-in egalitarian streak. They dislike the business leaders who take home huge sums even when they fail, and they hate to see poor and excluded people in their midst. But, while it is comfortable to live in the social-democratic world of Scandinavia, Germany, and other European countries, many of them have purchased their equality on credit from future generations. Moreover, an egalitarian climate does not promote

innovation and a sense of dynamic development. Creative individuals tend to leave societies in which there is strong pressure not to be different. Inequality is not merely compatible with freedom, but is often a result of and stimulus for freedom. Is that the choice we have to make then: freedom or equality? Things are not quite so simple. A free society recognizes two limits to economic and general inequality. Both raise quite difficult practical questions, though they are clear in principle.

Inequality is incompatible with freedom if it limits individuals' chances of participation in the political community, in the market, and in civil society. At the lower end of the social scale, this raises the old and vexing question of equality of opportunity. What is clear is that everyone must have access to elections and political parties, to education and the labor market, and to the associations of civil society. In short, citizenship in the full sense of the word requires basic rights and the ability to enforce them. It also requires a basic economic status, including an income guarantee, which can be provided in a variety of ways. One difficult question is where, exactly, to draw the line that defines the basic status to which all citizens are entitled. In most countries, it should probably be higher than it is now. Another difficult question is how the basic status is to be guaranteed. The debate about individual income supplements versus general public services has become lively everywhere. It may well be resolved with different answers that accord with different countries' traditions, although tax credits and similar additions to people's incomes are more compatible with free societies. At the upper end of the social and economic scale, a different issue arises. Many people object to business managers who take away in pay, bonuses, and stock options hundreds of millions of dollars from their companies. Indeed, there is a legitimate question whether the behaviour of today's capitalists promotes the general acceptance of capitalism. But individual wealth becomes a problem only if and when it can be used to restrict others' chances of participation. When wealth turns into unchecked power, something must be done to restrict it. What has come to be called money laundering, that is, the attempt to turn illicit gains into legitimate riches, provides one example of the need for action. There are others, including the question of inheritance taxes, which have long been regarded as a necessary component of a free society. Nevertheless, while a free society recognizes limits to inequality, it also accepts that inequality exists, for it provides hope for many by showing what one might achieve with ability and luck - or perhaps even luck alone. Inequality adds color and variety to societies; it is one of the marks of lively, flexible, and innovative countries. It is thus not bad in itself, even if its excesses must be capped in the name of citizenship for all.

215. Which of the following is the thematic highlight of this passage?

- (a) Globalization has widened the gap between the haves and the have-nots. Nevertheless, an egalitarian climate is contrary to the spirit of freedom.
- (b) Though the world has gone richer in the last two decades, it has also grown poorer. Globalization and the attendant prosperity has thrown up the difficult choice that mankind has to make - freedom or equality? For, if we want freedom, social and economic inequalities are a legitimate, and necessary, price to pay.
- (c) Social exclusion and collective power through wealth are unacceptable. But if we want freedom, then social and economic inequalities are a legitimate, and necessary, price to pay.
- (d) Inequality needs to be accepted as a reality if society has to prevent the widening gap between the rich and the poor. But neither social exclusion nor extreme wealth can be acceptable.

216. When does inequality become compatible with freedom?

- 1. When it limits an individual's chances of participating in the social processes including politics and labor market.
 - 2. When everyone has citizenship in the fullest sense of the term.
 - 3. When the definition of the basic rights of the citizens are clear.
 - 4. When the old question of 'equality of opportunity' is resolved.
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

217. The writer considers which of the following as contrary to the idea of a free society?

1. A completely egalitarian contented social-democratic society.
2. A society consisting of equal number multi millionaires and poor people.
3. A society in which there is inequitable distribution of wealth but offering equal opportunities for everyone to make money.
4. A society in which managers take huge sums in remuneration from businesses.

(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 3 and 4 only

TEST 19

Directions for questions 218 to 231: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: His study of the world, however, must differ largely from this, and must be effected principally by representation. The globe in relief, therefore, presents to him his basic idea, and all his future study of the world will but expand and modify this idea, until at length, if the study is properly continued, the idea becomes exceedingly complex. In passing from the geography of the locality to that of the world as a whole, the pupil is to deal broadly with the land masses and their general characteristics. The continents and oceans, their relative situations, form, and size, are then to be treated, but the treatment is always to be kept easily within the pupil's capabilities- the end being merely an elementary world-view. During the time the pupil is acquiring this elementary knowledge of the world as a whole, certain facts of history may be interrelated with the geographical study. According to the plan already suggested, it will be seen that the pupil is carried out from a study of the limited area of land and water about him to an idea of the world as a sphere, with its great distribution of land and water. In this transference he soon comes to perceive how small a part his hither to known world forms of the great earth-sphere itself. Something analogous to this transition on the part of the pupil to a larger view seems to be found in the history of the western nations of Europe. It is the gradual change in the conception of the world held during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries to the enlarged conception of the world as a sphere which the remarkable discoveries and explorations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries brought about. The analogy serves pedagogically to point out an interesting and valuable interrelation of certain facts of history with certain phases of geographical study. The plan of interrelation is simple. As the study of the world as a whole, in the manner already sketched, progresses, the appropriate chapters are read, discussed, and reproduced, and the routes of the various discoverers and explorers traced. No further word seems necessary in regard to the interrelation.

218. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- (a) explain how study of geography should be taken up by a novice.
- (b) explain the various stages involved in the study of geography.
- (c) explain to a teacher how geography can be taught to a pupil.
- (d) provide an iterative explanation on how geography should be learnt.

219. Consider the following statements:

1. The study of geography, if properly continued, ceases to become complex.
2. A pupil eventually realizes his role in the larger scheme of things of the world.
3. History and Geography can be said to be interrelated in all phases of study of the earth.
4. The elementary capabilities of the student help him get elementary knowledge in geography.
5. Eventually, the pupil starts soaking in the idea of the world as a sphere.

Which of the statements given above is/are in agreement with the author's views?

(a) 1 only (b) 5 only (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 5

220. Consider the following statements:

1. The practice of beginning the study of geography has been gaining support for the last few years.
2. The interrelationship between two subjects is not limited to merely two subjects.
3. Graduating to learning geography of the world, is to generally study its land masses and broad characteristics.

Which of statements given above is/are stated in or can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 (c) 3 only (d) 2 and 3

221. The most likely reason for which the author has mentioned the analogy of western European nations is to:

- (a) showcase the similarity in the transition that a student of geography and western nations went through.
- (b) showcase how the 14th and 15th centuries were similar to the current century.
- (c) present how learning geography is similar to learning renaissance phases.
- (d) present how learning facts of geography are similar to learning renaissance phases.

PASSAGE 2: Although many famines coincide with national or regional shortages of food, famine has also occurred amid plenty or on account of acts of economic or military policy that have deprived certain populations of sufficient food to ensure survival. Historically, famines have occurred because of drought, crop failure, pestilence, and man-made causes such as war or misguided economic policies. During the 20th century, an estimated 70 million people died from famines across the world, of whom an estimated 30 million died during the famine of 1958–61 in China. The other most notable famines of the century included the 1942–1945 disaster in Bengal, famines in China in 1928 and 1942, and a sequence of man-made famines in the Soviet Union, including the Holodomor, Stalin's famine inflicted on Ukraine in 1932–33. A few of the great famines of the late 20th century were: the Biafran famine in the 1960s, the disaster in Cambodia in the 1970s, the Ethiopian famine of 1983–85 and the North Korean famine of the 1990s. Famine can be induced by a human population beyond the regional carrying capacity to provide food resources. An alternate view of famine is a failure of the poor to command sufficient resources to acquire essential food (the "entitlement theory" of Amartya Sen), analyses of famine that focused on the political-economic processes driving the creation of famine, an understanding of the complex reasons for mortality in famines, an appreciation of the extent to which famine-vulnerable communities have well-developed strategies for coping with the threat of famine, and the role of warfare and terrorism in creating famine. Modern relief agencies categorize various gradations of famine according to a famine scale.

The cause of famine is a combination of political, economic, and biological factors. Because of food aid, improved storage and preservation food processing- it is a popular misconception that the only cause of famine is insufficient food supply, or in biological terms, a population beyond its regional carrying capacity. Famines can be exacerbated by poor governance or inadequate logistics for food distribution. In most modern cases, it is political strife, poverty, and violence that disrupt the agricultural and food distribution processes. As observed by the economist Amartya Sen, famine is sometimes a problem of food distribution and poverty. There are a number of ongoing famines caused by overpopulation, loss of arable land, war or political intervention. Modern famines have often occurred in nations that, as a whole, were not initially suffering a shortage of food. The failure of a harvest or the change in conditions, such as drought, can create a situation whereby large numbers of people live where the carrying capacity of the land has dropped radically. Famine is then associated primarily with subsistence agriculture, that is, where most farming is aimed at producing enough food energy to survive. The total absence of agriculture in an economically strong area does not cause famine. The demographic impacts of famine are sharp. Mortality is concentrated among children and the elderly. A consistent demographic fact in all recorded famines is the greater female resilience under the pressure of malnutrition, and the fact that women are more skilled at gathering and processing wild

foods and other fall-back famine foods. Famine is also accompanied by lower fertility. Famines therefore leave the reproductive core of a population less affected compared to other population categories, and post-famine periods are often characterized by a "rebound" with increased births. Even though the theories of Thomas Malthus would predict that famines reduce the size of the population commensurate with available food resources, in fact even the most severe famines have rarely dented population growth for more than a few years.

Governments and non-governmental organizations that deliver famine relief have limited resources with which to address the multiple situations of food insecurity that are occurring simultaneously. The experiences of famine relief organizations throughout the world over the 1980s and 1990s resulted in at least two major developments: the "livelihoods approach" and the increased use of nutrition indicators to determine the severity of a crisis. Individuals and groups in food stressful situations will attempt to cope by rationing consumption, finding alternative means to supplement income, etc. before taking desperate measures, such as selling off plots of agricultural land. When all means of self-support are exhausted, the affected population begins to migrate in search of food or fall victim to outright mass starvation. Famine may thus be viewed partially as a social phenomenon, involving markets, the price of food, and social support structures. A second lesson drawn was the increased use of rapid nutrition assessments, in particular of children, to give a quantitative measure of the famine's severity. Since 2004, many of the most important organizations in famine relief, such as the World Food Programme and the U.S. Agency for International Development, have adopted a five-level scale measuring intensity and magnitude. The intensity scale uses both livelihoods' measures and measurements of mortality and child malnutrition to categorize a situation as food secure, food insecure, food crisis, famine, severe famine, and extreme famine. The number of deaths determines the magnitude designation, with under 1000 fatalities defining a "minor famine" and a "catastrophic famine" resulting in over 1,000,000 deaths.

222. Based on the passage, it can be inferred that the person most likely to survive a famine would be:

- (a) Meena, a student at Government Girls School, who is obese and has superior intellectual skills.
- (b) Mahesh, a young union leader at a textile mill, who is skilled in tool-making.
- (c) Sita, a newly married farm labourer, who is currently pregnant with her second child.
- (d) Sushmita, a homemaker, who has married off her two sons, and now lives alone.

223. How can existing famines be aggravated?

- (a) Overpopulation
- (b) Poor governance
- (c) Inadequate food distribution system
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

224. The famine in Ukraine could have been due to:

- 1. a consequence of civil disorder as food distribution systems broke down.
- 2. insufficient food supply.
- 3. a tool of repressive governments as a means to eliminate opponents.
- 4. drought and crop failure.

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

225. As per the passage, what can be the meaning of the phrase 'carrying capacity'?

- (a) Food distribution capacity
- (b) Food availability
- (c) Food and water availability
- (d) Supportable population

226. Which of these statements indicates the author's optimism for disasters like famines?

- (a) Many of the most important organizations in famine relief organizations have adopted a five-level scale measuring intensity and magnitude.

- (b) Famines may thus be viewed completely as a social phenomenon, involving markets, the price of food, and social support structures.
- (c) An appreciation of the extent to which famine-vulnerable communities have well-developed strategies for coping with the threat of famine.
- (d) The total absence of agriculture in an economically strong area does not cause famine.

PASSAGE 3: Democratic governments were scarce before the late 19th century. Although the philosophical idea had circulated since Immanuel Kant, it was not scientifically evaluated until the 1960s. Kant foreshadowed the theory in his essay *Perpetual Peace*, although he thought that constitutional republic was only one of several necessary conditions for a perpetual peace. Kant's theory was that a majority of the people would never vote to go to war, unless in self defense. Therefore, if all nations were republics, it would end war, because there would be no aggressors. Other explanations have been proposed since, but the modern theory is principally the empirical claim that democracies rarely or never fight.

Dean Babst, a criminologist, was the first to do statistical research on this topic. He wrote an academic paper supporting the theory in 1964 in *Wisconsin Sociologist*; he published a slightly more popularized version, in 1972, in the trade journal *Industrial Research*. Both versions initially received little attention. Melvin Small and J. David Singer responded; they found an absence of wars between democratic states with two "marginal exceptions", but denied that this pattern had statistical significance, thus starting the academic debate.

The democratic peace theory has been extremely divisive among political scientists. It is rooted in the idealist and classical liberalist traditions and is opposed to the previously dominant theory of realism. However, the theory has come to be more widely accepted and has in some democracies effected policy change. Bruce Russett also states that the democratic culture affects the way leaders resolve conflicts. Some fear that the concept may be used to justify wars against non-democracies in order to bring lasting peace. Some point out that the democratic peace theory has been used to justify the 2003 Iraq War, others argue that this justification was used only after the war had already started. Furthermore, Weede has argued that the justification is extremely weak, because forcibly democratizing a country completely surrounded by non-democracies, most of which are full autocracies, as Iraq is, is at least as likely to increase the risk of war as it is to decrease it.

Mansfield and Snyder, while agreeing that there have been no wars between mature liberal democracies, state that countries in transition to democracy are especially likely to be involved in wars. They find that democratizing countries are even more warlike than stable democracies, stable autocracies or even countries in transition towards autocracy. So, they suggest caution in eliminating these wars from the analysis, because this might hide a negative aspect of the process of democratization. A reanalysis of the earlier study's statistical results emphasizes that the above relationship between democratization and war can only be said to hold for those democratizing countries where the executive lacks sufficient power, independence, and institutional strength. A review cites several other studies finding that the increase in the risk of war in democratizing countries happens only if many or most of the surrounding nations are undemocratic. If wars between young democracies are included in the analysis, several studies and reviews still find enough evidence supporting the stronger claim that all democracies, whether young or established, go unto war with one another less frequently. Studies find that the probability that disputes between states will be resolved peacefully is positively affected by the degree of democracy exhibited by the least democratic state involved in that dispute. Disputes between democratic states are significantly shorter than disputes involving at least one undemocratic state. Democratic states are more likely to be amenable to third party mediation when they are involved in disputes with each other.

There is also evidence that democracies have less internal systematic violence and intermediate regimes the most. The probability for a civil war is also increased by political change, regardless whether toward greater democracy or greater autocracy. Intermediate regimes continue to be the most prone to civil war, regardless of the time since the political change. In the long run, since

intermediate regimes are less stable than autocracies, which in turn are less stable than democracies, durable democracy is the most probable end-point of the process of democratization. Abadie study finds that the most democratic nations have the least terrorism. Harff finds that genocide and politicide are rare in democracies. Rummel finds that the more democratic a regime, the less its democide. He finds that democide has killed six times as many people as battles.

Mousseau states that it is market-oriented development that creates the norms and values that explain both democracy and the peace. In less developed countries, individuals often depend on social networks that impose conformity to in-group norms and beliefs, and loyalty to group leaders. When jobs are plentiful on the market, in contrast, as in market-oriented developed countries, individuals depend on a strong state that enforces contracts equally. Cognitive routines emerge of abiding by state law rather than group leaders, and, as in contracts, tolerating differences among individuals. Voters in marketplace democracies thus accept only impartial 'liberal' governments, and constrain leaders to pursue their interests in securing equal access to global markets and in resisting those who distort such access with force. Marketplace democracies thus share common foreign policy interests in the supremacy and predictability of international law over brute power politics, and equal and open global trade over closed trade and imperial preferences. When disputes do originate between marketplace democracies, they are less likely than others to escalate to violence because both states, even the stronger one, perceive greater long-term interests in the supremacy of law over power politics.

227. From the passage above, which of the following statements can be inferred?

1. Liberal democratic culture may make the leaders accustomed to negotiation and compromise.
2. Democratizing countries are reluctant to go to war, especially against other democracies.
3. Liberal norms of conflict resolution vary because liberalism takes many forms.

(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3

228. From the passage, what does the word 'democide' mean?

1. The murder of any person or people by a government.
2. Destruction of an ethnic, religious or national group.
3. Systematic attempt to cause the annihilation of an independent political and social entity.
4. Murdering a large number of people, typically at the same time or over a relatively short period of time.

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

229. Which of the statements would support "democracies have less internal systematic violence"?

1. One study finds that the most democratic and the most authoritarian states have few civil wars.
2. Democratic political systems have been found to decrease political bans and censorship, doing so in a linear fashion across diverse measurements, methodologies, time periods, countries, and contexts.
3. Belief in human rights may make people in democracies reluctant to go to war, especially against other democracies.

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

230. Consider the following statements:

1. In developing nations, individuals look up to their leaders.
2. In underdeveloped democracies, impartial liberal democracies are desired.
3. In developed democracies, routines become more important than the individual leader.
4. In developing nations, the state becomes important in a market-oriented economy.

Which of the statements given above can be concluded from the passage?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

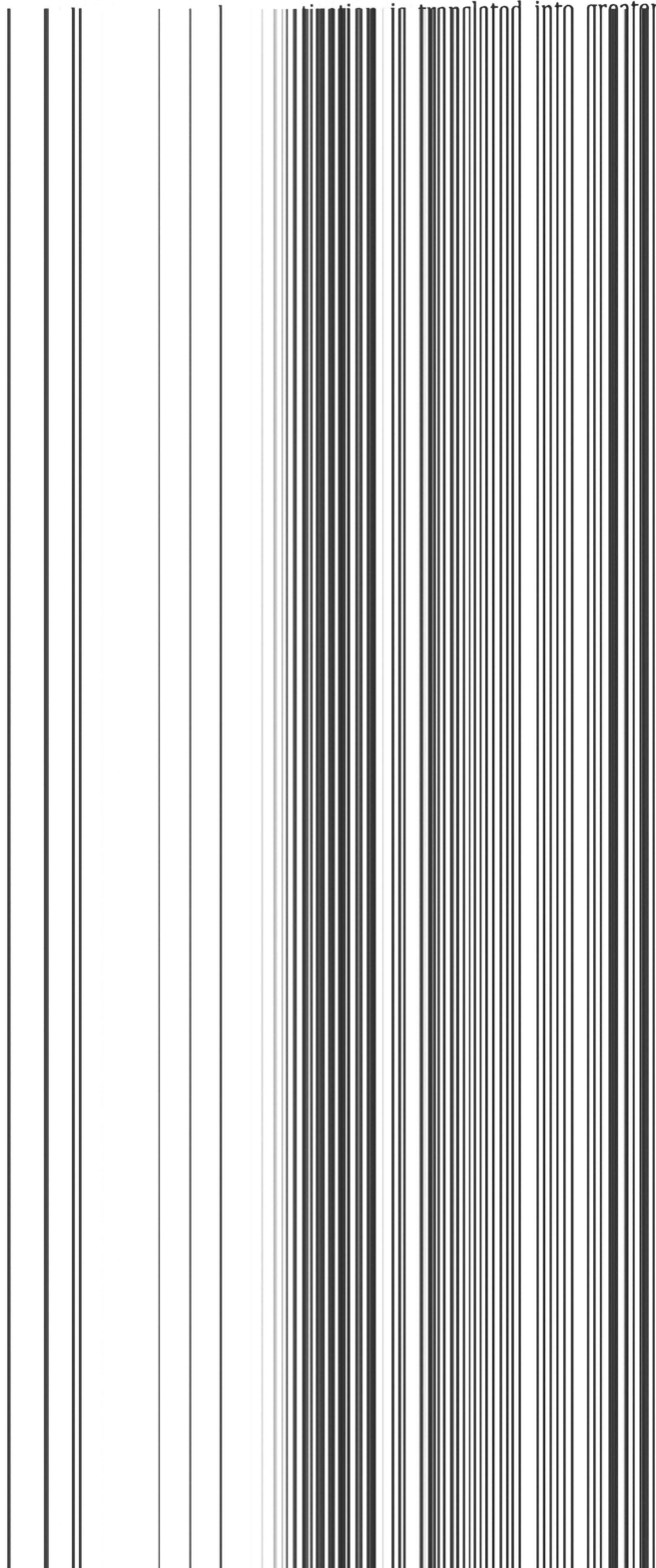
231. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?

- (a) Perpetual Peace Theory (b) Democracy versus Autocracy
(c) Advantages of Democracy (d) Democratic Peace Theory

TEST 20

Directions for questions 232 to 243: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: In a typical Western liberal context, deepening of democracy invariably leads to



Some scientists have found that the umbrella effect provides a simpler way to manage ecological communities. Others feel that a combination of other tools establish better land management reserves to help protect more species than just using umbrella species alone. Individual invertebrate species can be good umbrella species because they can protect older, unique ecosystems. There have been cases where umbrella species such as the northern spotted owl have protected a large amount of area which has been beneficial to surrounding species. According to a study, the northern spotted owl serves as a reasonable coarse-filter umbrella species for the mollusks and salamanders in the reserves in Northern California.

Currently research is being done on land management decisions based on using umbrella species to protect habitat of specific species as well as other organisms in the area.

235. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. Umbrella species facilitate the decision making by conservationists.
2. It is difficult to identify the umbrella species in an ecosystem.

Which of the statement(s) is /are valid?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

236. Which of the following is/are implied by the passage?

1. The umbrella species helps determine the status of other species in a habitat.
2. The northern spotted owl has been conserved due to the conservation efforts for mollusks and salamanders.
3. An ecosystem can have only one umbrella species.

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

237. What is the crux of the passage?

- (a) Umbrella species are important for taking better conservation-related decisions.
- (b) Northern spotted owl is the only umbrella species in North California.
- (c) The conservation of umbrella species is the only way to protect an ecosystem.
- (d) Research needs to be done in the field of umbrella species conservation.

238. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. Only invertebrate species can act as umbrella species of an ecosystem.
2. The conservation of umbrella species guarantees the protection of other species in an ecosystem.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

239. Umbrella species and its conservation in an ecosystem results in all of the following EXCEPT:

- (a) Protection of other species present in ecological community in that habitat.
- (b) Better decisions by the conservationists.
- (c) Determination of the processes and structure of an ecosystem.
- (d) Maintenance of food-supply chain in an ecosystem.

PASSAGE 3: It is a fateful moment for us in India, for all Asia and for the world. A new star rises, the star of freedom in the East, a new hope comes into being, a vision long cherished materializes. May the star never set and that hope never be betrayed!

We rejoice in that freedom, even though clouds surround us, and many of our people are sorrow-stricken and difficult problems encompass us. But freedom brings responsibilities and burdens and we have to face them in the spirit of a free and disciplined people.

On this day our first thoughts go to the architect of this freedom, the Father of our Nation, who, embodying the old spirit of India, held aloft the torch of freedom and lighted up the darkness that surrounded us. We have often been unworthy followers of his and have strayed from his message, but not only we but succeeding generations will remember this message and bear the imprint in their hearts of this great son of India, magnificent in his faith and strength and courage and humility. We shall never allow that torch of freedom to be blown out, however high the wind or stormy the tempest.

240. In the passage, what do the 'clouds' surrounding us refer to?

- (a) The climatic conditions of India may not favor the growth of the nation.
- (b) The clouds represent the sorrow and problems that India faced at that time.
- (c) The clouds represent the hazy vision of the future that the people had at the time of freedom.
- (d) The clouds are an indicator of the happiness that lies ahead in the future.

241. Consider the following inferences with respect to the passage:

- 1. It has been a long wait for freedom for the people of India.
- 2. It has been due to the efforts of the Father of the nation that India has got its independence.

Which of the above inference(s) are valid?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

242. Which of the following has been advocated by the author in the passage?

- 1. Facing the challenges in the spirit of liberated and disciplined people.
- 2. Never losing our freedom under any circumstances.
- 3. 'Imbibing the message of the Father of the Nation in its true spirit.
- 4. Not engaging in activities that are detrimental to the nation.

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

243. What does the author in the passage imply by saying that "hope never be betrayed"?

- (a) The hope created by the vision of the freedom should not die out.
- (b) The hope of achieving freedom should not diminish in the minds of the people.
- (c) The colonists should not deceive the people of India by giving them hope of freedom.
- (d) The people of India should not betray each other as this would be against the hope of freedom.

TEST 21

Directions for questions 244 to 254: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: The Forest Rights Act passed by the Indian government in 2006 recognizes the rights of some forest dwelling communities in forest areas. This has led to controversy over implications of such recognition for tiger conservation. Some have argued that this is problematic as it will increase conflict and opportunities for poaching; some also assert that "tigers and humans cannot co-exist". Others argue that this is a *limited perspective* that overlooks the reality of human-tiger co-existence and the role of abuse of power by authorities, rather than local people, in the tiger crisis. This position was supported by the Government of India's Tiger Task Force, and is also taken by some forest dwellers' organizations. Though Project Tiger once saved the tigers from extinction in India, today the Project faces some major problems, creating grave situations for Indian tigers.

Wildlife protection and crime risk management in the present scenario require a combined effort of the forest-dwellers and the government. This becomes all the more important to ensure the desired level of protection to safeguard the impressive gains of a focused project like 'Project Tiger'.

244. Which of the following is/are the argument(s) given by those who oppose the Forest Rights Act?

1. It is against the interests and rights of the forest dwelling communities.
2. It will expose the forest to the poachers who will benefit from the act.
3. The man and the tiger cannot dwell in the same forest.
4. The act will facilitate the misuse of power by authorities.
5. It will result in the increase in the incidents of man-animal clashes.

(a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 2, 3 and 5 (d) 1, 3 and 5

245. What is meant by the 'limited perspective' as mentioned in the passage?

- (a) The people who claim that man and tiger cannot coexist do not consider other contributing factors to tiger crisis.
- (b) The local people have limited understanding about the tiger and its habitat.
- (c) The people favoring the Forest Rights act have limited knowledge about the lives of the forest dwelling people.
- (d) The Forest Rights act has been made by people who have limited understanding about the tiger crisis.

246. Consider the following statements with respect to the passage:

1. Project Tiger has been a crucial step in saving the tiger.
2. The Forest Rights Act allows the local people to live in the same forest as the tiger.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are valid?

(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

247. Which of the following is the theme of the passage?

- (a) The success of Project Tiger (b) The problems of forest-dwelling people
- (c) The implications of Forest Rights Act (d) Man-animal conflict

PASSAGE 2: The formation of political parties is considered by some to be a "necessary evil" of representative democracy, where combined resources are often needed to get candidates elected. However, such parties mean that individual representatives must compromise their own values and those of the electorate, in order to fall in line with the party platform. At times, only a minor compromise is needed. At other times such a large compromise is demanded that a representative will resign or switch parties.

Meanwhile, in direct democracy, political parties have virtually no effect, as people do not need to conform to popular opinions. In addition to party cohesion, representatives may also compromise in order to achieve other objectives, by passing combined legislation, where for example minimum wage measures are combined with tax relief. In order to satisfy one desire of the electorate, the representative may have to abandon a second principle. In direct democracy, each issue would be decided on its own merits, and so "special interests" would not be able to include unpopular measures in this way.

248. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. The representative democracy is better than a direct democracy since people do not need to accept and follow public opinions.
2. People do not switch political parties in a direct democracy.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are valid?

(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

249. The passage thematically centres on:

- (a) Evils of representative democracy.
- (b) Compromises needed in a representative democracy.

- (c) Comparison between representative democracy and direct democracy.
- (d) Principles of direct democracy.

PASSAGE 3: 'Open government' has two aspects; one, clarity of law so that there is no ambiguity about what conduct is permitted and what is prohibited and two, the extent to which the process by which the laws are enacted and enforced is fair. The latter includes the opportunity to participate in the process by which laws are made and administered, i.e., it looks at whether people have the right to petition the government and whether records of legislative and administrative proceedings and other kinds of official information are available to the public. We do fairly well here, which is why despite the general mood of despondency over the virtual collapse of governance and rising corruption, the overall picture is less bleak than what one might otherwise suppose.

Government and its officials are accountable under the law. Laws are clear, well-publicized, stable and fair and protect fundamental rights. The process by which the laws are enacted and enforced is accessible, fair and efficient. Access to justice is provided by a sufficient number of competent, independent, and ethical adjudicators who have adequate resources and reflect the views of the community. The reality is the rule of law affects all of us in our everyday lives. Every section of society is a stakeholder; so when government ignores the voice of civil society, it does so at its peril.

250. Which of the following are the characteristics of an open government as described by the passage?

1. Transparency in the law
2. Right to appeal to the government
3. Rise in corruption
4. Availability of records of governmental proceedings.
5. Participation in the law-making process by public.

(a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 (d) 2, 3, 4 and 5

251. "Adjudicators..... reflect the views of the community". What does it imply?

- (a) The judges take the decisions which are popular with the people without considering the consequences of the decisions.
- (b) The jury takes decisions which reflect the outlook of the society.
- (c) The judges are chosen from the society so that they can take the decisions for common good.
- (d) Common man is consulted by the jury before taking any decision.

252. "When government ignores the voice of civil society, it does so at its peril". What is implied by this?

- (a) If the government does not consider public opinion, it risks its stability.
- (b) The voice of the civil society is the main reason of the instability of the governments.
- (c) The disregard of the public opinion by the government leads to the collapse of the voice of the civil society.
- (d) The public opinion is the driving force for all the governments.

253. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. The government officials should be made answerable to the law.
2. The people have the right to rollback the legislative decisions in an open government.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are valid?

(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

254. What is the crux of the passage?

- (a) An open government has transparency of laws and fair processes of implementing them.

- (b) The people have the right to vote in an open government.
- (c) The public opinion is of utmost importance to the government as it reflects the views of the society.
- (d) The judges are the key people in an open government since they provide access to justice.

TEST 22

Directions for questions 255 to 265: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: The government should facilitate release of farmland for commercial use, through law and enforcement, but not directly undertake such release. Ideally, commercial users of erstwhile farmland should lease the land from its owners.

Urbanization is a corollary to sustained high growth: industry and services that drive this fast growth do not flourish on the farm. It calls for increasing the supply of urban land --around existing towns and, in some cases, by converting wholly rural, fertile land into urban land to build factories, office complexes and housing and other amenities for those who work in the factories and offices. And the scale of demand for additional urban land would also be substantial.

Forcible acquisition of land is no answer. Nor will parcel by parcel purchase of the needed land by a project developer work. Different people would bargain to get different rates, the rates rising over the time it takes to complete the acquisition process, paving the way for discontent among those who sold cheap. And once the project is developed and real estate values soar, those who held on to their land would become very prosperous while their ex-neighbours would be relative paupers nursing a grudge.

You need acquiescence, not acquisition. For that, farmers need to be stakeholders in what comes up on their land, not an alienated, vengeful bunch of newly landless destitute ready to strike out any which way. There are no standard prescriptions as to how to make stakeholders out of land losers. But it is possible to engineer ways of packing certainty and fairness into the compensation offered to farmers.

255. Which of the following is/are in accordance with the view of the author of the passage?

1. Land acquisition deals can best work out when practiced in bits and pieces.
2. Land acquisition deals need to be done by government to ensure the welfare of the people.
3. Adequate compensation needs to be provided to the farmers as the price of their land.
4. The land owners tend to bargain with the project developer to get better prices for their land.
5. The land needed for urbanization is better put to agricultural use.

(a) 2, 3 and 4 (b) 3 and 4 (c) 1, 2 and 5 (d) 3, 4 and 5

256. Forcible land acquisition has an adverse effect on:

1. The land prices
2. The industries which require land
3. The government
4. The land owners and farmers

(a) 1 and 3 (b) 3 only (c) 2 and 4 (d) 4 only

257. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

1. Land acquisition generally makes the farmers discontented and poor.
2. The government undertakes the task of release of farmland to the industries.

(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

258. The passage mentions "to make stakeholders out of land losers". What does it imply?

- (a) The farmers who sell off their land should be given enough money to make them contented.

- (b) The land owners who lose their land should get a part of the produce of the industry set up on their land.
- (c) The farmers should have an involvement in the industries that are set up on their lands.
- (d) The farmers should be given the stocks of the company which sets up its industry on their land.

259. What is the main crux of the passage?

- (a) The farmers, who lose their land to industries, are discontented and agonized.
- (b) Processes that benefit the farmers and provide the land for urbanization are needed.
- (c) The government needs to interfere in the land acquisition practices to ensure the welfare of farmers.
- (d) More harm than good is done through forcible land acquisition.

260. What is the theme of the passage?

- (a) The agony of land losers
- (b) The need for government interference in land acquisition processes.
- (c) The need for land for urbanization
- (d) The changes needed in land acquisition practices.

PASSAGE 2: Natural capital is the extension of the economic notion of capital (manufactured means of production) to goods and services relating to the natural environment. Natural capital is thus the stock of natural ecosystems that yields a flow of valuable ecosystem goods or services into the future. For example, a stock of trees or fish provides a flow of new trees or fish, a flow which can be indefinitely sustainable. Natural capital may also provide services like recycling wastes or water catchment and erosion control. Since the flow of services from ecosystems requires that they function as whole systems, the structure and diversity of the system are important components of natural capital.

Natural capital is described in the book *Natural Capitalism* as a metaphor for the mineral, plant, and animal formations of the Earth's biosphere when viewed as a means of production of oxygen, water filter, erosion preventer, or provider of other ecosystem services. It is one approach to ecosystem valuation, an alternative to the traditional view of all non-human life as passive natural resources, and to the idea of ecological health. However, human knowledge and understanding of the natural environment is never complete, and therefore the boundaries of natural capital expand or contract as knowledge is gained or lost.

261. Which of the following defines the term 'capital' as explained in the passage?

- (a) Goods and services
- (b) Human knowledge
- (c) Approach for valuation
- (d) Means of production

262. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. Conventionally, humans view anything derived from nature as a resource.
2. The concept of Natural Capital is used by economists for economic planning.

Which of the following can be considered valid?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 1 and 2 both
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

263. The passage mentions that "human knowledge and understanding of the natural environment is never complete". What can be the most appropriate reason for it?

- (a) The humans have conventionally viewed nature and its derivatives as resources.
- (b) The natural environment is vast and dynamic unlike human knowledge which is limited.
- (c) The books about natural environment are sparsely available to the common man.
- (d) The concept of Natural capital is relatively new and hence not very popular among the people.

264. Which of the following can be considered as a "Natural capital"?

1. Plantation of trees providing timber.
2. Swarm of fish providing fresh catch.
3. Oilfields providing petroleum.
4. Dams made to control floods.
5. Wetlands used for water catchment.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 5 (c) 3, 4 and 5 (d) 2, 4 and 5

265. Which of the following is the theme of the passage?

- (a) The traditional view of man of nature.
- (b) Services provided by the natural capital.
- (c) The concept of natural capital.
- (d) Human understanding of nature.

TEST 23

Directions for questions 266 to 275: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: With six billion humans and counting - and our individual consumption growing - we face enormous challenges in using our natural resources sustainably. And there is one clear measure of how we perform at that task: extinction rates. For this reason, some colleagues and I have calculated the rate at which bird species became extinct in the recent past and the rate at which they will likely become extinct in the future. Bird extinctions are our best window onto humanity's massive and irreversible environmental impact. For every one of the world's 10,000 bird species, there may be 10 or perhaps even 100 other unknown species of animals, plants, or fungi. Birds' popularity means that they provide an unrivalled source of information about which species live where and how well those species are doing. Estimates of the number of extinctions have tended to vary wildly, owing to differences in the assumed total number of species, which range from the one million species that have scientific names to an implausibly high estimate of 100 million species. To avoid such uncertainties, my colleagues and I introduced the extinction rate- the number of extinctions per year per species or, to make the numbers more reasonable, extinctions per million species-years - E/MSY. With the exception of the past five mass extinction events, estimates from the fossil record suggest that an approximate background rate is one extinction per million species-years (1 E/MSY). For the 10,000 bird species, there should only be one extinction in each century.

Before European exploration, the Polynesian expansion across the Pacific probably exterminated species at the rate of one every year or two, which is 50 to 100 times more extinctions than should occur naturally. For example, parrots, rails, and doves once occurred across the Pacific on sufficiently large islands. Those islands that have been well explored archaeologically yield bones of species the Polynesians exterminated, while the islands now lack them. We can predict which islands were likely large enough to have once supported unique species and so estimate how many species are missing. The total is nearly 1,000. We have yet to do comparable analyses on the fate of Caribbean and Indian Ocean islands following first human contact, but it is likely that large numbers of extinctions occurred there, too. Early European exploration likely continued this rapid pace of extinction. The number of species known to have expired between 1500 and 1800 is increasing as taxonomists describe new species from skeletal remains they find in caves, for example, where bones survive. These searches are far from complete. Linnaeus invented the modern process of naming species in the mid-1700's, although naming did not get under way until the peace following Napoleon Bonaparte's defeat in 1815. Whereas bird taxonomists had described only 2,000 bird species by 1815, in the next 50 years they described about 5,000 more. This means that most of what we know about birds and their extinctions dates from the 1800's. To get an accurate picture of extinction, we must adjust the total number of extinctions for the length of time science has known bird species. A second adjustment is necessary because conservationists follow the principle that a species survives even if it is not recently

recorded in its native habitat. This assumption prevents terminating conservation efforts prematurely, even as it underestimates the total number of extinctions. We added species that are probably extinct, too. With these two adjustments, the extinction rate has been about a 100 times higher than natural over the last two centuries.

Our predictions of twenty-first century extinctions jump an order of magnitude to 1,000 E/MSY. Not only are 12% of bird species already in danger of extinction, but more than twice that proportion have small geographical ranges (the key predictor of threat) and mostly live in habitats that are seriously threatened. Tropical forests, for example, hold the majority of bird species- and likely most other kinds of species too. If present trends of deforestation continue, we project bird extinction rates to climb to 1,500 E/MSY by the last decades of this century. Moreover, our calculations are conservative, as they do not include extinctions caused by invasive species, the expansion of human technologies (such as the long-line fishing that harms many seabirds), or global warming. All would increase our estimates. Likewise, birds are poor models for other kinds of species, because public concern over birds generally leads to rapid actions to save them. Indeed, we showed that aggressive conservation actions have reduced bird extinction rates over the last few decades to about 25 E/MSY - still very high, but down sharply from the 100 E/MSY projected were conservation actions not in place. Certainly, some other species also benefit from the protections that we afford birds, but many other species do not. Moreover, human actions threaten substantially higher proportions of other well-known groups - such as flowering plants and amphibians. Our results show that conservation efforts can reduce the irreversible loss of biodiversity. Nevertheless, future rates of extinction constitute a problem that will be very much harder to solve.

266. Which of the following is a layman's explanation of the extinction rate introduced by the writer?

- (a) Assuming there are total 10,000 bird species on earth, in one century no bird species should become extinct.
- (b) Assuming there are total 100 million species of living creatures on earth, in one year only one species should become extinct.
- (c) Assuming there are 10,000 bird species on earth, the total number of species on earth is calculated at 100 times of this. Hence, there will be 1 extinction per century.
- (d) Assuming there are 10,000 bird species on earth, the total number of species on earth is calculated at 100 times of this. Hence, there will be 100 extinctions per century.

267. Which of the following is/are implied in the passage?

- 1. The extinction rate of animal species is likely to be higher than that of birds.
 - 2. By studying bird extinctions it is possible to gain insight into the extinction of other living creatures.
 - 3. At least one third of the bird species are facing serious threat of extinction.
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) All of the above

268. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?

- (a) A Modern Mass Extinction
- (b) Bird extinction rate underestimated
- (c) The Sixth Great Extinction
- (d) Biodiversity and Extinction rates

PASSAGE 2: A century and a half ago, Karl Marx both gloomily and exuberantly predicted that the modern capitalism he saw evolving would prove incapable of producing an acceptable distribution of income. Wealth would grow, Marx argued, but would benefit the few, not the many: the forest of upraised arms looking for work would grow thicker and thicker, while the arms themselves would grow thinner and thinner. This injustice would provoke revolt and revolution, producing a new, better, fairer, more prosperous, and far more egalitarian system. Ever since, mainstream economists

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have earned their bread and butter patiently explaining why Marx was wrong. Yes, the initial disequilibrium shock of the industrial revolution was and is associated with rapidly rising inequality as opportunities are opened to aggressiveness and enterprise, and as the market prices commanded by key scarce skills rise sky-high. But this was- or was supposed to be- transient. A technologically stagnant agricultural society is bound to be an extremely unequal one: by force and fraud, the upper class push the peasants' standards of living down to subsistence and take the surplus as the rent on the land they control. The high rents paid to noble landlords increase their wealth and power by giving them the resources to keep the peasants down and widen the surplus- for, after all, they cannot make more land.

By contrast, mainstream economists argued, a technologically advancing industrial society was bound to be different. First, the key resources that command high prices and thus produce wealth are not fixed, like land, but are variable; the skills of craft workers and engineers, the energy and experience of entrepreneurs, and machines and buildings are all things that can be multiplied. As a result, high prices for scarce resources lead not to zero- or negative-sum political games of transfer but to positive-sum economic games of training more craft workers and engineers, mentoring more entrepreneurs and managers, and investing in more machines and buildings. Second, democratic politics balances the market. Government educates and invests, increasing the supply and reducing the premium earned by skilled workers, and lowering the rate of return on physical capital. It also provides social insurance by taxing the prosperous and redistributing benefits to the less fortunate. Economist Simon Kuznets proposed the existence of a sharp rise in inequality upon industrialization, followed by a decline to social-democratic levels. But, over the past generation, confidence in the Kuznets ideas has faded. Social-democratic governments have been on the defensive against those who claim that redistributing wealth exacts too high a cost on economic growth, and unable to convince voters to fund yet another massive expansion of higher education. On the private supply side, higher returns have not called forth more investment in people. America's college-to-high-school wage premium may now be 100%, yet this generation of white, native-born American males may well wind up getting no more education than their immediate predecessors. And increasing rewards for those at the increasingly sharp peak of the income distribution have not called forth enough enterprising market competition to erode that peak. The consequence has been a loss of morale among those of us who trusted market forces and social-democratic governments to prove Marx wrong about income distribution in the long run- and a search for new and different tools of economic management.

Increasingly, pillars of the establishment are sounding like shrill critics. Consider Martin Wolf, a columnist at The Financial Times. Wolf recently excoriated the world's big banks as an industry with an extraordinary "talent for privatising gains and socialising losses... [and] get[ting]... self-righteously angry when public officials... fail to come at once to their rescue when they get into (well-deserved) trouble.... The conflicts of interest created by large financial institutions are far harder to manage than in any other industry." Wolf then announced his "fear that the combination of the fragility of the financial system with the huge rewards it generates for insiders will destroy something even more important - the political legitimacy of the market economy itself..." For Wolf, the solution is to require that such bankers receive their pay in installments over the decade after which they have done their work. That way, shareholders and investors could properly judge whether the advice given and the investments made were in fact sound in the long run rather than just reflecting the enthusiasm of the moment. But Wolf's solution is not enough, for the problem is not confined to high finance. The problem is a broader failure of market competition to give rise to alternative providers and underbid the fortunes demanded for their work by our current generation of mercantile princes.

269. Which of the following is most likely to be the introduction of the next paragraph of the passage?

- (a) Karl Marx may be right after all. Modern capitalism and its proponents would be forced to look at new ways of bettering the existing system.
- (b) Martin Wolf's criticism has been vehemently criticized by the proponents of free market capitalism. Their assertion is that whatever was happening was an exception and not the rule.

- (c) But Karl Marx's ideas do not resonate with the life and times of the current capitalist structure. His economic philosophy may be right, not the era.
- (d) The high price of those who are at the increasingly sharp peak of the income distribution along with the market competition's shortcomings of providing alternative providers are the larger issues.

270. Which of the following can be termed untrue in the context of the passage?

- 1. Simon Kuznets based his economic theory on the premises that were different from those used by Karl Marx.
 - 2. Simon Kuznets based his economic theory partly on the premises that were used by Karl Marx.
 - 3. In America, a student who studies only upto high school will have 100% less wages than a student who goes on to study in college.
 - 4. In the Americas, a student who goes on to study in college will have 100% more wages than a student who studies only till school.
 - 5. Martin Wolf proposed staggered payments to financial institutions, which would help bring accountability in the system.
- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3 (c) Only 1 and 4 (d) Only 1, 3 and 4

271. Which one of the following resonates completely with the author's tone and style in the passage?

- (a) Mainstream economists rely on government intervention to normalize.
- (b) The expected competition from the market to grab the lucrative higher revenues in areas of short supply has surprisingly not happened as expected.
- (c) Social democratic governments have not been able to convincingly answer the contention of the rich capitalists.
- (d) As skills become scarce, the people having those skills are expected to enjoy their fruits for long.

PASSAGE 3: The greater part of human impulses may be divided into two classes, those which are possessive and those which are constructive or creative. Social institutions are the garments or embodiments of impulses, and may be classified roughly according to the impulses which they embody. Property is the direct expression of possessiveness; science and art are among the most direct expressions of creativeness. Possessiveness is either defensive or aggressive; it seeks either to retain against a robber, or to acquire from a present holder. In either case an attitude of hostility toward others is of its essence. It would be a mistake to suppose that defensive possessiveness is always justifiable, while the aggressive kind is always blameworthy; where there is great injustice in the status quo, the exact opposite may be the case, and ordinarily neither is justifiable.

State interference with the actions of individuals is necessitated by possessiveness. Some goods can be acquired or retained by force, while others cannot. A wife can be acquired by force, as the Romans acquired the Sabine women; but a wife's affection cannot be acquired in this way. There is no record that the Romans desired the affection of the Sabine women; and those in whom possessive impulses are strong tend to care chiefly for the goods that force can secure. All material goods belong to this class. Liberty in regard to such goods, if it were unrestricted, would make the strong rich and the weak poor. In a capitalistic society, owing to the partial restraints imposed by law, it makes cunning men rich and honest men poor, because the force of the state is put at men's disposal, not according to any just or rational principle, but according to a set of traditional maxims of which the explanation is purely historical.

In all that concerns possession and the use of force, unrestrained liberty involves anarchy and injustice. Freedom to kill, freedom to rob, freedom to defraud, no longer belong to individuals, though they still belong to great states, and are exercised by them in the name of patriotism. Neither individuals nor states ought to be free to exert force on their own initiative, except in such sudden

emergencies as will subsequently be admitted in justification by a court of law. The reason for this is that the exertion of force by one individual against another is always an evil on both sides, and can only be tolerated when it is compensated by some overwhelming resultant good. In order to minimize the amount of force actually exerted in the world, it is necessary that there should be a public authority, a repository of practically irresistible force, whose function should be primarily to repress the private use of force. A use of force is private when it is exerted by one of the interested parties, or by his friends or accomplices, not by a public neutral authority according to some rule which is intended to be in the public interest.

The regime of private property under which we live does much too little to restrain the private use of force. When a man owns a piece of land, for example, he may use force against trespassers, though they must not use force against him. It is clear that some restriction of the liberty of trespass is necessary for the cultivation of the land. But if such powers are to be given to an individual, the state ought to satisfy itself that he occupies no more land than he is warranted in occupying in the public interest, and that the share of the produce of the land that comes to him is no more than a just reward for his labours. Probably the only way in which such ends can be achieved is by state ownership of land. The possessors of land and capital are able at present, by economic pressure, to use force against those who have no possessions. This force is sanctioned by law, while force exercised by the poor against the rich is illegal. Such a state of things is unjust, and does not diminish the use of private force as much as it might be diminished.

The whole realm of the possessive impulses, and of the use of force to which they give rise, stands in need of control by a public neutral authority, in the interests of liberty no less than of justice. Within a nation, this public authority will naturally be the state; in relations between nations, if the present anarchy is to cease, it will have to be some international parliament.

But the motive underlying the public control of men's possessive impulses should always be the increase of liberty, both by the prevention of private tyranny and by the liberation of creative impulses. If public control is not to do more harm than good, it must be so exercised as to leave the utmost freedom of private initiative in all those ways that do not involve the private use of force. In this respect all governments have always failed egregiously, and there is no evidence that they are improving.

272. Consider the following statements:

1. One man's gain is another man's loss.
2. Scientific enquiry and discoveries need to be free of interference from the state.
3. Property is a legitimate object of public control.
4. The resultant good does not attenuate the exertion of force.
5. One ought to be free to do little work and spend one's leisure as one chooses.

Which of the statements given above are valid inferences based on the passage?

- (a) 1 and 4 only (b) 2 and 5 only (c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 5

273. It can be inferred from the passage that the existence of large private corporations would lead to the following:

1. A few people will have legitimate access to the use of force against others.
2. The laws that govern large private corporations against use of force will be arbitrary.
3. It will make the strong rich and the weak poor.
4. The state will not allow the poor to exercise force against the rich.

- (a) 2 and 4 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

274. The writer would justify state ownership of land because:

- (a) the state could then justify the use of force by those who cultivate the land against those who do not.

emergencies as will subsequently be admitted in justification by a court of law. The reason for this is that the exertion of force by one individual against another is always an evil on both sides, and can only be tolerated when it is compensated by some overwhelming resultant good. In order to minimize the amount of force actually exerted in the world, it is necessary that there should be a public authority, a repository of practically irresistible force, whose function should be primarily to repress the private use of force. A use of force is private when it is exerted by one of the interested parties, or by his friends or accomplices, not by a public neutral authority according to some rule which is intended to be in the public interest.

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The whole realm of the possessive impulses, and of the use of force to which they give rise, stands in need of control by a public neutral authority, in the interests of liberty no less than of justice. Within a nation, this public authority will naturally be the state; in relations between nations, if the present anarchy is to cease, it will have to be some international parliament.

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2. The laws that govern large private corporations against use of force will be arbitrary.
3. It will make the strong rich and the weak poor.
4. The state will not allow the poor to exercise force against the rich.

- (a) 2 and 4 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above

274. The writer would justify state ownership of land because:

- (a) the state could then justify the use of force by those who cultivate the land against those who do not.

- (b) the state could then establish an appropriate framework under which legitimate force can be used by those who cultivate the land against those who do not.
- (c) the state could then appropriate the land and the returns from it rationally.
- (d) the state could then frame appropriate laws to prevent trespassing.

275. What is the most suitable title for the passage?

- (a) Private Property and Public Control
- (b) Private Property Regime and The State
- (c) Individual Liberty and The Welfare State
- (d) Individual Liberty and Public control

TEST 24

Directions for questions 276 to 285: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: A friend, true lover of nature, rejected the lures of five-star comfort to stay at a forest lodge located deep in one of the most popular jungles in our country. The cup of tea, offered in a plastic container caught his attention. Ever the man for detail, and lacking a satisfactory response to his question on plastic disposal, he undertook a reconnaissance walk around the building. The huge pit piled with plastic refuse, and cheetal deer foraging therein for food, was the depressing result of his investigations. It is estimated that globally, a million plastic bags are consumed every minute. India is a major contributor to this staggering statistic. This is a disaster already in the making.

276. Why did the writer's friend undertake a reconnaissance walk around the building?

- (a) His questions about the tea in a plastic cup were evaded by the host.
- (b) To understand to what extent India contributed to plastic production.
- (c) He was curious to know how plastic cups were used deep in the jungles of India.
- (d) He did not get a satisfactory response to his question on plastic disposal.

PASSAGE 2: Apparently, there are three issues that are delaying the announcement of the exact terms and conditions that would govern the enhanced FDI limit in the telecom sector, and the most contentious of them is the demand for remote access to telecom networks. And this is the condition that is getting the security agencies' goat. While many may term the security agencies' concern as nothing more than paranoia, the flip side is that after the global rise in terrorism, even countries that were strong supporters of non-intrusive security apparatus have done a U-turn.

277. The security agencies:

- (a) Disapprove remote access to telecom networks.
- (b) Oppose enhancement of FDI limit in the telecom sector.
- (c) Support non-intrusive security apparatus in telecom networks.
- (d) Are paranoid about the global rise in terrorism.

PASSAGE 3: The government's decision to link wages under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) to the consumer price index is welcome. This will protect the real consumption of people at the lowest deciles of income in the country - as prices go up, so would their income, at least for 100 days of the year, so that inflation would not eat into whatever little they consume. However, it is not sufficient for the government to improve distributive justice by raising the earnings of the rural poor; it must follow through with measures to address the necessary consequences of its decision. It must curb its own expenditure elsewhere and enforce better tax compliance to absorb the impact of the cost of wages under the scheme that will go up 17%-30% - the government cannot allow the course of fiscal correction to be altered. Subsidies on petro fuels and fertiliser should be the first to be pruned. More importantly, the government must take concerted measures to raise aggregate farm output. As the real incomes of those at the bottom of the social pyramid and those in the organised sector at the top get insulated from inflation, inflation would squeeze the real consumption of the rest all the more, producing a sharp outcry of protest.

278. According to the passage which of these are at the lowest deciles of income in the country?

- (a) The uneducated urban poor.
- (b) The rural unemployed.
- (c) The rural unskilled workers.
- (d) The educated rural poor.

279. Why does the writer state that it is not enough to link the wages to consumer price index?

- (a) It cannot protect the real consumption of the rural poor.
- (b) It must generate revenue to improve distributive justice.
- (c) It must allow the course of fiscal correction to be altered.
- (d) It must remove the subsidies on petrol and fertilizers.

280. According to the passage which of the following statements is UNTRUE?

- (a) Under NREGS, the government has decided to link wages to consumer price index.
- (b) NREGS guarantees employment and earnings for 100 days in a year.
- (c) The government must take concerted measures to reduce aggregate farm output.
- (d) The course of fiscal correction must include pruning of subsidies.

PASSAGE 4: Outsourcing is one of the fastest growing industries on the world platform. It mainly involves transfer of components or large segments of the companies' internal production processes, businesses, infrastructure, etc. to the external service providers. It can cover a wide range of components depending upon the core competency and the requirements of the outsourcer. It may be broadly classified into information technology (IT), human resource, customer service, engineering, knowledge services, legal, R&D outsourcing, etc. Owing to its advantageous factors like presence of one of the world-best intellectual and internet resources, lower cost structure, multi-lingual capabilities, etc., India has emerged as the 21st century's software powerhouse, offering many advantages as a global sourcing hub, especially for IT enabled Services (ITES) and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO). The main motive behind outsourcing has been that it allows a company to invest more time, money and human resources in core active items without losing quality and name. Call centres have also mushroomed in India serving various foreign airlines and banks. Further, economic success of the BPO industry has taken many firms to send their advanced knowledge work to off shore destinations. Knowledge Processing Outsourcing (KPO) is one step extension of BPO and can be defined as high value added processes chain where the achievement of objectives is highly dependent on the skills, domain knowledge and experience of the people carrying out the activity. The KPO typically involves a component of BPO, Research Process Outsourcing (RPO) and Analysis Process Outsourcing (APO). United States (US) and United Kingdom (UK) are the key markets for Indian IT-KPO exports.

281. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. For the outsourcing industry to flourish in any country, excellence in programming is one of the key factors.
2. Thanks to the exposure to a multitude of languages, both regional and international, Indians have an advantage over other Asian countries in the outsourcing Industry.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

282. According to the passage:

- (a) Outsourcing of core activities enables a company to remain more competitive.
- (b) Due to outsourcing, companies save on labour costs thus leading to unemployment.
- (c) Without outsourcing a company would not be able to come up with new inventions in their product.
- (d) Any activity of the company can be outsourced to enable better returns.

283. What was the logical progression from the tremendous growth of the Business Process Outsourcing in India?
- (a) Expansion into different sectors like airlines and banks.
 - (b) Better returns to investments in India leading to an economic upswing.
 - (c) Dealing with services that require a more in-depth knowledge of the client's key activities.
 - (d) Setting up offices in the US and UK to handle international projects.
284. According to the passage, services of the KPO industry also involve
- (a) Studying the company's data to locate useful information required to develop business.
 - (b) Suggesting radical changes which will help improve the supply chain price.
 - (c) Analysing future potential threats.
 - (d) Ensuring that the company is able to diversify its products and make new customers.

PASSAGE 5: Austerity in public life is merely the practice of a little restraint by people whose actions are in the public domain, whose every move is watched, perhaps emulated, and who set an example from above. Since we are a democracy, we cannot produce a Kamal Pasha or a Mao Zedong to impose the changes and reforms and above all, the self-discipline that is needed. It would need a persistent follow up and ruthless deterrent, a firm will and a firm hand. An austere lifestyle is essential and relevant not merely to demonstrate an abiding identity with the aam admi but also as a lasting virtue in public life and governance.

285. The purpose behind the writer's mention of Kamal Pasha and Mao Zedong serves to highlight which of the following?
- (a) Austerity in public life must begin with the people in the middle who then set an example for others to follow.
 - (b) Austerity in public life in a democratic country depends solely on the self-discipline of its leaders.
 - (c) Austerity in public life in democratic countries depends on the follow up and deterrent similar to those imposed by Kamal Pasha and Mao Zedong.
 - (d) Mao Zedong and Kamal Pasha being dictators were not bothered about austerity in public life.

TEST 25

Directions for questions 286 to 298: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: I must say I was passionately fond of her. Even at school I used to think of her, and the thought of nightfall and our subsequent meeting was ever haunting me. Separation was unbearable. I used to keep her awake till late in the night with my idle talk. If with this devouring passion there had not been in me a burning attachment to duty, I should either have fallen a prey to disease and premature death, or have sunk into a burdensome existence. But the appointed tasks had to be gone through every morning, and lying to anyone was out of the question. It was this last thing that saved me from many a pitfall.

286. Which of the following saved the writer from many a pitfall?

- (a) The writer's honesty.
- (b) The appointed tasks.
- (c) The burning attachment to duty.
- (d) The writer's devouring passion.

PASSAGE 2: Any number of experiments is too small and no sacrifice is too great for attaining symphony with nature. But unfortunately the current is now-a-days flowing strongly in the opposite direction. We are not ashamed to sacrifice a multitude of other lives in decorating the perishable body and trying to prolong its existence for a few fleeting moments, with the result that we kill ourselves, both body and soul. In trying to cure one old disease, we give rise to a hundred new ones: in trying to enjoy the pleasures of sense, we lose in the end even our capacity for enjoyment. All this is passing before our very eyes, but there are none so blind as those who will not see.

287. "None so blind as those who will not see" corresponds to which of these?

- (a) People who do not see. (b) People who cannot see.
- (c) People who refuse to see. (d) People who overindulge.

PASSAGE 3: As Tagore wrote to Pound in one letter, he was afraid that in his English versions the Gitanjali poems "would be bereft of their language and suggestiveness". After he had begun lecturing in America, he noted wryly in a letter to his daughter Bela how he had been reluctant to appear in the lecture circuit because he was "absolutely certain" that if he were to lecture, he "could not possibly" keep his dignity. As for his essays, he told Ramananda Chatterjee, the editor of the Modern Review, the journal that was to be the forum for many of them, "Please keep an eye out for errors in its English—I write the language without knowing it, almost by guesswork".

288. Why was Tagore reluctant to appear in the lecture circuit in America?

- (a) He was certain that he would lose his dignity if he delivered lectures in America.
- (b) He was scared that he would lose his temper.
- (c) He was not sure whether the audience would understand the language and suggestiveness of his lectures.
- (d) He was diffident about his command over the English language.

PASSAGE 4: A few weeks ago, at a family dinner table three generations discussed morality, integrity and our times. I was the proverbial fly on the wall. The almost octogenarian grandparent lamented the decline in values and the evident, distressful acceptance of dishonesty as a part of everyday life. The mid-generation mother talked about new awareness - the rights of women and the role of the media in highlighting social issues. The teenager felt that increasing trends of extra marital relationships indicated a growing ability of people to honestly define their real commitments. Yes, the times are changing.

289. What was the writer's attitude to the discussion on morality, integrity and our times?

- (a) He believed that all of them were correct; the times were merely changing.
- (b) He was a mere observer without influencing the behaviour or ideas of any of the participants in the discussion.
- (c) He silently agreed with the octogenarian's view causing dislike for him from the other two generations.
- (d) He believed that all of them were incorrect, which made all of them feel animosity towards him.

PASSAGE 5: Any estimate of the adverse impact of phasing out fertilizer subsidy on foodgrains production is based on the condition that other things remain the same. However, they are unlikely to remain unchanged. First, fertilizer use and application is more dependent on technological and non-price factors than on price or agro-economic variables. These factors include irrigation facilities, cropping pattern, spread of high yielding varieties (HYVs), effective fertilizer distribution and availability of credit. Irrigation is a critical factor determining the use of fertilizers, and has a very significant impact on foodgrains production. Enhancing irrigation would therefore help minimize loss of output from decontrol of fertilizer prices. A reduction in subsidy affected through an increase in urea prices may not translate into lower production through declines in fertilizer use, particularly if the non-price factors are made conducive to fertilizer use. Public investment in irrigation is an effective instrument to promote the use of fertilizers.

Second, rationalization of the urea price subsidy would have a significant salutary impact on balanced application of N (nitrogen), P (phosphate) and K (potassium). The role of balanced nutrients cannot be overemphasized. It is possible that the increase in foodgrain production due to a favourable mix of fertilizer nutrients could well be in excess of any reduction in foodgrain production because of an increase in urea prices.

Third, since the procurement prices are cost-based, it is possible that an increase in procurement prices would also partially offset the negative impact of fertilizer price increase on foodgrains production. With high foodgrains stock with government procurement agencies in recent years, instead of further increases in procurement prices to offset any possible urea price increase, an alternative could be to distribute fertilizers to targeted cultivator households alone (small and marginal) in the form of tradable coupons.

In the case of fertilizer, both farmers and fertilizer industry have been subsidized. There is a need for policy measures to reduce subsidy to both the groups. Fertilizer subsidies should be done away with in their present form. Urea imports should be de-canalized and a flat rate subsidy system may be introduced with two different rates of subsidy for domestic producers and importers in the short run, and a single rate in the medium term. Further, given the problem of domestic availability of natural gas, which is the cheapest feedstock, the option of setting up fertilizer plants in countries where natural gas is available in plenty may be considered. The fertilizer produced there can be shared between the host country and India as per the agreement reached. Another reason for the mounting burden of fertilizer subsidy is the lack of a mechanism to increase the farm-gate price of urea at regular intervals. A system that provides for such a periodic increase is required.

290. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. The loss of agricultural production due to phasing out subsidy can be compensated by providing adequate irrigation facilities.
2. The fertilizer industry enjoys more subsidy than that offered to the farmers.

Which of the following can be considered true?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

291. What does the passage suggest about natural gas?

1. Fertilizer plants can be set up in countries where natural gas is available in abundance.
2. Natural gas is readily available in the country and hence can be used to manufacture fertilizers.
3. India can partner with other countries for fertilizer production.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

292. Why does the passage call for a periodic increase in urea prices?

- (a) A periodic increase in urea prices would encourage the farmers to use alternative fertilizers.
- (b) Periodic increase in urea prices would help improve the quality of fertilizers produced and used.
- (c) The fertilizer industry would benefit from such periodic increase in urea prices.
- (d) A periodic increase in urea prices is necessary to compensate for the growing load of fertilizer subsidy.

293. Which of the following are suggestions given in the passage regarding fertilizer subsidy?

1. The subsidies given to farmers and fertilizer industry need to be revised.
2. Introduction of a flat rate subsidy system.
3. Periodic increase in urea prices to lessen the burden of fertilizer subsidy
4. The import of fertilizers should be stopped to facilitate the growth of domestic urea industry.

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

294. What is the thematic center of the passage?

- (a) Irrigation as means to undo the adverse effects of reduction in fertilizer subsidy on agricultural productivity.

- (b) The mounting burden of the fertilizer subsidy on the fiscal resources of the country.
- (c) The dependence of Indian agriculture on fertilizers such as urea for increasing productivity.
- (d) The possible solutions to overcome the adverse effects of phasing out fertilizer subsidy.

PASSAGE 6: Climate change and its imperatives across the globe have moved beyond the immediate compulsions of rising mercury levels on planet Earth. It is today a debate among nations on geo-politics, and the shift in economic balance from the developed countries to the emerging economies. The rhetoric by global leaders thus needs to be taken with a pinch of salt for it is not all about climate change concerns.

The changing axis of economic power to the east and emerging countries of Asia will perhaps take a while to sink in. Developing economies like India are just beginning to take baby steps on the global stage and industry and entrepreneurship will have to go a long way. Millions of households in India still have to depend on firewood and kerosene to light up their homes even as scores of Indians die every year for want of basic health amenities. The priority for such a nation is meeting basic needs, providing food, health and education rather than spending large portions of its GDP on importing technologies to cut emissions, scientists argue. India needs to do its bit, but on its own terms and at its own pace

295. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. The global leaders are the main stake holders in climate change talks.
2. Kerosene and wood are the main fuels used in India.

Which of the following can be considered true?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

296. Why does the author want the talks about climate change by the global leaders “to be taken with a pinch of salt”?

- (a) The global leaders are not responsible for the climate change.
- (b) The talks about the climate change by the global leaders have little to do with developing countries.
- (c) The developed countries are more concerned with exporting their technologies that cut emissions.
- (d) The talks are sometimes directed towards political and economic gains rather than climatic change.

297. According to the passage, what should be the stand of India on matters of climate change?

- (a) India should reject any demand for emission cut by the developed countries.
- (b) The scientists should be asked to develop indigenous technologies for cutting emissions rather than importing them.
- (c) Measures should be taken to cut down emissions but not at the cost of development.
- (d) India should ban the use of firewood and kerosene and opt for cleaner fuels.

298. What is the thematic centre of the passage?

- (a) The dual standards of the global leaders
- (b) The climate change and its impact
- (c) Problems faced by the developing economies
- (d) The stand of India on Climate Change

TEST 26

Directions for questions 298 to 310: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: Dead zones are hypoxic (low-oxygen) areas in the world's oceans, the observed incidences of which have been increasing since oceanographers began noting them in the 1970s. These occur near inhabited coastlines, where aquatic life is most concentrated.

Aquatic and marine dead zones can be caused by an increase in chemical nutrients (particularly nitrogen and phosphorus) in the water, known as eutrophication. These chemicals are the fundamental building blocks of single-celled, plant-like organisms that live in the water column, and whose growth is limited in part by the availability of these materials. Eutrophication can lead to rapid increases in the density of certain types of this phytoplankton, a phenomenon known as an algal bloom. Although these algae produce oxygen in the daytime via photosynthesis, during the night hours they continue to undergo cellular respiration and can therefore deplete the water column of available oxygen. In addition, when algal blooms die off, oxygen is used up further during bacterial decomposition of the dead algal cells. Both of these processes can result in a significant depletion of dissolved oxygen in the water, creating hypoxic conditions.

Dead zones are reversible. The Black Sea dead zone, previously the largest dead zone in the world, largely disappeared between 1991 and 2001 after fertilizers became too costly to use in the region. Fishing has again become a major economic activity in the region.

299. Which of the following processes are responsible for the creation of dead zones?

1. Eutrophication
2. Photosynthesis
3. Algal Bloom
4. Cellular Respiration
5. Bacterial Decomposition

(a) 1, 3 and 5 (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 1, 3, 4 and 5 (d) 2, 3 and 4

300. Which of the following statements can be considered valid with reference to the passage?

1. The occurrence of dead zones is a relatively new phenomenon and came into existence in 1970s.
2. The oxygen consumed during cellular respiration is greater than the oxygen produced during photosynthesis by algae.

(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

301. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. The occurrence of Dead Zone is a temporary phenomenon and can be reversed in around 10 year's time.
2. Fishes cannot thrive in dead zone and hence fishing cannot be practiced here.

Which of the following statements can be considered valid?

(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 2: In calibrating the regulatory framework for basic financial services to the poor, regulation should be calibrated according to the risks incurred for the financial system. In the case of systemically-important financial institutions whose failure can lead to large economic costs within a country or even beyond, regulation that seems costly from a short-term perspective may easily pay for itself by staving off costly financial crises.

In the case of basic financial services for the poor, the danger seems not so much systemic repercussions that might impose large financial costs; the danger is more that such services do not emerge in the first place, and financial inclusion simply does not happen. In that perspective, it may be

advisable to experiment and to encourage the emergence of a wide range of specialized, 'unbundled' financial services for the poor - like the no-frills account that we have tried in India. And consider a stronger regulatory response if and when particular bundles of service emerge and grow towards a size and importance that could pose risks for financial stability.

Therefore, possible market failure needs to be weighed against possible regulatory failure: regulatory efforts may be captured by commercial interests or affected by political considerations - an additional reason not to stifle promising approaches through regulatory responses to innovation and new business models that can help poor people.

302. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. The politics plays an important role in financial and regulatory decisions that affect the poor.
2. The unbundled financial services do not pose a risk to the economic stability of a country.

Which of the following statements can be considered true with reference to the passage?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

303. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

1. The instability of a financial system has effects that reach beyond the boundaries of a country.
2. Instead of experimenting with new services for the financial inclusion of the poor, the government should strengthen the existing financial system.

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

304. What is the thematic center of the passage?

- (a) Trade-off between the financial inclusion of the poor and the financial stability of a country.
- (b) The high risks to the financial stability of a country in attempts to achieve financial stability for the poor.
- (c) The commercial interests of the financial institutions in case of financial inclusion of the poor.
- (d) Waving off financial crises by strict regulation on the financial inclusion of the poor.

305. Which of the following have been stated as warnings in the passage while providing financial services to the poor?

1. The unbundled services growing towards a magnitude that can pose a risk to the financial stability of a country.
2. The plans for the financial inclusions not materializing into action.

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

306. Which of the following can be inferred to be true about 'no-frills account'?

1. It was specially designed to cater to the poor people of the country.
2. The implementation of such type of an account was first experimented in India.
3. It is an example of 'unbundled' financial service.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 3 (c) Only 2 (d) 1 and 3

PASSAGE 3: Big dams received a big push from politicians and bureaucracy pouring enormous amounts of borrowed money in the early years of independence. There has however been hardly any attempt at questioning the extent of damage caused or in evaluating whether the promises of food, water and prosperity for all have actually been realized. The diversion of rivers and construction of a long system of canals in a densely populated country like India will involve displacement of people on a colossal scale and the people affected are never likely to agree with such measures. All over the world,

community reaction is to prevent construction of large dams. Preserving rivers in free-flow condition is considered ecologically necessary and the construction of large dams is now legally prohibited in Sweden and also in parts of USA. The technical challenges to be faced in redrawing the geography of the country are many and full of dangerous consequences and the mad rush in pursuit of such a chimera will prove disastrous. The cost of the project is so stupendous that any water made available will cost so much that governments will have to be forever subsidizing farmers. What long-term impact this massive borrowing will have on the economy is difficult to foresee.

307. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. The water made available through dams is better suited for industries than agriculture because of high costs.
2. Most of the countries have banned the construction of big dams.

Which of the following statements are true?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

308. Which of the following have been mentioned as disadvantages of dams?

1. Displacement of people on a large scale.
2. Ecological imbalance due to restrictions on the flow of rivers.
3. The legal challenges in relocating people.

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3

309. Which of the following is/ are true about the water made available through dams?

1. The water made available through dams has high costs associated with it.
2. The water so generated is mainly used in agriculture.
3. The government gives subsidy to the farmers due to high costs of the water from the dams.

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

310. What is the thematic center of the passage?

- (a) Following the footsteps of Sweden and USA in banning the construction of dams.
- (b) Dams have proven to be bane rather than boon in the long run.
- (c) The social impact of dams overrides their economic impact.
- (d) The misuse of borrowed money in the construction of dams.

TEST 27

Directions for questions 311 to 321: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: Judicious usage of water is a practice which our farmers have failed to adopt, especially in the fields supplied with canal water. Although water is literally allowed to flood their fields, the yields are less compared to farmers who use the resource judiciously. Many modern gadgets are now available like sprinklers and drip irrigation pipes which can further economize the use of water. Engineers do admit that an enormous amount of canal water is being wasted. Vast amounts have been spent on major irrigation projects; no part of which (not even the maintenance cost) is borne by the beneficiary, the farmer. Irrigation as a consequence, has remained a major sick industry in all states. Droughts are caused not through lack of rains but due to the adoption of wrong agricultural policies and reckless usage of water. Providing excess water for irrigation knowing full well that it leads to lower yields, subsidizing water and giving free electricity, encouraging farmers to grow water-guzzling crops like sugarcane and paddy – these are measures over which governments have exercised no control and created man-made drought. Subsidy promotes wasteful use of water. Excessive use of water has in fact degraded the black soils of some states.

311. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. Scanty rainfall is not the only factor responsible for droughts.

2. Modern gadgets of irrigation are doing more harm than good to agriculture.
3. Of all the soils in India, black soil is the worst affected due to the excessive use of water for irrigation.

Which of the following statement(s) is /are implied by the passage?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 (c) Only 3 (d) Only 1

312. According to the passage, which of the following can be attributed as causes of man-made droughts?

1. Use of sprinklers and drip irrigation pipes.
2. Insufficient rainfall during the season.
3. Flooding fields with canal water for irrigation.
4. Growing water thirsty crops.
5. Subsidizing water and electricity.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3, 4 and 5 (c) 4 and 5 (d) 1, 3 and 4

313. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. The wastage of irrigation water is a direct consequence of the governmental subsidy on water.
2. Agriculture can be made profitable by charging the maintenance costs of irrigation projects from the farmers.

Which of the following statements are true?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

314. What is the crux of the passage?

- (a) The government should discontinue subsidy on all agricultural raw materials.
- (b) Adoption of better agricultural practices and judicious use of water can prevent droughts.
- (c) The water-thirsty crops like sugarcane and paddy should be cultivated using alternate techniques which require less water.
- (d) Farmers should switch to modern irrigation techniques to prevent wastage of water.

PASSAGE 2: The Non-Co-operation Movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri-Chaura incident. Although he had stopped the national revolt single-handedly, on March 10, 1922, Gandhi was arrested. On March 18, 1922, he was imprisoned for six years for publishing seditious materials.

Although most Congress leaders remained firmly behind Gandhi, the disillusioned broke away. The Ali brothers would soon become fierce critics. Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das formed the Swaraj Party, rejecting Gandhi's leadership. Many nationalists had felt that the Non-Cooperation Movement should not have been stopped due to isolated incidents of violence, and most nationalists, while retaining confidence in Gandhi, were discouraged.

Contemporary historians and critics suggest that the movement was successful enough to break the back of British rule, and possibly even result in the independence most Indians strove for until 1947. But many historians and Indian leaders of the time also defend Gandhi's judgement. If he had not stopped the revolts, India could have descended into a chaotic rebellion which would have alienated common Indians and impress only violent revolutionaries.

315. According to the passage, which of these could be possible reasons why Gandhi was arrested?

1. Gandhi published a newspaper that urged the citizens to revolt against the British.
2. Gandhi published a pamphlet announcing the non-co-operation movement.
3. Gandhi published a newsletter listing all the problems with the Indian economy.

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 3 only (d) 1 and 2

316. As per the passage, consider the following statements:

1. The number of disillusioned people greatly exceeded that of those who chose to remain back with the Congress party.
2. In hindsight, perhaps the critics of Gandhi's recall of the non-cooperation movement proclaimed the movement to be a failure too quickly.

Which of the above statements is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 both (b) 2 only (c) 1 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2

317. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) The Swaraj Party was populated entirely by people who didn't believe in Gandhi's leadership.
- (b) The Chauri Chaura incident must have been very violent.
- (c) Violent revolutionaries would've been on Gandhi's side had he stopped the Non-Cooperation movement after the Chauri Chaura incident.
- (d) All the people who didn't believe in Gandhi's leadership formed the Swaraj Party.

PASSAGE 3: China's nuclear test of 1964 as well as its repeated threats to intervene in support of Pakistan in the 1965 war convinced India to develop nuclear weapons of its own. India conducted its first nuclear weapons test in 1974 and further underground testing in 1998. Despite criticism and military sanctions, India has signed neither the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) nor the NPT, considering both to be flawed and discriminatory. India maintains a "no first use" nuclear policy and is developing a nuclear triad capability as a part of its "minimum credible deterrence" doctrine. It is also developing a ballistic missile defence shield and, in collaboration with Russia, a fifth generation fighter jet. Other major indigenous military development projects include Vikrant class aircraft carriers and Arihant class nuclear submarines.

Recently, India has also increased its economic, strategic and military cooperation with the United States and the European Union. In 2008, a civilian nuclear agreement was signed between India and the United States. Although India possessed nuclear weapons at the time and was not party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), it received waivers from the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), ending earlier restrictions on India's nuclear technology and commerce.

318. Consider the following assumptions:

1. The United States has considerable clout in the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Suppliers Group.
2. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty both have clauses in them that discriminate against countries like India.

Which of the above statements is/ are true?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Neither 1 nor 2 (d) Both 1 and 2

319. Which of the following is/ are not indigenous military undertakings?

- (a) Vikrant Class Aircraft Carriers
- (b) Arihant Class Nuclear Submarines
- (c) A fifth generation fighter jet with the help of Russia.
- (d) No first use nuclear policy.

320. Consider the following assumptions:

1. China tested nuclear weapons in 1964
2. China intervened in support of Pakistan and against India in 1965.

Which of the above statements caused India to test its own nuclear weapons?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 2 both (d) Neither 1 nor 2

321. Consider the following assumptions:

1. India will never be the first country to initiate a nuclear war.
2. It took India 24 years to become a nuclear country.
3. India didn't sign the NPT because the NPT didn't take into account the needs of a country like India.
4. India is developing a nuclear triad capability.
5. India's nuclear technology and commerce were restricted by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 5 (c) 1, 4, and 5 (d) 2, 3 and 5

TEST 28

Directions for questions 321 to 333: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: Bioluminescence is used as a lure to attract prey by several deep sea fish such as the anglerfish. A dangling appendage that extends from the head of the fish attracts small animals to within striking distance of the fish. Some fish, however, use a non-bioluminescent lure.

The cookiecutter shark uses bioluminescence for camouflage, but a small patch on its underbelly remains dark and appears as a small fish to large predatory fish like tuna and mackerel swimming beneath it. When these fish try to consume the "small fish", they are bitten by the shark, which gouges out small circular "cookie cutter" shaped chunks of flesh from its hosts.

Dinoflagellates have an interesting twist on this mechanism. When a predator of plankton is sensed through motion in the water, the dinoflagellate luminesces. This in turn attracts even larger predators which will consume the would-be predator of the dinoflagellate.

The attraction of mates is another proposed mechanism of bioluminescent action. This is seen actively in fireflies, which use periodic flashing in their abdomens to attract mates in the mating season. In the marine environment this has only been well documented in certain small crustaceans called ostracod. It has been suggested that pheromones may be used for long-distance communication, and bioluminescence used at close range to "home in" on the target.

322. Which of the following best explains the use of bioluminescence?

- (a) Bioluminescence is only used to attract prey by a few deep-sea fish.
- (b) Bioluminescence is used not only to attract prey but also for camouflage.
- (c) Bioluminescence is used only to attract prey, for camouflage and to attract bigger predators to finish off the immediate danger.
- (d) Bioluminescence is used by a few deep-sea fish and other species for many reasons, such as attracting prey, mates and to ward off immediate danger, among others.

323. Consider the following assumptions:

1. Dinoflagellates are plankton.
2. If a plankton eating fish is sensed by the plankton in the deep sea, it luminesces to protect itself.
3. Large predators sometimes eat smaller predators that feed on Dinoflagellates.

Which of the above statements is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2 only

324. How is bioluminescence used for the purpose of mating?

- (a) Fireflies use bioluminescence to attract deep sea fish during mating season.

- (b) Fireflies use periodic flashes to attract possible mates.
- (c) Ostracods use bioluminescence to attract possible mates at the long range.
- (d) The cookie-cutter shark uses bioluminescence as a signal to mates in the mating season.

PASSAGE 2: Today's developing economies use much less energy per capita than developed countries such as the United State did at similar incomes, showing the potential for lower-carbon growth. Adaptation and mitigation need to be integrated into a climate-smart development strategy that increases resilience, reduces the threat of further global warming, and improves development outcomes. Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development, and prosperity can raise incomes and foster better institutions. A healthier population living in better-build houses and with access to bank loans and social security is better equipped to deal with a changes in the climate, already begun, will increase even in the short term.

The spread of economic prosperity has always been intertwined with adaptation to changing ecological conditions. But as growth has altered the environment and as environmental change has accelerated, sustaining growth and adaptability demands greater capacity to understand our environment, generate new adaptive technologies and practices and diffuse them widely. As economic historians have explained, much of humankind's creative potential has been directed at adapting to the changing world. But adaptation cannot cope with all the impacts related to climate change, especially as larger changes unfold in the long term.

Countries cannot grow out of harm's way fast enough to match the changing climate. And some growth strategies, whether driven by the government or the market, can also add to vulnerability -- particularly if they overexploit natural resources. Under the soviet development plan, irrigated cotton cultivation expanded in water-stressed Central Asia and led to the near disappearance of the Aral Sea, threatening the livelihoods of fishermen, herders and farmers. And clearing mangroves -- the natural coastal buffers against storm surges -- to make way for intensive farming or housing development, increases the physical vulnerability of coastal settlements, whether in Guinea or in Louisiana. **(UPSC CSAT 2012)**

325. Which of the following conditions of growth can add to vulnerability?

1. When the growth occurs due to excessive exploitation of mineral resources and forests.
2. When the growth brings about a change in humankind's creative potential.
3. When the growth is envisaged only for providing houses and social security to the people.
4. When the growth occurs due to emphasis on farming only.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only (c) 1 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

326. What does low-carbon growth imply in the present context?

1. More emphasis on the use of renewable sources of energy.
2. Less emphasis on manufacturing sector and more emphasis on agriculture sector.
3. Switching over from monoculture practices to mixed farming.
4. Less demand for goods and services.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 4 only (d) None of the above implies low-carbon growth

327. Which of the following conditions is/are necessary for sustainable economic growth?

1. Spreading of economic prosperity more.
2. Popularising/spreading of adaptive technologies widely.
3. Investing on research in adaptation and mitigation technologies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

328. Which of the following inferences can be made from the passage?

1. Rainfed crops should not be cultivated in irrigated areas.
2. Farming under water-deficient areas should not be a part of development strategy.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

329. Consider the following assumptions:

1. Sustainable economic growth demands the use of creative potential of man.
2. Intensive agriculture can lead to ecological backlash.
3. Spread of economic prosperity can adversely affect the ecology and environment.

With reference to the passage, which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

330. Which one of the following statements constitutes the central theme of this passage?

- (a) Countries with greater economic prosperity are better equipped to deal with the consequences of climate change.
- (b) Adaptation and mitigation should be integrated with development strategies.
- (c) Rapid economic growth should not be pursued by both developed and developing economies.
- (d) Some countries resort to overexploitation of natural resources for the sake of rapid development.

PASSAGE 3: "India's oldest text on real-politik, the 'Arthasastra,' " Wolpert writes, "early taught Delhi's monarchs that one's neighbour was always 'the enemy,' while one's 'neighbour's neighbour' was always 'the friend.' "Here we have one of the many small observations that Americans, feeling their way toward understanding the complex region in which they are increasingly entangled, will find in Wolpert's expert and brisk historical primer. He spends more time on Pakistan, mainly because its frequent swings between loathsome democratically elected demagogues and even more loathsome undemocratically self-appointed generals make India look like a beacon of stability. Admittedly, Wolpert notes, the 1947 partition saddled Pakistan with unfair borders, including the less appealing half of Bengal, which formed an awkward exclave until one of several wars with India led to its independence as Bangladesh and to the departure of more than half of Pakistan's population. Wolpert concentrates on the contested Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, which has long had a Muslim majority. Generally a relentless realist, Wolpert says the Pakistanis' long time preferred solution of a United Nations-administered plebiscite "will have little credibility and win scant support" until the government can "control the Al Qaeda and Taliban militants who inhabit its entire Afghan frontier and to end the nurturing on Pakistani soil of suicide bombers bent on killing . . . innocent people the world over." Still, one exits his book with the sense that Kashmir is not a be-all and end-all. Instead, bringing lasting peace to the all-important (and atomically charged) region will require, as on a nuclear submarine, several actors simultaneously turning several keys.

331. Why has the author compared the process of bringing about lasting peace to 'a nuclear submarine'?

- (a) State and non-state actors have to engage in diplomatic talks to bring about lasting peace in this region.
- (b) Simultaneous actions from several actors will produce favourable results in bringing about peace.
- (c) The area is as volatile as a nuclear submarine and just as dangerous and therefore must be handled with care.

- (d) The area requires proactive actions and reactions from its political leaders and non-state actors to bring about lasting peace.
332. Why has the author thought it pertinent to mention India's oldest text on real-politik, the 'Arthashastra'?
- This provides an understanding as to why India and Pakistan are convinced, that being neighbours, they will continue to remain enemies.
 - This provides an understanding to India's policy of trying to improve bilateral relations with countries who share a boundary with Pakistan but not with India.
 - This is to provide an understanding to the Americans who find themselves increasingly entangled in this complex region.
 - This explains why the early Delhi monarchs believed that one's neighbour was always 'the enemy,' while one's 'neighbour's neighbour' was always 'the friend'.
333. Wolpert's emphasis on Pakistan is most likely to have been caused by which of the following reasons?
- India is a beacon of stability and unfailing democracy whose meagre problems are not a security concern in the geographical region.
 - Pakistan is not a beacon of stability and unfailing democracy and whose problems are a source of major security concern in the geographical region.
 - India, unlike Pakistan, has been blessed with fair borders and just democratically elected politicians providing the basis of a stable nation.
 - Pakistan has been saddled with unfair borders and democratically elected repugnant politicians and even more repugnant undemocratically self-appointed generals.

TEST 29

Directions for questions 334 to 343: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: The principal reason for wanting an increased share of the revenues, of course, has to do with the fact that the states spend a far greater sum of money than the Centre does on what are called "development" areas. Apart from the money the states get from the Centre by way of their share in the tax collections, they also get grants from the Centre for various programmes like the JNNURM, the NREGS and so on. This is the problem area. While the money is supposedly a grant, it isn't quite that. For one, the "grant" has to be spent on schemes specified by the Centre - schemes which, as L K Advani pointed out the other day, have mostly been named after just three individuals! So, for instance, it may well be the case that a state may not think an NREGA-kind of scheme is top priority for it - but since the money is available, as a "grant", and the Centre is advertising the scheme all over the place as a pro-poor one, most states tend to go in for it. The states' freedom to implement their own schemes is curtailed since they can only get money if it is the Central scheme that is being implemented, right down to the last item in the scheme's design. This puts an additional financial burden on the states. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, for instance, states were given 85 per cent of the money as a grant initially. So, they spent 15 per cent on the teachers hired or the schools built. The grant has now fallen to 60 per cent and could fall further - so the states now have to shell out more for the teachers they hired for the Central scheme. And since each grant is restricted to the plan period, teachers hired by the states in the previous plan period are the responsibility of the states.

334. The main reason for wanting an increased share of the revenues is that:
- The centre dictates how the states should spend their revenues; as a result there is a conflict of interest.
 - The states' freedom to implement their own schemes needs further finances than states have which usually requires some form of grant from the centre.

- (c) The states spend a far greater sum of money than the centre does on what are called "development" areas.
- (d) Added responsibility to carry out central schemes forces the states to need more money.

335. Why was it difficult for the states to get money to put into practise their schemes?

- (a) As each grant is time bound, it was difficult for the states to implement their own schemes resulting in a lack of money.
- (b) The centre dictates how the states should spend their revenues; as a result there is a conflict of interest which led to a loss of the grant.
- (c) The states refused to be compelled to put into practice schemes which they thought were non priority resulting in loss of grants.
- (d) States could only get money if it was the Central scheme that was being implemented, right down to the last item in the scheme's design.

PASSAGE 2: The New Testament produced a different impression, especially the Sermon on the Mount which went straight to my heart. I compared it with the *Gita*. The verses, "But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man take away thy coat let him have thy cloak too," delighted me beyond measure and put me in mind of Shamal Bhatt's "For a bowl of water, give a goodly meal" etc. My young mind tried to unify the teaching of the *Gita*, *The Light of Asia* and the *Sermon on the Mount*. That renunciation was the highest form of religion appealed to me greatly. This reading whetted my appetite for studying the lives of other religious teachers. A friend recommended Carlyle's *Heroes and Hero-worship*. I read the chapter on the Hero as a prophet and learnt of the Prophet's greatness and bravery and austere living. Beyond this acquaintance with religion I could not go at the moment, as reading for the examination left me scarcely any time for outside subjects. But I took mental note of the fact that I should read more religious books and acquaint myself with all the principal religions.

336. What parallel in the readings of sacred texts appealed the most to the author?

- (a) Ahimsa appealed the most to the author as it drew parallels in the readings of sacred texts.
- (b) Austerity appealed the most to the author as it drew parallels in the readings of sacred texts.
- (c) Generosity of spirit appealed the most to the author as it drew parallels in the readings of sacred texts.
- (d) Renunciation appealed the most to the author as it drew parallels in the readings of sacred texts.

337. Why did the author wish to read more religious books and acquaint himself with all the principal religions?

- (a) The author tried to unify teachings of several sacred texts which in turn appealed and whetted his need to study the lives of religious teachers.
- (b) The author was unimpressed with the teachings of the *Gita*, *The Light of Asia* and the *Sermon on the Mount* which prompted further study.
- (c) The author found the New Testament produced a different impression, especially the *Sermon on the Mount* which furthered his need to study religious texts.
- (d) The author was impressed with Carlyle's book *Heroes and Hero-worship* which talked about the Prophet's greatness, bravery and austere living.

338. Why has Shamal Bhatt's "For a bowl of water, give a goodly meal" been mentioned in the passage?

- (a) To denote that a different impression is not produced as with the case of The New Testament.

- (b) To emphasize the unified teachings of the *Gita*, *The Light of Asia* and the *Sermon on the Mount*.
- (c) To denote that the author wished to read more religious books and acquaint himself with all the principal religions.
- (d) To emphasize the lives of other religious teachers and their quest for austerity.

PASSAGE 3: But the ultimate result of my experiments is in the womb of the future. My object in discussing this subject here is that a student of the history of civilization may have some measure of the difference between disciplined home education and school education, and also the effect produced on children through changes introduced by parents in their lives. The purpose of this chapter is also to show the lengths to which a votary of truth is driven by his experiments with truth, as also to show the votary of liberty how many are the sacrifices demanded by that stern goddess. Had I been without a sense of self-respect and satisfied of myself with having for my children the education that other children could not get, I should have deprived them of the object-lesson in liberty and self-respect that I gave them at the cost of the literary training. And where a choice has to be made between liberty and learning, who will not say that the former has to be preferred a thousand times to the latter?

339. What can we conclude about the author from this passage?

- (a) The author holds himself and his opinions in high esteem.
- (b) The author believes that if he has to sacrifice knowledge for freedom, he'd do so gladly.
- (c) The author believes that if he has to sacrifice freedom for knowledge, he'd do so gladly.
- (d) The author holds his children's opinions in high esteem.

340. What can we conclude about the author's children from the passage?

1. It is hard to tell where they were schooled – all we know is that they got the same education as all the other children.
 2. The author's children were educated in a school, which the author believes inculcated in them a sense of literary leanings.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 4: Since the 1980s, multiple forces have driven changes in the health system in India. As Qadeer argues, the emerging middle class and private practitioners worked with international donors to push privatization in the health care system. The middle class lobbied for "high-tech hospitals" that provide international standards of health care; the private practitioners benefited from government subsidies for medical education and put pressure on the authorities to loosen regulations over medical care. International donors, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, played a crucial role in supporting reforms, including cutting health sector investments, encouraging the private sector, and introducing user fees and private investments in public hospitals. As a result, primary health care suffered a setback in the 1990s. Declining funds for infectious disease-control programs led to a reduction in the services provided by primary health care and a shift in focus to family planning.

341. Assuming that primary healthcare is not of secondary importance:

- (a) The changes in the health system of India can be summed up to be positive because of high-tech hospitals that provided international standards of health care.
- (b) The changes in the health system of India cannot be summed up to be positive because investments in the health care sector were cut which affected primary health care.
- (c) The changes in the health system of India can be summed up to be positive because the private practitioners benefited from government subsidies for medical education.
- (d) The changes in the health system of India cannot be summed up to be positive because declining funds resulted in poor primary and secondary healthcare.

342. How did the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank influence change in the health system in India?

- (a) The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank provided funds that influenced the advent of international standards of health care in India.
- (b) The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank supported changes that were in sync with previous Indian national health care policy, paving the way for high-tech hospitals.
- (c) The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank introduced user fees to cater to the needs of the middle class and the private practitioners.
- (d) The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank encouraged the cutting of health sector investments and encouraged private sector investments in public hospitals.

PASSAGE 5: What has been this quest of man, and whither does he journey? For thousands of years men have tried to answer these questions. Religion and philosophy and science have all considered them, and given many answers. Religion has attempted to give a complete and dogmatic answer, and has often cared little for the mind, but has sought to enforce obedience to its decisions in various ways. Science gives a doubting and hesitating reply, for it is of the nature of science not to dogmatize, but to experiment and reason and rely on the mind of man. I need hardly tell you that my preferences are all for science and the methods of science.

343. Why does the author prefer science over religion?

- (a) The writer considers religion and philosophy dogmatic and based on force and compliance.
- (b) The methods of science according to the writer are inflexible and are based on thousands of years of quest.
- (c) The methods of science according to the writer are not inflexible and irrational.
- (d) The writer prefers the doubting and hesitating answers which science provides for the fundamental questions about life.

TEST 30

Directions for questions 344 to 354: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: Major industries include telecommunications, textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery, information technology-enabled services and pharmaceuticals. The labour force totals 500 million workers. Major agricultural products include rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes, cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats, poultry and fish. In 2009–2010, India's top five trading partners are United Arab Emirates, China, United States, Saudi Arabia and Germany.

Previously a closed economy, India's trade and business sector has grown relatively fast. India currently accounts for 1.5% of world trade as of 2007 according to the World Trade Statistics of the WTO in 2006, which valued India's total merchandise trade (counting exports and imports) at \$294 billion and India's services trade at \$143 billion. Thus, India's global economic engagement in 2006 covering both merchandise and services trade was of the order of \$437 billion, up by a record 72% from a level of \$253 billion in 2004. India's total trade in goods and services has reached a share of 43% of GDP in 2005–06, up from 16% in 1990–91. India's total merchandise trade (counting exports and imports) stands at \$ 606.7 billion and is currently the 9th largest in the world.

344. Consider the following assumptions:

1. AT&T is an international telecommunication company that is considering a foray into Indian markets.
2. Bharat Petroleum, an Indian PSU, has grown 13% in the last three years.
3. The coffee division of Nestle Foods showed profits of over a million dollars.

Which of the above is of relevance to Indian economy?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 2

345. Which of the following statements can be deduced from the passage?

1. India was a closed economy that didn't allow foreign players to enter its industrial sector.
2. The rest of the world accounts for over 98% of the world's trade.
3. A lot of sugarcane is produced in India.
4. If China's economy fails, India's will suffer.

(a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

346. Consider the below assumptions:

1. India's imports are greater than its exports.
2. India's Global Economic Engagement in 2006 was only 28% points shy of a 100% jump from the figures in 2004.
3. 43% of India's Growth is attributed to its trade with major countries.

Which of the above is correct as per the passage?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 (c) 2 only (d) 3 only

PASSAGE 2: During the 20th century, the British made several attempts to integrate the princely states more closely with British India, creating the Chamber of Princes in 1921 as a consultative and advisory body, transferring the responsibility for supervision of smaller states from the provinces to the centre in 1936, and creating direct relations between the Government of India and the larger princely states superseding political agents. The most ambitious was a scheme of federation in the Government of India Act 1935, which envisaged the princely states and British India being united under a federal government. This scheme came close to success, but was abandoned in 1939 as a result of the outbreak of the Second World War. As a result, in the 1940s, the relationship between the princely states and the crown remained regulated by the principle of paramountcy and the various treaties between the British crown and the states.

Neither paramountcy nor these arrangements could continue after Indian independence. The British took the view that because they had been established directly between the British crown and the princely states, they could not be transferred to independent India. At the same time, they imposed obligations on Britain that it was not prepared to continue to carry out, such as the obligation to maintain troops in India for the defence of the princely states. The British government therefore decided that paramountcy, together with all treaties between them and the princely states, would come to an end upon the transfer of power.

347. Consider the following events in history:

1. The outbreak of WWII.
2. Princely States and British India being united under a federal government.
3. The Creation of the Chamber of Princes.

Which of the above events contributed to the various treaties between the British Crown and the Princely States?

(a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 only (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 only

348. Why did the paramountcy between the Princely states and British Raj cease to exist upon transfer of power?

- (a) Since they were made between the British Crown and Independent India, the British Government felt that they couldn't be handed over to Independent India.
- (b) Britain was unwilling to carry out obligations placed on it by Independent India.
- (c) The Second World War came in between Independent India and a treaty with the Princely States.
- (d) The paramountcy wasn't valid as it was between the British Crown and the Princely States.

PASSAGE 3: India is an important trade partner for the EU and a growing global economic power. It combines a sizable and growing market of more than 1 billion people with a growth rate of between 8 and 10 % - one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Although it is far from the closed market that it was twenty years ago, India still also maintains substantial tariff and non-tariff barriers that hinder trade with the EU. The EU and India hope to increase their trade in both goods and services through the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations that they launched in 2007. In 2004 India became one of the EU's "strategic partners". Since 2005, the EU-India Joint Action Plan, revised in 2008, aims at realising the full potential of this partnership in key areas of interest to India and the EU. The EU and India have in place an institutional framework, cascading down from the annual EU-India Summit, to a senior-official level Joint Committee, to the Sub-Commission on Trade and to working groups on technical issues such as technical barriers to trade (TBT), sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), agricultural policy or industrial policy. These are the fora where a number of day-to-day issues, such as EU market access problems, are discussed.

To assist India in continuing its efforts to better integrate into the world economy with a view to further enhancing bilateral trade and investment ties, the EU is providing trade related technical assistance to India. €13.4million were allocated through the Trade and Investment Development Programme (TIDP) funded from the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) 2002-2006. At present, the follow-up programme to the TIDP is being designed and will be funded by the Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013.

A successful conclusion of the Doha round would contribute significantly to a more open and stable environment for trade and investment for both the EU and India. India is also a major player in the DDA negotiations and, as a leader of the group of (advanced) developing countries known as the G20, has been one of the "G4", along with the EU, US and Brazil.

349. Why were India and EU termed as strategic partners?

- (a) Both were sizable and growing markets with a growth rate of between 8 and 10 % - one of the fastest growing economies in the world.
- (b) It was beneficial to achieve the full potential of this partnership in key areas of interest to India and the EU.
- (c) Both sought to enhance bilateral trade and investment ties and contribute significantly to an open and stable environment for trade and investment.
- (d) The EU and India have in place an institutional framework in place to deal with the matters of strategic importance.

350. How has the EU benefited India as a strategic partner?

- (a) EU provides an open market for the various goods and services provided by India. EU seeks help from India in negotiations during the Doha round.
- (b) EU provides trade related technical assistance to better integrate India into the world economy and also to further enhance bilateral trade and investment ties.
- (c) India, as a result of the Free Trade Agreement, ensures that the EU is a premier choice for a market of finished goods from India.
- (d) The India - EU partnership has helped them negotiate in the G-20 as well as the G- 4 resulting in a successful Doha round.

351. Why does India seek assistance from the EU to be a part of the world trade economy?

- (a) India lacks the technical know how to put its huge bank of manpower to use to benefit the Indian economy.
- (b) Being an old player in the world economy India has the same influence as that of EU.
- (c) India has realised the benefits of aligning with the EU to help tackle US and Brazil in the Doha round.
- (d) A newly open economy like India is subjected to substantial tariff and non-tariff barriers that hamper trade.

352. Why are working groups on technical issues necessary in handling the India – EU strategic partnership?

- (a) This working group seeks to increase the substantial tariff and non-tariff barriers that hinder trade and hopes to increase trade in both goods and services.
- (b) The working group keeps a track of the €13.4million allocated through the Trade and Investment Development Programme (TIDP).
- (c) The working group provides trade related technical assistance to realise the full potential of the partnership in key areas of interest to India and the EU.
- (d) They constitute the forum where a number of day-to-day issues, such as EU market access problems, are discussed.

PASSAGE 4: "The contentious issue of advertising on community radio was perhaps anathema to prospective cross media linked owners as it would theoretically cut into their pie of local advertising, the basis of their support," says Sanjay. He alleges that the reluctance with which the ministry announced the so-called community radio policy nee campus radio policy in 2002 (for educational institutions only) was linked to the hidden pressures of the commercial radio lobby. "A tame policy with umpteen restrictions and complete exclusion of civil society ownership and management brought little cheer," he says. In May 2004, the I&B Ministry, in consultation with civil society representatives, had drawn up a set of recommendations for opening up policy to real community radio. Still nothing happened. In August 2005 the Community Radio Forum petitioned the Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. They asked the PM to put an end to the prevailing discriminatory broadcast policy where corporate houses could buy FM station licenses but communities could not own and operate their own stations and were left with no other choice but to buy air-time from existing All India Radio stations. Members of the forum had collected over 50,000 signatures on this petition.

353. Why was the reluctance of the I&B ministry glaringly obvious about the announced community radio policy?

- (a) There was inaction in spite of a set of recommendations drawn for opening up campus radio policy to real community radio.
- (b) The I&B Ministry did not consult the community radio forum about their concerns while the set of recommendations were drawn up.
- (c) The new so-called community radio policy introduced was with umpteen restrictions and complete exclusion of civil society ownership and management.
- (d) There was inaction in spite of a petition, sent to the Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, containing over 50,000 signatures.

354. Why was the community radio policy thought to be discriminatory by the community radio forum?

- (a) The community radio forum thought that their concerns were not addressed in the policy as they were not consulted by the I&B Ministry while the set of recommendations were drawn up.
- (b) Corporate houses could buy FM station licenses but communities could not own and operate their own stations and had to buy air-time from existing All India Radio stations.
- (c) Corporate houses ensured that the policy was framed to be beneficial and highly profitable only to them through an extensive government – corporate nexus.
- (d) The civil society representatives who were consulted by the I&B Ministry sided with the corporate houses against the community radio forum in spite of a petition containing over 50,000 signatures.

TEST 31

Directions for questions 355 to 364: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters if the High Court concerned certifies: (a) that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance, and (b) that, in the opinion of the High Court, the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death or to imprisonment for life or for a period of not less than 10 years, or (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any Court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused and sentenced him to death or to imprisonment for life or for a period of not less than 10 years, or (c) certified that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to entertain and hear appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court.

355. Which of the following cases could be appealed to the Supreme Court?

- (a) The Jaipur High Court decided that Harman was innocent and had not indeed murdered his wife, owing to lack of evidence.
- (b) The Panaji High Court convicted Shyam Daswani of embezzling lakhs of rupees from his company, Kartwheel Kreative Pvt. Ltd. and sentenced him to five years in jail, after a lower court acquitted him.
- (c) Mr. Shah was acquitted by lower court in a case of manslaughter but the High Court convicted him and sent to jail for 12 years.
- (d) Mr Powar's plea to the lower court concerning the distribution of water in the chawl was heard by the High Court, but they reached a decision that didn't benefit him.

356. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- (a) An issue that can be held in common interest of the public can be appealed to the Supreme Court, especially if such an appeal is endorsed by the High Court.
- (b) Cases going to the Supreme Court have to all be tried by all the lower courts first.
- (c) The Parliament has the right to drag any High Court case to the Supreme Court as it sees fit.
- (d) All of the above.

PASSAGE 2: The Deccan Traps are a large igneous province located on the Deccan Plateau of west-central India and are one of the largest volcanic features on Earth. They consist of multiple layers of solidified flood basalt that together are more than 2,000 m thick and cover an area of 500,000 km² and a volume of 512,000 km³. The term 'trap', used in geology for such rock formations, is derived from the Dutch word for stairs, referring to the step-like hills forming the landscape of the region. The Deccan Traps formed between 60 and 68 million years ago, at the end of the Cretaceous period. The bulk of the volcanic eruption occurred at the Western Ghats (near Mumbai) some 66 million years ago. This series of eruptions may have lasted less than 30,000 years in total. The original area covered by the lava flows is estimated to have been as large as 1.5 million km², approximately half the size of modern India. The Deccan Traps region was reduced to its current size by erosion and plate tectonics.

357. What are the Deccan Traps?

- (a) The largest volcanic features on Earth.
- (b) A series of large volcanoes in west-central India.
- (c) A large igneous area on the Deccan Plateau in India.
- (d) The area covered by the Deccan Plateau in west-central India.

358. Which of the following is not true about the Deccan Traps?

- (a) They are a kind of rock formation.

- (b) They cover an area of 512,000 km².
- (c) They formed due to volcanic eruptions.
- (d) They are more than 60 million years old.

359. The Deccan Traps region was originally:

- (a) About half the size of modern India.
- (b) About half the size it is today.
- (c) Close to what is now Mumbai.
- (d) Reduced in size due to erosion and plate tectonics.

360. What is the derivation of the word 'trap' in the name Deccan Traps and what does it refer to?

- (a) It is derived from a word for volcanic rock formations of the kind that are found in the region.
- (b) It is derived from a word for stairs, and refers to the original shape of the hills in the region.
- (c) It is derived from the Dutch word for certain rock formations which are commonly found in the region.
- (d) It is derived from the Dutch word for stairs, which refers to the step-like rock formation of the hills in the region.

PASSAGE 3: Aryabhata (476–550 CE) was the first in the line of great mathematician-astronomers from the classical age of Indian mathematics and Indian astronomy. His most famous works are the *Aryabhatiya* (written in 499 CE) and the *Arya-siddhanta*. The *Aryabhatiya* presented a number of innovations in mathematics and astronomy in verse form, which were influential for many centuries. Aryabhata correctly insisted that the Earth rotates about its axis daily, and that the apparent movement of the stars is a relative motion caused by the rotation of the Earth, contrary to the then-prevailing view that the sky rotated. This is indicated in the first chapter of the *Aryabhatiya*, where he gives the number of rotations of the earth in a yuga. Aryabhata described a geocentric model of the solar system, in which the Sun and Moon are each carried by epicycles. They in turn revolve around the Earth. In this model, which is also found in the *Paitamahasiddhanta* (c. CE 425), the motions of the planets are each governed by two epicycles, a smaller *manda* (slow) and a larger *sighra* (fast). The order of the planets in terms of distance from Earth is taken as: the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the asterisms. The positions and periods of the planets were calculated relative to uniformly moving points. In the case of Mercury and Venus, they move around the Earth at the same mean speed as the Sun. In the case of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, they move around the Earth at specific speeds, representing each planet's motion through the zodiac. Most historians of astronomy consider that this two-epicycle model reflects elements of pre-Ptolemaic Greek astronomy.

361. Who was Aryabhata?

- (a) A pioneer in his field.
- (b) An astronomer and a mathematician.
- (c) A historical figure who lived in the 5th and 6th centuries CE.
- (d) All of the above.

362. Which of the following is true, according to Aryabhata?

- (a) The stars revolve around the Earth.
- (b) The Sun and Moon revolve around the Earth.
- (c) The Sun and the Moon move faster than the planets.
- (d) The Earth does not move at all.

363. Which prevailing notion of his time did Aryabhata contradict?

- (a) That the sky rotated.
- (b) That the Sun revolves around the Earth.

- (c) That the Sun is closer to Earth than the Moon is.
- (d) That the motions of the planets are governed by epicycles.

364. The Aryabhatiya was:

- (a) A poem.
- (b) The only famous work by Aryabhata.
- (c) A treatise on mathematics and astronomy.
- (d) All of the above.

TEST 32

Directions for questions 365 to 374: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: It is a bad idea for the law to mandate that companies carry out activities that are covered under the **rubric** corporate social responsibility. The parliamentary standing committee on finance has proposed that the new Companies law should oblige companies of a minimum size to spend at least 2% of their profits on CSR or explain why they could not, in their annual reports.

365. The word 'rubric' in the context most closely corresponds to which of the following dictionary definitions?

- (a) An authoritative rule.
- (b) A rule for conduct of a liturgical service.
- (c) Something under which a thing is denied.
- (d) An established norm, tradition, or custom.

PASSAGE 2: Every company advances the collective good by creating jobs and incomes, improving the conditions of human existence through their products/ services and through the jobs and incomes they create. Companies sometime advance the frontiers of knowledge and extend the reach of human creativity. They convert society's pooled savings into productive capital. And pay taxes. All this is corporate service to society.

366. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a corporate service to society?

- (a) Philanthropy
- (b) Employment
- (c) Inventiveness
- (d) Taxes

PASSAGE 3: Extensive archaeological excavations carried out at Mohenjodaro in 1922 brought to light the existence of a highly **sophisticated** and urbanized culture known as the Harappan Civilization in India dating back to about 2600-2000 B.C., which dominated the north-western part of the Indian Subcontinent.

367. The word 'sophisticated' in the context most closely corresponds to which of the following?

- (a) Deprived of native or original simplicity.
- (b) Highly complicated or developed.
- (c) Having a refined knowledge of the ways of the world.
- (d) Devoid of grossness.

PASSAGE 4: Let not the reader think, however, that ours was a life of unrelieved bitterness. For my severities were all based on love. I wanted to make my wife an ideal wife. My ambition was to make her live a pure life, learn what I learnt, and identify her life and thought with mine. I do not know whether Kasturbai had any such ambition. She was illiterate. By nature she was simple, independent, persevering and, with me at least, reticent. She was not impatient of her ignorance and I do not recollect my studies having ever spurred her to go in for a similar adventure. I fancy, therefore, that my ambition was all one-sided.

368. What is the one-sided ambition that the writer is referring to?

- (a) The writer's desire that his studies would spur her to a similar pursuit.
- (b) The writer's ambition to make his wife an ideal.
- (c) The writer's ambition to live a pure life.
- (d) The writer's desire that his wife would identify her life and thought with his.

PASSAGE 5: My studies were continued. I was not regarded as a dunce at the high school. I always enjoyed the affection of my teachers. Certificates of progress and character used to be sent to the parents every year. I never had a bad certificate. In fact I even won prizes after I passed out of the second standard. In the fifth and sixth I obtained scholarships of rupees four and ten respectively, an achievement for which I have to thank good luck more than my merit. For the scholarships were not open to all, but reserved for the best boys amongst those coming from the Sorath Division of Kathiawad. And in those days there could not have been many boys from Sorath in a class of forty to fifty.

369. The writer attributes his scholarships mainly to which of the following?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) He obtained them owing to reservation. | (b) He enjoyed the affection of his teachers. |
| (c) He was plainly lucky. | (d) He obtained them on merit. |

PASSAGE 6: My own recollection is that I had not any high regard for my ability. I used to be astonished whenever I won prizes and scholarships. But I very jealously guarded my character. The least little blemish drew tears from my eyes. When I merited, or seemed to the teacher to merit, a rebuke, it was unbearable for me. I remember having once received corporal punishment. I did not so much mind the punishment, as the fact that it was considered my desert. I wept piteously. That was when I was in the first or second standard.

370. Why did the writer weep piteously?

1. The teacher found him worthy of punishment.
 2. He was misunderstood by everyone around him.
 3. He was too young and could not bear the pain of the corporal punishment.
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| (a) Only 3 | (b) Only 2 | (c) Only 1 | (d) Both 2 and 3 |
|------------|------------|------------|------------------|

PASSAGE 7: Critics of disinvestment make two points. One, PSUs would erode in value as long as they continued under government ownership; the longer the government hung on to them, the greater would be the loss to the exchequer. Two, prospective investors would pay more if PSUs were privatised instead of being disinvested. As minister for disinvestment, Arun Shourie attempted privatisation of PSUs. He became a hero to many votaries of reform. The mere promise of privatisation had caused an appreciation in the value of listed PSUs by 100,000 crore. But the critics have been proved resoundingly wrong. PSUs have appreciated in value over time, and beyond all expectations. So have public sector banks. The government is not permitted to sell its equity in PSBs under the present statutes but that does not make a difference in conceptual terms.

371. According to the writer, the appreciation in value of PSUs proves which of the following points of view incorrect?

- (a) The view that privatisation is better than disinvestment.
- (b) The view that disinvestment is better than privatisation.
- (c) The point of view that public sector banks should be privatised.
- (d) The point of view that government ownership of PSUs would be beneficial to the exchequer.

372. The claimed appreciation in the value of PSUs by 100,000 crore is stated in the passage to support which of the following?

- (a) That the critics of disinvestment were correct.
- (b) That the critics of privatisation were correct.
- (c) That the supporters of privatisation were wrong.
- (d) That the critics of disinvestment were wrong.

PASSAGE 8: It is nobody's case that the genuine rights of forest-dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest-dwellers need to be glossed over or even compromised in the process of industrialisation. But the policy establishment and civil society generally surely ought to be forward-

looking in rightfully implementing forest rights on the ground. Forest rights or its alleged non-implementation must not be used as an instrument of protest, simply to purposefully delay or even stall the project.

373. The writer's main point in the above passage is:

- (a) Safeguarding of forest rights and the process of industrialisation need to be balanced.
- (b) The establishment and civil society must implement the genuine rights of forest dwellers.
- (c) Non-implementation of forest rights may be used to delay industrial project.
- (d) Scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers should be more forward looking.

PASSAGE 9: During my professional work it was also my habit never to conceal my ignorance from my clients or my colleagues. Wherever I felt myself at sea, I would advise my client to consult some other counsel, or if he preferred to stick to me, I would ask him to let me seek the assistance of senior counsel. This frankness earned me the unbounded affection and trust of my clients. They were always willing to pay the fee whenever consultation with senior counsel was necessary. This affection and trust served me in good stead in my public work.

374. How did the writer earn the affection and trust of his clients in his profession?

- (a) By being always frank about his ignorance in legal matters.
- (b) By asking his clients to seek help from some other counsel.
- (c) By guiding them correctly without concealing his ignorance.
- (d) By being involved in public work.

TEST 33

Directions for questions 375 to 384: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1: It is not without a wrench that I have to take leave of the reader. I set a high value on my experiments. I do not know whether I have been able to do justice to them. I can only say that I have spared no pains to give a faithful narrative. To describe truth, as it has appeared to me, and in the exact manner in which I have arrived at it, has been my ceaseless effort. The exercise has given me ineffable mental peace, because, it has been my fond hope that it might bring faith in Truth and Ahimsa to waverers.

375. Why does the writer feel that taking leave of the reader is 'not without a wrench'?

- (a) The writer took great pains to give a faithful narrative.
- (b) The writer is unsure whether he had been able to do justice to his experiments.
- (c) The writer has not been successful in describing the truth that he had arrived at.
- (d) The writer is unsure whether the waverers will be converted to Truth and Ahimsa.

PASSAGE 2: Neoliberal policies include the removal of ban on forward trading. This is justified by the argument that speculation, which forward trading encourages, is beneficial: it has a price-stabilising effect rather than a price-destabilising effect. The argument runs as follows: consider a year when there is an output shortfall. This would put pressure on prices. Now, since there is no particular reason to expect another output shortfall next year, everybody will believe that the price next year will be back to "normal". They would therefore expect the current year's "abnormal" prices, caused by the output shortfall, to fall next year. This expectation of price fall will induce people to reduce their holding of stocks of this commodity below what they would otherwise have done; and this will moderate the price rise in the current year itself.

376. Which of the following is an assumption in the neoliberal policies on forward trading?

- (a) All markets, including forward markets, should be left to function freely.
- (b) The notion of the "normal" price is affected by the current price rise.
- (c) The current price rise does not affect the price that is expected to prevail next year.
- (d) Speculation in the current year may raise current prices higher than they would otherwise have risen.

PASSAGE 3: The word karma literally means 'deed or action,' but implies the entire cycle of cause and its effects. According to the Law of Karma, every human action- in thought, word, or deed- inevitably leads to results, good or bad, depending upon the moral quality of the action. The Law of Karma conserves the moral consequences of all actions and conditions our future lives accordingly. We ourselves create our future destinies by our own choices each minute. Every child born in this world is born to work out its own past deeds. The doctrine of karma is based upon the theory of cause and effect. According to this doctrine, God is not responsible for the pleasure or pain of His creatures. They suffer or enjoy owing to the consequences of their own bad or good deeds. The doctrine of karma is actually the law of harmony and equilibrium. It adjusts wisely, intelligently and equitably each effect to its cause. But, it is also the law of opportunity, which allows an individual to change his past for a better future. The past karma of an individual consists of two parts, *prarabdha karma* and *sanchitakarma*. *Prarabdhakarma* is the part of one's past karma which is to bear fruit in the present life of the individual. *Sanchita karma* is accumulated karma of the previous births, which is to bear fruit in the future.

377. By an "opportunity which allows an individual to change his past for a better future", the writer most probably means which of the following?
- (a) By balancing each effect to its cause the law of karma allows us to decide the past that will determine our future.
 - (b) The Law of Karma conserves the moral consequences of all our past actions and carries them into the future without the influence of the present.
 - (c) Our present life is completely controlled by our past actions and hence the future is also determined by our actions in the past.
 - (d) As God is not responsible for any of our actions in the past, present or future, we are completely free to act as we like.
378. According to the passage which of the following is NOT true?
- (a) One's present is completely controlled by one's actions in the past.
 - (b) One's future is determined by one's actions in the present.
 - (c) An individual has the freedom to choose his actions in the present.
 - (d) The Law of Karma balances cause and effect finely and perfectly.

PASSAGE 4: Historically, the discovery of the Indian arts and crafts by the officers, surveyors and archaeologists of the East India Company and the British Raj and their subsequent display at the India Museum in East India House around the first half of the 19th century was a remarkable event. Indian decorative arts were for the first time carefully studied, collected and appraised with the result that not only in England but also all over Europe, they influenced the public taste and excited the sensibilities of the designers. The Great Exhibition of London in 1851 showed for the first time in the West several Indian decorative objects produced in various materials. Several such exhibitions subsequently held in America, Australia and parts of Europe opened the eyes of the western world to the quality, beauty and sophistication of Indian designs, craftsmanship and materials. The South Kensington Museum, London, collected Indian arts and crafts and utilised them for training designers and architects. Another development was the use of Indian decorative motifs on colonial buildings designed by architects such as Robert Chisholm towards the end of the 19th century. In 1904, George Watts and Percy Brown brought together a major exhibition and catalogue of Arts and Crafts of India in Delhi. Indian arts and crafts were thus systematically documented and catalogued for the first time.

379. Which of the following helped attract the European designers towards Indian arts and crafts?
- (a) The Great Exhibition of London in 1851 that showed Indian decorative objects.
 - (b) The collection of Indian arts and crafts in the India Museum in the East India House.
 - (c) The use of Indian decorative motifs on colonial buildings towards the end of the 19th century.
 - (d) The exhibitions of Indian arts and crafts held in America, Australia and parts of Europe.

380. How did George Watts and Percy Brown help the cause of Indian arts and crafts?

- (a) Conducted a major exhibition of Indian arts and crafts in Delhi.
- (b) Helped classify Indian arts and crafts for the first time.
- (c) Helped incorporate Indian decorative motifs in architecture.
- (d) Utilised Indian arts and crafts for training designers and architects.

PASSAGE 5: The standard type of the Hindu temple has remained fundamentally same from the 6th century AD to the present day. The construction of temples – whether in the north or in the south – essentially followed a similar pattern. There is the sanctuary or the *vimana* of which the upper and outer pyramidal and tapering portion is called the *shikhara*, or pinnacle. The *vimana* is a rather dark place that houses the divine deity. This small area is called *garbhagriha*, literally meaning 'womb house'. The entrance is through a doorway, normally from the eastern side. The doorway is reached through a *mandapa* or pillared hall, where devotees congregate for prayers. However, earlier temples may have had the *mandapa* at a little distance from the main temple, although this practise was done away with in later constructions. Later it became necessary to unite both buildings, making way for the *antarala* or intermediate vestibule. A porch or a smaller room called *ardhamandapa* leads up to a hall, which in turn goes into a *mahamandapa*. A tower generally surmounted the shrine-room while smaller towers rose from other parts of the building. The whole conception was set in a rectangular courtyard, which sometimes contained lesser shrines and was often placed on a raised platform.

381. What is this passage about?

- (a) Temple architecture
- (b) Temple architecture of ancient India
- (c) The Hindu temple architecture
- (d) Architecture of India

382. Which of the following is not untrue?

1. *Shikhara* is also the tapering portion of *vimana*.
 2. *Garbhagriha* means womb house.
 3. The devotees congregated for prayers in the doorway which was reached through a *mandapa* or pillared hall.
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) Only 2 (d) All of the above

PASSAGE 6: The Budget is a time for clichés. Through the 1990s, commentators informed us that 'it sends out a signal that reforms will continue'. Businessmen still find it prudent to commend the finance minister for 'striking a fine balance between growth and fiscal stability'. The critics have their favourite line, 'What is sadly missing in the Budget is "big-ticket" reform'. This is one contention that has turned out to be completely misplaced. The success of the Indian economy is all about 'small-ticket' reform. One area in which 'small-ticket' reform has clearly been a blessing for the economy is disinvestment of public sector undertakings. Successive governments were panned for being pusillanimous on privatisation. Except for a brief period during the NDA regime, governments have preferred disinvestment, the sale of minority equity in PSUs, to privatisation, the transfer of control to private owners.

383. According to the passage, how have commentators including businessmen reacted to the Budget through the 1990s?

- (a) Commentators have reposed faith in the continuation of reforms and businessmen praised the PM for striking a balance.
- (b) Commentators and businessmen have reacted in the most predictable manner by resorting to clichés.
- (c) Commentators and businessmen have almost always criticised the budget for missing out on big ticket reforms.

- (d) Commentators and businessmen have been equally wrong in judging the importance of small ticket reforms.

384. It can be inferred from the passage that during a brief period during the NDA regime:

- (a) The government preferred disinvestment over privatisation.
- (b) The government preferred privatisation over disinvestment.
- (c) The government only sold minority stakes in PSUs.
- (d) The government was criticised for being pusillanimous on privatisation.

TEST 34

Directions for questions 385 to 307: Read the following **four passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: The subject of democracy has become severely muddled because of the way the rhetoric surrounding it has been used in recent years. There is increasingly, an oddly confused dichotomy between those who want to 'impose' democracy on countries in the non-Western world (in these countries' 'own interest', of course) and those who are opposed to such 'imposition' (because of the respect for the countries' 'own ways'). But the entire language of 'imposition', used by both sides, is extraordinarily inappropriate since it makes the implicit assumption that democracy belongs exclusively to the West, taking it to be a quintessentially 'Western' idea which has originated and flourished only in the West.

But the thesis and the pessimism it generates about the possibility of democratic practice in the world would be extremely hard to justify. There were several experiments in local democracy in ancient India. Indeed, in understanding the roots of democracy in the world, we have to take an interest in the history of people participation and public reasoning in different parts of the world. We have to look beyond thinking of democracy only in terms of European and American evolution. We would fail to understand the pervasive demands for participatory living, on which Aristotle spoke with far - reaching insight, if we take democracy to be a kind of a specialized cultural product of the West.

It cannot, of course, be doubted that the institutional structure of the contemporary practice of democracy is largely the product of European and American experience over the last few centuries. This is extremely important to recognize since these developments in institutional formats were immensely innovative and ultimately effective. There can be little doubt that there is a major 'Western' achievement here. [UPSC CSAT 2013]

385. Which of the following is closest to the view of democracy as mentioned in the above passage?

- (a) The subject of democracy is a muddle due to a desire to portray it as a Western concept, 'alien' to non - Western countries.
- (b) The language of imposition of democracy is inappropriate. **There is, however,** a need to consider this concept in the backdrop of culture of 'own ways' of **non - Western** society.
- (c) While democracy is not essentially a Western idea belonging exclusively to the West, the institutional structure of current democratic practices has been their contribution.
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.

386. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Many of the non-Western countries are unable to have democracy because they take democracy to be a specialized cultural product of the West.
2. Western countries are always trying to impose democracy on non-Western countries.

Which of the above is/are valid assumption/ assumptions?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 2: Corporate governance is based on principles such as conducting the business with all integrity and fairness, being transparent with regard to all transactions, making all the necessary disclosures and decisions, complying with all the laws of the land, accountability and responsibility towards the stakeholders and commitment to conducting business in an ethical manner. Another point which is highlighted on corporate governance is the need for those in control to be able to distinguish between what are personal and corporate funds while managing a company.

Fundamentally, there is a level of confidence that is associated with a company that is known to have good corporate governance. The presence of an active group of independent directors on the board contributes a great deal towards ensuring confidence in the market. Corporate governance is known to be one of the criteria that foreign institutional investors are increasingly depending on when deciding on which companies to invest in. It is also known to have a positive influence on the share price of the company. Having a clean image on the corporate governance front could also make it easier for companies to source capital at more reasonable costs. Unfortunately, corporate governance often becomes the centre of discussion only after the exposure of a large scam. [UPSC CSAT 2013]

387. According to the passage, which of the following should be the practice/practices in good corporate governance?

1. Companies should always comply with labour and tax laws of the land.
2. Every company in the country should have a government representative as one of the independent directors on the board to ensure transparency.
3. The manager of a company should never invest his personal funds in the company.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

388. According to the passage, which of the following is/are the major benefit/benefits of good corporate governance?

1. Good corporate governance leads to increase in share price of the company.
2. A company with good corporate governance always increases its business turnover rapidly.
3. Good corporate governance is the main criterion for foreign institutional investors when they decide to buy a company.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

PASSAGE 3: Malnutrition most commonly occurs between the ages of six months and two years. This happens despite the child's food requirements being less than that of an older child. Malnutrition is often attributed to poverty, but it has been found that even in households where adults eat adequate quantities of food, more than 50 per cent of children – under – five do not consume enough food. The child's dependence on someone else to feed him/her is primarily responsible for the malnutrition. Very often the mother is working and the responsibility of feeding the young child is left to an older sibling. It is therefore crucial to increase awareness regarding the child's food needs and how to satisfy them. [UPSC CSAT 2013]

389. According to the passage, malnutrition in children can be reduced:

- (a) If the children have regular intake of food.
- (b) After they cross the age of five.
- (c) If the food needs of younger children are known.
- (d) If the responsibility of feeding younger children is given to adults.

390. According to the author, poverty is not the main cause of malnutrition, but the fact that:

1. Taking care of younger ones is not a priority for working mothers.
2. Awareness of nutritional needs is not propagated by the Public Health authorities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 4: A number of empirical studies find that farmers are risk – averse, though only moderately in many cases. There is also evidence to show that farmers’ risk aversion results in cropping patterns and input use designed to reduce risk rather than to maximize income. Farmers adopt a number of strategies to manage and cope with agricultural risks. These include practices like crop and field diversification, non – farm employment, storage of stocks and strategic migration of family members. There are also institutions ranging from share tenancy to kinship, extended family and informal credit agencies. One major obstacle to risk sharing by farmers is that the same type of risks can affect a large number of farmers in the region. Empirical studies show that the traditional methods are not adequate. Hence there is a need for policy interventions, especially measures that cut across geographical regions.

Policies may aim at tackling agricultural risks directly or indirectly. Examples of risk – specific policies are crop insurance, price stabilization and the development of varieties resistant to pests and diseases. Policies which affect risk indirectly are irrigation, subsidized credit and access to information. No single risk – specific policy is sufficient to reduce risk and is without side – effects, whereas policies not specific to risk influence the general situation and affect risks only indirectly. Crop insurance, as a policy measure to tackle agricultural risk directly, deserves careful consideration in the Indian context and in many other developing countries – because the majority of farmers depend on rain – fed agriculture and in many areas yield variability is the predominant cause of their income instability.

[UPSC CSAT 2013]

391. The need for policy intervention to mitigate risks in agriculture is because

- (a) farmers are extremely risk – averse.
- (b) farmers do not know how to mitigate risks.
- (c) the methods adopted by farmers and existing risk sharing institutions are not adequate.
- (d) majority of farmers depend on rain – fed agriculture.

392. Which of the following observations emerges from the above passage?

- (a) One can identify a single policy that can reduce risk without any side – effect.
- (b) No single risk – specific policy is sufficient to reduce agricultural risk.
- (c) Policies which affect risk indirectly can eliminate it.
- (d) Government’s policy intervention can mitigate agricultural risk completely.

393. Consider the following statements :

1. A primary group is relatively smaller in size.
2. Intimacy is an essential characteristic of a primary group.
3. A family may be an example of a primary group.

In the light of the above statements, which one of the following is true?

- (a) All families are primary groups.
- (b) All primary groups are families.
- (c) A group of smaller size is always a primary group.
- (d) Members of a primary group know each other intimately.

PASSAGE 5: Financial markets in India have acquired greater depth and liquidity over the years. Steady reforms since 1991 have led to growing linkages and integration of the Indian economy and its financial system with the global economy. Weak global economic prospects and continuing uncertainties in the international financial markets therefore, have had their impact on the emerging market economics. Sovereign risk concerns, particularly in the Euro area, affected financial markets

for the greater part of the year, with the contagion of Greece's sovereign debt problems spreading to India and other economies by way of higher-than-normal levels of volatility.

The funding constraints in international financial markets could impact both the availability and cost of foreign funding for banks and corporates. Since the Indian financial system is bank dominated, banks' ability to withstand stress is critical to overall financial stability. Indian banks, however, remain robust, notwithstanding a decline in capital to risk-weighted assets ratio and a rise in non-performing asset levels in the recent past. Capital adequacy levels remain above the regulatory requirements. The financial market infrastructure continues to function without any major disruption. With further globalization, consolidation, deregulation, and diversification of the financial system, the banking business may become more complex and riskier. Issues like risk and liquidity management and enhancing skill therefore assume greater significance. [UPSC CSAT 2013]

394. According to the passage, the financial markets in the emerging market economies including India had the adverse impact in recent years due to

1. weak global economic prospects.
2. uncertainties in the international financial markets
3. sovereign risk concerns in the Euro area.
4. bad monsoons and the resultant crop loss.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 2, 3 and 4

395. The Indian financial markets are affected by global changes mainly due to the

- (a) increased inflow of remittances from abroad.
- (b) enormous increase in the foreign exchange reserves.
- (c) growing global linkages and integration of the Indian financial markets.
- (d) contagion of Greece's sovereign debt problem.

396. According to the passage, in the Indian financial system, banks' ability to withstand stress is critical to ensure overall financial stability because Indian financial system is

- (a) controlled by the Government of India.
- (b) less integrated with banks.
- (c) controlled by Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) dominated by banks.

397. Risk and liquidity management assumes more importance in the Indian banking system in future due to

1. further globalization.
2. more consolidation and deregulation of the financial system.
3. further diversification of the financial system.
4. more financial inclusion in the economy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 3 and 4 only

TEST 35

Directions for questions 397 to 408: Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1: Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over millions of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under the sea-bed; and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of

sand and silt. As this mineral hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, so preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposits underneath. The layers of sedimentary rock become thicker and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today. [UPSC CSAT 2013]

398. Mineral oil deposits under the sea do not get completely decomposed because they

- (a) are constantly washed by the ocean currents.
- (b) become rock and prevent oxygen from entering them.
- (c) contain a mixture of hydrogen and carbon.
- (d) are carcasses of organisms lying in saline conditions.

399. Sedimentary rock leads to the formation of oil deposits because

- (a) there are no saline conditions below it.
- (b) it allows some dissolved oxygen to enter the dead organic matter below it.
- (c) weight of overlying sediment layers causes the production of heat.
- (d) it contains the substances that catalyze the chemical reactions required to change dead organisms into oil.

PASSAGE 2: The law in many parts of the world increasingly restricts the discharge of agricultural slurry into watercourse. The simplest and often the most economically sound practice returns the material to the land as semisolid manure or as sprayed slurry. This dilutes its concentration in the environment to what might have occurred in a more primitive and sustainable type of agriculture and converts pollutant into fertilizer. Soil microorganisms decompose the organic components of sewage and slurry and most of the mineral nutrients became available to be absorbed again by the vegetation. The excess input of nutrients, both nitrogen and phosphorus based, from agricultural runoff (and human sewage) has caused many 'healthy' *oligotrophic* lakes (low nutrient concentrations, low plant productivity with abundant water weeds, and clear water) to change to *eutrophic* condition where high nutrient inputs lead to high phytoplankton productivity (sometimes dominated by bloom forming toxic species). This makes the water turbid, eliminates large plants and, in the worst situations, leads to anoxia and kills so called *cultural* eutrophication. Thus, important ecosystem services are lost, including the provisioning services of wild-caught fish and the cultural services associated with recreation.

The process of cultural eutrophication of lakes has been understood for some time. But only recently did scientists notice huge 'dead zones' in the oceans near river outlets, particularly those draining large catchment areas such as the Mississippi in North America and the Yangtze in China. The nutrient-enriched water flows through streams, rivers and lakes, and eventually to the estuary and ocean where the ecological impact may be huge, killing virtually all invertebrates and fish in areas up to 70,000 km² in extent. More than 150 sea areas worldwide are now regularly starved of oxygen as a result of decomposition of algal blooms, fuelled particularly by nitrogen from agricultural runoff of fertilizers and sewage from large cities. Oceanic dead zones are typically associated with industrialized nations and usually lie off countries that subsidize their agriculture, encouraging farmers to increase productivity and use more fertilizer [UPSC CSAT 2013]

400. According to the passage, why should the discharged of agriculture slurry into watercourse be restricted?

1. Losing nutrients in this way is not a good practice economically.
2. Watercourses do not contain the microorganisms that can decompose organic components of agricultural slurry.
3. The discharge may lead to the eutrophication of water bodies.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

401. The passage refers to the conversion of "pollutant to fertilizer". What is pollutant and what is fertilizer in this context?
- Decomposed organic component of slurry is pollutant and microorganisms in soil constitute fertilizer.
 - Discharged agricultural slurry is pollutant and decomposed slurry in soil is fertilizer.
 - Sprayed slurry is pollutant and watercourse is fertilizer.
 - None of the above expressions is correct in this context.

402. According to the passage, what are the effects of indiscriminate use of fertilizer?

- Addition of pollutants to the soil and water.
- Destruction of decomposer microorganism in soil.
- Nutrient enrichment of water bodies.
- Creation of algal blooms.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only (c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

403. What is/are the characteristics of a water body with cultural eutrophication?

- Loss of ecosystem services
- Loss of flora and fauna
- Loss of mineral nutrients

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

404. What is the central theme of this passage?

- Appropriate legislation is essential to protect the environment.
- Modern agriculture is responsible for the destruction of environment.
- Improper waste disposal from agriculture can destroy the aquatic ecosystems.
- Use of chemical fertilizers is undesirable in agriculture.

PASSAGE 3: The miseries of the world cannot be cured by physical help only. Until man's nature changes, his physical needs will always arise, and miseries will always be felt, and no amount of physical help will remove them completely. The only solution of the problem is to make mankind pure. Ignorance is the mother of evil and of all the misery we see. Let men have light, let them be pure and spiritually strong and educated; then alone will misery cease in the world. We may convert every house in the country into a charitable asylum, we may fill the land with hospitals, but human misery will continue until man's character changes. [UPSC CSAT 2013]

405. According to the passage, which of the following statements is most likely to be true as the reason for man's miseries?
- The poor economic and social conditions prevailing in society.
 - The refusal on the part of man to change his character.
 - The absence of physical and material help from his society.
 - Ever increasing physical needs due to changing social structure.

406. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- The author gives primary importance to physical and material help in eradicating human misery.
- Charitable homes, hospitals, etc. can remove human misery to a great extent.

Which of the assumptions is / are valid?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 4: Ecological research over the last quarter of the century has established the deleterious effects of habitat fragmentation due to mining, highways and such other intrusions on forests. When a large block of forests gets fragmented into smaller bits, the edges of all these bits come into contact with human activities resulting in the degradation of the entire forests. Continuity of forested landscapes and corridors gets disrupted affecting several extinction-prone species of wildlife. Habitat fragmentation is therefore considered as the most serious threat to biodiversity conservation. Ad hoc grants of forest lands to mining companies coupled with rampant illegal mining is aggravating this threat. **[UPSC CSAT 2013]**

407. What is the central focus of this passage?

- (a) Illegal mining in forests (b) Extinction of wildlife
(c) Conservation of nature (d) Disruption of habitat

408. What is the purpose of maintaining the continuity of forested landscapes and corridors?

1. Preservation of biodiversity.
2. Management of mineral resources.
3. Grant of forest lands for human activities.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

IMPLICIT STATEMENTS

TEST 1

1. Statement 1 has no direct supporting proof in the passage.
Statement 2 does not answer the question asked.
Statement 3 can be implied from the concluding lines of the passage.
Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.
2. "Natural selection" is the gradual, non-random, process by which biological traits become either more or less common in a population as a function of differential reproduction of their bearers.
None of the options explain this.
Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.
3. The passage states that the Chipko movement was an eco-feminist movement because women were the mainstay of the movement, which in turn was due to the fact that women were the most affected by deforestation.
The passage does not say that the movement was aimed at women empowerment or that only women in the region were sensitive to environmental needs. Hence, options (a) and (d) can be eliminated.
The passage also mentions that some leaders of the movement were men. Hence, option (b) can also be eliminated.
Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.
4. The mentioned line implies that if the government ignores the opinion of civil society, it becomes dangerous for the stability or position of the government. However, it cannot be concluded that it could lead to the collapse of the civil movement.
Thus, option (c) can be eliminated.
Though, the passage does talk about the importance of listening to what civil society says, the passage nowhere claims that civil society is the main reason for instability of governments or that public opinion drives governments. Thus, options (b) and (d) can also be eliminated.
Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.
5. The overall theme of the passage is that the British government and town-dwellers working for the government have directly and indirectly combined to cause deprivation to people whose livelihood depended on cottage industries. The passage clearly mentions that profits generated by the British government are at the cost of the cottage industries which are a substantial source of income for the Indian masses. The passage neither says that profits are due to the mass production of goods nor does it mention that the masses have any sort of share in the profit. Hence, options (a) and (d) can be eliminated. Option (b) incorrectly introduces the idea of industries taking away some share of the profit.
Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.
6. Statement 1 is incorrect since mussels are prey – rather than competitors for sea stars. Statement 2 has no support in the passage. Statement 3 is mentioned in the first few lines of the passage.
Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.
7. The coach's decision to drop senior players from the team would be because he thought that junior players could contribute more to the game.
Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.
8. The last paragraph states that "Sustainability depends upon continually developing new pesticides that keep at least one step ahead of the pests."
Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.
9. The last few lines of the passage mention, "And although ...potential for benefiting women".
Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.
10. This is a continuation of the idea mentioned in the main statement, hence can be safely implied.
Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.
11. The passage by Nehru (The discovery of India) is poetic and rich in imagery – many of them associated with death – "stillness; it changes not; statue in bronze; unaffected by the storms and upheavals; vaulted catacombs; peace and security; it is not life; without the

passion; very stuff of life; gradual oozing out of hope and vitality; settling down on lower levels of existence; merging into non-existence; immobility".

Options (a) and (c) are too literal; they do not capture the essence of the passage.

Option (b) is inadequate.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

12. It is not necessary that one has to attend many magic shows in order to be inspired by magic. The inspiration of magic could be from books, watching a single magic show which had a lasting impact, hearing stories on magic from friends, grandparents etc.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

13. The expression "pitching the highest camp" means to have targeted a territory that has not yet been conquered. Option (c) comes closest to it.

Option (a) moves away from the paragraph. Option (b) gives a literal explanation of the expression. Option (d) is out of context.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

14. Statement 1 is not implied though it may seem so. It is given that private banks provide mobile and internet technology services but it is not given that it is the "most important" service.

Similarly we have no reason to believe that government run banks do not provide technology services to their customers. Hence, statement 2 is not implied.

It is implied that the Some customers of private banks know how to use the services provided to them; else the bank would have stopped providing the same.

Hence, the correct answer is **option e**.

15. In this case, statement 1 is not implied as we do not have data to support that the other sports do not have any viewers.

Statement 2 is implied. Advertising rates are a function of number of relevant viewers for a particular program and how long they watch a program. Since "Most" Indians prefer watching cricket to any other sport, the advertising rates for cricket have a chance to be ("may be" and "not will be") higher than any other sport. Even though we do not have data on 'how long they watch the program', the use of 'may' in the statement helps us conclude the same.

There is no data in the main statement to conclude statement 3.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

CRITICAL REASONING

TEST 1

1. The main idea of the passage is that the lines of communication should always be open between the management and the employees thereby fostering a healthy environment for growth.

According to main data, employees, not boss, are responsible. Eliminate option (a). Option (b) is contrary. Option (c) provides additional data. Option (d) is required as the assumption as the premise in the passage is to avoid conflicts and that everything can be discussed freely to avoid confusion.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

2. The heart of the data: diet food is now a big industry in India implying that people are much more diet conscious.

Option (a) generalizes to all countries.

Option (b) is additional data.

Option (d) introduces a new concept of inflation, not discussed in the main data.

Option (c) is the only logical conclusion from the given industry numbers.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

3. The passage states that high corporate taxes are not effective. Options (a), (b) and (d) state that the tax rate is effective whereas option (c) gives data showing the ineffectiveness of the tax rate.

Hence, the correct answer is **options c**.

4. The passage talks of the repercussions of allowing logging to be practised unhindered in the Amazon rainforest as a result of which the President has stepped in to preserve this important resource. Option (a) adds new data about over harvesting. Option (b) discusses cocoa production- new data to the passage. Option (d) is contrary to the passage as the president's decision hampers farmers' plans. Option (b) is sync with the data presented by the environmentalists and probably the reason why the president passed the bill.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

5. The main idea of the passage is that scientists are looking for the perfect chemical base which could help in male contraception without any short or long-term side effects on their health. This is in sync with option (d). Option (a) with ovary, option (b) with an opinion and hardly anything stated, and

option (c) with religious sentiments are not in sync with the data provided in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

6. If option (c) is true, then the allegations against the VC hold no water. Options (a), (b) and (d) fall when compared to option (c).

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

7. The main data in the passage is that children who avoid eye contact while answering a question are more likely to come up with the right answer. Option (d) states that by maintaining eye contact a child begins to process information, or cues from the facial expressions, which can distract the child from thinking about the question. Options (a) and (c) bring in a new element to the data. Option (b) weakens the data.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

8. The question stems asks for an option that proves forgery to be valuable. Only option (a) takes care of that. Other options merely provide reasons for forgery or other detail.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

9. Heavy loads in option (d), heavy snow in option (c) and only with optimum solar heat in option (a) are contrary to the data provided in the passage. The passage states that solar powered plane was able to stay afloat even at night. This is in sync with option (b).

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

10. Options (c) and (d) are completely disconnected from the data given. The main data does not speak about other countries but other time in the past.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 2

11. Option (a) misses out on food while in-flight. Option (b) puts the onus of search for employment on chefs whereas the passage does not even hint at that. Option (d) gives a tangential view of cooking in flight whereas the passage states serving and eating food in-flight. Only option (c) can be validly concluded from the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

12. Option (d) directly makes a case against kids carrying cell phones in schools.

Options (a) and (b) are generic and do not directly address the issue at hand. Option (b) in a way strengthens the case for carrying cell phones in schools.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

13. The effects of bad parenting seems to be the reason why the move towards compulsory parenting classes has been made. Options (a) and (b) are superfluous. Option (d) weakens the case for compulsory classes. Option (b) links bad parenting techniques and its effects on society, thus, making a case for training compulsion.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

14. The main argument made by the authors is that the classics are not without their positive effects and influence on language skills. Option (a) states the benefits of classics. Options (c) and (d) weaken the authors' contention. Option (b) brings in the commercial angle- passage talks of language skills.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

15. We need an argument that states that one child family is beneficial to women. Option (a) states that. Options (b) and (d) strengthen the case of delegation. Option (c) loses out to appropriateness in option a.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

16. We need an option that shows why such a law is not necessary. Option (a) categorically states that. Option (b) with minority community does not address the issue. Option (c) provides data about countries other than UK.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

17. Option (a) emphatically weakens the case for jamming signals. Options (b) and (d) take the focus away to alcohol consumption and congested roads respectively. Option (b) makes a loose appeal.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

18. If small businesses cannot absorb the online operating costs, then they do not benefit from the internet- option (a) clearly weakens the data compared to option (d). Option (b) focuses on big instead of small businesses and option (c) merely adds more data without weakening the core premise.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

19. The main argument in this passage is that a switch in a diet needs a month to be accepted by the individual. This is in sync with option (b). Option (a) with family and friends, option (c) with trying new recipes do not deal with the core issue. Option (d) simply adds more data.

Hence, the correct answer is **Option b**.

20. The main statement is about too many vehicles on city roads. Only option (a) questions the same. Option (b) with rural areas and option (c) with profitability lose out to appropriateness provided in option (a).
Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

TEST 3

21. Although more young people are being killed in gun-crimes, the main argument in this passage is that guns must not be banned. Option (a) supports that. Options (b) and (d) are contrary to the assertion and will weaken the premise. Option (c) neither strengthens nor weakens it.
Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.
22. The main argument in this passage is that tempting children to buy fast food by giving toys that will appeal to them, leads to poor nutritional choices when they grow up. Option (a) is in synch with that. Option (b), with 'ethical', option (c) with authoritarian force and option (d) with 'reverse when they grow up' are not valid inferences.
Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.
23. The main argument in this passage is that the poor children will not feel out of place in rich schools. Option (c) has data to support it. Option (a) with 'rich children stand to gain', option (b) with 'rich kids out of place', option (d) with 'fair examinations and children working hard' are all peripheral to the core issue.
Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.
24. The main argument in this passage is that security checks have not made air travel safer. Options (a) and (d) counter that claim by supporting directly/ indirectly the need for security checks. Option (b) is superfluous, just because they have not faced a similar situation does not mean they will not face it ever. Only option (c) adds data on measures to be taken other than security checks that will help reduce the risk at the fundamental level – even before the crime comes to fruition.
Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.
25. The main argument in this passage is that money cannot be easily diverted from essential public utility funds for the arts. The passage does not imply that arts is not important, or people are not interested neither the budget planners apathy towards

arts or health as mentioned in options (a), (b) and (c).

What can be implied from the passage is that government funds will be deployed to other priority segments and thus arts needs to find other sources. This is in synch with option (d).
Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

26. The main argument in the passage is that law-abiding citizens must have guns to protect them from the increase in gun-crimes. Options (a) and (b) strengthen the case. Option (d) is generic although it is a possible answer. Option (c) provides concrete data and hits the argument at the core. Hence it scores over option (d).
Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.
27. The main argument in this passage is that water must be a commodity to be available in the market so that its supply for basic needs can be secured. If private entities ensure regular water, then it makes a case for allowing them to sell it and thus make water chargeable. This is mentioned in option (a). Options (b) and (c) make a case against charging for water. Option (d) merely adds more data without strengthening the case.
Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.
28. Options (b) and (d) merely add more data. They are not assumptions to the main data. Option (a) is superfluous. Option (c) when negated, weakens the main data. Hence, option (c) is an assumption based on which the main statement is made.
Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.
29. The main argument in this passage is that the Antarctic must be left unexploited.
Option (b) can be eliminated. Several scientific studies can take place there, regardless of how unique or common the environment there is. Option (c) can be eliminated as they do not need to study the place only to find correlations to the rest of the planet. Option (d) merely adds more data. Option (a) seems to be the most logical answer as the main objective of the treaty is to protect Antarctic region from environmental exploitation. If the scientific activities there are causing harm, then they need to be discontinued.
Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.
30. The main idea of the passage is that scientists have discovered the main cause for inflammatory bowel diseases and have

identified a possible solution. We need to find an option that summarises their findings. Options (a) and (b) are possible solutions but not summaries of the passage. Similarly option (d) might be a solution but not a summary. Option (c) is the most logical option as the last line of the passage talks of how making changes in the structure of gut bacteria could counter the problem.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

TEST 4

31. The main claim of the passage is that hate crimes are increasing in spite of the efforts taken by the governments' actions. A statement that would provide information proving this to be false would weaken the argument substantially. Option (a) can be eliminated as this has no bearing on the race crime figures abroad. Option (b) can be eliminated as although the figures for the current year have been given, there are no figures for the last year with which a comparison can be made. Option (c) can be eliminated as it does not show whether the efforts have paid off and resulted in reduction of hate crimes. Option (d) seems to be the most valid argument as it reflects that SOS calls received have substantially reduced compared to earlier. This could be interpreted as a positive outcome of the efforts taken to reduce hate crime rates.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

32. The main idea of the passage is that late fatherhood has great health benefits for the offspring. We need a statement that will support this claim. Option (a) is generic with both positives and negatives. Options (c) and (d) question the data under consideration hence weaken the argument. Option (b) states late fatherhood results in longer and healthier life for the children. This is in sync with the question stem.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

33. The main argument in the passage is a link between the new owner of the football team and the team's status in the playing field. The answer option needs to hit at the fans belief and show that the football team is doing badly because of other reasons. Options (a) and (b) merely add more data. Option (c) adds data that is a generalization. Option (d) seriously weakens the argument made by the fans, since then it is not the fault of the new owners

if the football team has not won a place in the championship.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

34. The main argument in the passage is that Prohibition in the 1930s failed to curb the menace caused by addiction to alcohol, in fact it made matters worse. The fear is that using the same solution to deal with marijuana addiction will have the same worsening effect. This, in essence, is option (c). Options (a) and (b) are mere repetitions and therefore not assumptions.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

35. The idiom in statement 1 means the best, strongest, bravest come out and fight, take care of things in times of crisis. Statement 2 implies that 2 is not strong, cannot be depended upon to solve the problem when truly required. This is in sync with option (c). We clearly do not know what 1's stand is, hence options (b) and (d) are eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

36. The main argument of the passage is that free associations and the rule ensuring that unlikely ideas are welcomed, make brainstorming a useful tool for managers. Option (c) implies the same. Option (d) with CEOs, option (a) with uselessness and option (b) with the challenging part are not in sync with the given data.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

37. Option (a) generalizes to all ministers. It is a possible inference but not a conclusion. There is no data about Delhi for comparison in option (b). Option (c) is very tempting but again there is no data for comparison between online and regular students. Option (d) is undisputed and true solely based on the data given in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

38. Despite the fact that D is not abiding by safety practices, the main argument is that the ad is based on a fantasy and would thus not be harmful to the children. This is in sync with option (a). Option (c) is a generalized statement and loses out to exactness in option (a). Options (b) and (d) do not impact the decision of AS.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

39. The main argument against the Burger King advertisement is to do with the size. Options (a) and (b) will actually weaken Burger King's claim. Option (c) provides a plausible reason

for enlarging the size without which all the ingredients would not have been seen.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

40. Dr Nair clearly seems to be working towards the well-being of the students.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

TEST 5

41. The main argument the protestors are making is that imposing a fine on protestors is a move guaranteed to make the whole country look like it has slipped back into the Middle Ages, especially since no other nation has such a law. Options (a) and (c) do not take care of the core argument- living in middle ages. Option (d) will strengthen the protestors' resolve. Only option (b) will weaken their assertion with an example of other European countries.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

42. Options (a), (c) and (d) are far-fetched- they may or may not be true as per the passage. Option (b) is in sync with the concluding lines of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

43. Home computers are beyond the scope of the passage. Eliminate option (a). We need an option that is highly likely to be true. Option (d) may or may not be true. Option (c) is contrary to the concluding lines.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

44. Options (a) and (d) are contrary to the passage. Option (b) is not an assumption to be made for the given passage. The main message that the author would like to convey is that there is a simple and effective way of dealing with critics and that is by responding to their criticisms with admiration and good natured advice. This type of reverse psychology will not only unnerve the critics but will also have the desired effect of making them regret their earlier harsh words about the author's book.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

45. 2 animals are mentioned. Option (b) is a logical deduction. Option (c) may or may not be true and is a generalized statement. Options (a) and (d) are beyond the scope of the given data.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

46. The main line of reasoning can be established as:

Since 1 gives 2 great benefits, the usage of 2 will be made compulsory in the future.

In the case of option (b), 1 is helpful to 3, so 1 will have access to 4. So this option can be eliminated.

In option (c), 1 is helpful to 2, so 3 will offer swimming. It does not create the relationship between 1 and 2. So this option can also be eliminated.

In option (d), 1 is friendlier than 2. So 3 would like to convert everyone into 1. This relationship does not reflect the main line of reasoning.

Option (a) seems to be the most logical answer as it has the same relationship as the main passage. 1 is beneficial to 2 and hence the usage of 2 will be made compulsory in the future.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

47. The main reasoning of the passage is that the use of 1 can be useful to fight 2 but can also be harmful to 3.

Option (a) can be eliminated as it talks about the use of 1 being beneficial, but does not explore any other aspects of the relationship established in the main passage.

Option (b) can be eliminated as it talks of how the use of 1 is beneficial but its cost acts as a deterrent.

Option (d) can be eliminated as it only talks of the benefits of using 1.

Option (c) seems to be the most logical answer as it shows how the use of 1 (basil) can help fight 2 (heart attacks) but at the same time can be harmful to 3 (lead to thinning of blood).

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

48. The main reasoning of the passage is that 1 leads to 2 and so the use of 2 is now banned. Option (a) can be eliminated as in this case, 1 is interested in 2 and it talks of the specific features of 2 that help 1 decide on which one to choose.

Option (c) can be eliminated as it talks of 1 leads to 2 and how parents are trying to combat the problem.

Option (d) can be eliminated as 1 leads to 2 and so the affected people have to look for alternatives.

Option (b) seems to be the most logical option as 1 (iPads) leads to 2 (developmental difficulties) and so the use of 2 is now banned.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

49. The main information in the passage is that a curfew has been imposed on 16-year olds, due to problems created by others in the age group. The mothers feel that rather than help society, this curfew will create anti-social citizens. This is in sync with option (a).

Option (b) will weaken the mothers' stand.

Option (c) means teenagers whose age is less than 16 years and option (d) means teenagers whose age is more than 16 years.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

50. The main information in the passage indicates that the couples are happy even though they are spending time away from each other, getting together with other people.

Option (a) can be eliminated as this is contrary to the information in the passage.

Option (b) can be eliminated as it is not relevant to this passage.

Option (d) can be eliminated as this is also not relevant to this passage

Option (c) is the correct answer as the couples seem to be happy as they are consciously spending time away from one another. Therefore, being away from each other makes them stay happily together.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

TEST 6

51. Options (a), (b) and (c) state parts of the passage whereas option (d) is the best summary as it encompasses the entire passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

52. The main information in this passage is that by studying needlework and its history we learn about the civilisation and more. Option (c) captures this. Options (a) and (b) merely provide an example. Option (d) misses out on needle work.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

53. The main information in the passage is that punishing a criminal is only a kind of stop-gap arrangement and never really solves the problem of crime, since it does not affect or impact the causes of criminal behaviour. Option (a) is the correct answer as the author is assuming that society is doing nothing to deal with the causes that lead to criminal behaviour, which is why mere punishment is not enough. Option (c) is contrary. Options (b) and (d) merely add additional data.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

54. The main information in the passage is that people unable to function as regular citizens, due to a disease, or due to physical or mental problems, often resort to crime to make a living. This is captured in option (a). Options (b) and (c) are contrary. Option (d) as a conclusion needs more data for it to stand true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

55. The main information in this passage is that the body structure of the English race has undergone substantial changes over two and a half centuries since a part of the population moved to America. Option (a) is superfluous. Option (b) may or may not be true. We only have data about English people who migrated to USA. Not all English people. Option (c) is merely more data. Option (d) is the correct answer as this is an accurate inference based on the examples given in the passage about the English race and the African race.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

56. The main information in this passage is that in certain countries where the temperature is higher and inconsistent, the rate of murders is high, compared to other countries. Option (a) has no basis in the passage. Options (b) and (c) provide data that cannot be concluded. Option (d) is the correct answer as the author mentions that it isn't just the high temperature, but also the "violent oscillations of temperature" that account for the increase in the rate of crime.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

57. The main information in the passage concerns the consequences of living in a temperate zone, and how it compels man to develop his mental faculties, and social characteristics. Option (a) is contrary. "Fulfilling" in option (b) cannot be implied. "Emotional life" in option (c) cannot be implied.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

58. The main information in the passage is that the Banda islands are the principal centre for nutmeg, however, the profiteering Dutch in the 17th century destroyed most of the trees. Since we know that the Banda islands are still the centre of the nutmeg business, there must've been strong business reasons why the Dutch destroyed the trees. The best business reason is provided in option (a). The other options do not compare with option (a) because of the word 'profiteering' attached to the Dutch East India company.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

59. The inference is: a vegetarian diet cannot restrain passions and reduce the tendency to commit a crime as is seen in the case of Italy. This is in sync with option (a). Option (b) is contrary. Option (c) with tax rates and option (d) with Indian culture is beyond the scope of the data given.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

60. The core information in this passage is about different countries, how much wealth they have, and the corresponding crime rates, especially that of theft, or crime against property. Option (a) can be eliminated as the passage does not provide comparison amongst all countries. "Immoral" in option (c) is a generic statement in the context of the passage. Option (d) is eliminated as the passage does not provide comparative data of the same country. Option (b) is the answer since it draws out the relation between the growth of wealth and the increase in thefts.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 7

61. The main information in this passage is Professor Benedict's study. He has found a correlation between the number of anomalies in the convolutions of the frontal lobes, and a person's tendency to commit crimes. Option (a) is not a strong enough argument to weaken Benedict's study, they could be argued away as exceptions to the rule. Option (b) is also eliminated as this may show bias, but does not undermine the findings of the study. Option (c) will not weaken. Option (d) is the right answer. If the normal people had the same or more anomalies on their skull, then this would greatly weaken Benedict's claims about criminals. Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

62. Options (a), (b) and (d) are in sync with the data provided in the passage. Option (c) brings in a new element of 'another language', not implied in the data.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

63. The main information in the passage is that tobacco companies cannot advertise in newspapers and on TV, so they are using films to depict their products. This is in synch with option (a). Simply because the companies have found a way out does not make a case

for lifting the ban. Option (c) is an opinion and option (d) is very generic.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

64. 1 is addicted to something, 2 tries to take advantage of the addiction, to benefit a third party --- 3.

Option (a) is ruled out as the format is: 1 stops doing 2; 3 is worried about it, 3 tries to lure 1 with a new 2.

Option (c) is ruled out as the format is: 1 is troubled because of 2, 3 plans to approach 4, and the result will help 1 do something.

Option (d) is ruled out as the format is: 1 is addicted to something, 2 wants to help them.

Option (b) is the answer as the format is: 1 is addicted to something, 2 uses that reason to benefit a third party --- 3.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

65. The main argument is: 1 has free time during a particular period, it uses that time to do 2. Option (b) is ruled out as the format is: 1 does something at a particular time, because something else happens at that time too. Option (c) is ruled out as the format is: 1 do not like a particular time period, because they have to stop doing their work, and do something else instead. Option (d) is ruled out as the format is: 1 has decided to do less of something because of a particular time period (the recession). Option (b) is the answer as the format is: 1 plans an event during a particular time period as he cannot do his regular activity at that time (i.e. he has free time).

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

66. The main information in the passage is that when a library lends out a book to a reader, the author **doesn't** get his royalty. The maths here is **that a book lent out** 30 times a year, for about 20 **years denies** the author his chance to earn a royalty from 600 readers. For this to be true, the author needs to assume option (a). 'Liking the book' in option (b), 'recommending the book' in option (c) are not necessary assumptions for the main data to be true.

Option (d) is contrary.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

67. The main information in this passage is that a huge chunk of the population has now turned to alternative therapies citing its attention to personalising the remedy. Option (d) states that in a different way. Simply because alternative therapies are popular doesn't

mean that advertising is not required. There may be a lot of competition amongst the therapists. Option (b) is very generalized. Option (c) is additional data with no base in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

68. The main information in the passage is that the citizens believe that arming the police with modern weaponry will make the city safe from gun crimes. If data exists that the city has no gun crimes, then the entire argument falls flat. This is stated in option (a). Option (c) loses out on appropriateness provided in option (a). Option (b) strengthens the case for modern guns for police rather than weakening it. Option (d) merely adds more data.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

69. The main information in this passage is that there the police has denied permission to Baburao to protest. Option (b) would strengthen his case best. Options (a) and (d) lose out to option (b). Option (c) would weaken Baburao's case.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

COMPREHENSION

TEST 1

1. Statement 1 is mentioned in the first paragraph. Statements 3 and 5 are stated in the second paragraph. Consequently, statements 2 and 4 are mentioned in the last paragraph of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

2. This statement is mentioned in the first paragraph. Hence, it is true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

3. This statement is mentioned in the first paragraph. Hence, it is true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

4. This statement is false. The author, as stated in the passage, 'had but little confidence in the personal character of Captain Baudin'.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

5. This statement is true as it is mentioned in the last paragraph.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

6. This statement is true as it is mentioned in the last paragraph.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

7. Statement 3 would effectively follow as mentioned in the passage, "I therefore accepted this proposition, but with the express condition, that on our return to Alexandria I should be at liberty to continue my journey through Syria and Palestine".

Statement 4 would effectively follow as stated in the passage, "I obtained permission to embark, with the instruments I had collected, in one of the vessels destined for the South Sea." The other three statements are baseless and would not effectively follow.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

8. This statement has its basis in the passage. The author mentions his eagerness to begin the journey.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

9. This statement has its basis in the passage. The author mentions that he would not mind visiting the tropics.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

10. This statement is cannot be inferred from the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

11. This statement is too extreme to be inferred from the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

12. This statement can be inferred from the passage. The author states "I reserved to myself the liberty of leaving captain Baudin whenever I thought proper".

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

TEST 2

13. Statement 1 is incorrect as it is not that the adult society does not act on behalf of children if they are denied any education. It is merely that since a child cannot demand the rights or his/her own, therefore adult society "must" act on behalf of the child.

Statement 2 is incorrect as the passage does not indicate that the right cannot be enforced in the country but rather mentions the shortfalls and difficulties which may occur in the act of enforcing the law.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

14. Statement 1 is not in the passage at all.

Statements 2, 3 and 4 are mentioned as traditional obstacles to the education of girls, this can be seen by the statements "This may be painfully..... if at all.", "Tenacious prejudice against the intellectual potential of

girls runs across.....has not been able to address it."

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

15. Statement 1 is incorrect as in the passage it is mentioned that "One hardly needs a reminder.....enshrined in the Constitution.", which indicates that it is a constitutional right.

Statement 2 is incorrect as it is not indicated in the passage that adoption of a new system of education similar to that of developed countries will lead to the realization of the goal of universal education.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

16. Option (a) is incorrect since there is no mention of any declaration making education compulsory.

Option (b) is incorrect as the passage mentions that adults should act on behalf of children in implementing the act but there is no mention of the adults not being keen in implementing the Right to Education.

Option (d) is incorrect as this is not the key message in the passage and it cannot be implied or inferred from the passage.

Option (c) is correct as it conveys the key message of the passage as it mentions the various obstacles a girl child has to face in her education and mentions the importance of safeguarding the right.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

17. Option (a) is mentioned in the passage and hence is not an inference.

It would be incorrect to say that "adults cannot be relied upon..." The following sentence, "If a legal battle...same purpose later in life", validates the fact that even if adults fight on behalf of children, and the legal battle is eventually won, they cannot give them the lost time back. Eliminate option (b).

Option (c) has the word 'prohibitive' which cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option (d) can be inferred from the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

18. Option (a) can be inferred from the passage as it is mentioned in the passage that even the cleanest form of energy leads to certain emissions although the emissions aren't substantial they are still there but a bike does not lead to any pollution or emissions of any kind and hence is more environmentally friendly than the other modes of transport.

Option (b) is incorrect as the main reason one should drive bikes are to reduce emissions and pollution.

Option (c) is incorrect as it is mentioned in the passage that people should ride bikes and there is no mention of people buying bikes.

Option (d) is incorrect as this contradicts the central idea of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

19. Statement 1 is correct as it is stated in the passage that it is essential that alternative sources of energy be explored, which indicates a great need to find alternative sources of energy.

Statement 2 is incorrect as it is mentioned in the passage that "Even the cleanest auto technologies emit something".

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

20. Options (a), (b) and (d) are mentioned in the passage but it is not centred on them. "Bikes" are mentioned as a mode of transport which is more effective than automobiles; increase in "oil prices" has made it essential to discover alternate sources of energy; "pollution" should be kept minimal by using clean technology which emits less pollution or by using bikes which are more effective than clean automobile technologies.

Therefore, the central idea or main theme of the passage is related to "clean technology".

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

21. Statement 1 is incorrect, as the passage states that "you give the environment a chance to rest and restore from the damage that freeway traffic does to it." From this statement it can be implied that freeway traffic does affect the environment.

Statement 2 is incorrect as in the context of the passage, both "bikes" and "bicycles" have been used synonymously.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

22. Statement 1 is incorrect as the first line of the passage mentions that the interest in consciousness in science has gone through many ups and downs and hence has not been consistent.

Statement 2 contradicts the passage which describes a renewed interest in consciousness as seen in the last couple of years with a tremendous increase in the number of books and articles published on consciousness.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

23. The passage in general speaks about the interest in consciousness, how it was a taboo till the late 70s and how it gained prominence again due to recent developments in neurophysiology, artificial intelligence and cognitive psychology.

The passage does not go into details relating to neurophysiology, artificial intelligence and cognitive psychology and further it does not elaborate on consciousness but rather on the interest it has generated in recent times.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

24. Statement 1 is incorrect as it is mentioned that the subject was a taboo in the period beginning 1920 till the late 70s.

Statement 2 is incorrect as renewed interest in consciousness seems to have arisen mainly from the confluence of recent developments in neurophysiology, artificial intelligence and cognitive psychology and not due to further studies in it.

Statement 3 is correct as some of the functions which were thought to be a prerogative of the conscious mind can be imitated by computers with no consciousness and hence indicate no need for a conscious mind.

Statement 4 is correct as this statement is mentioned in the last sentence.

Statement 5 is correct, as the passage states that there is "a tremendous increase in the number of books and articles published on consciousness, not only in the popular press, but also by reputed academic publishers and peer-reviewed journals."

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 3

25. On the basis of the passage the opening statement would be statement 4 which would be followed by the advertising agent's logic of why the book seller should advertise which is statement 1. In response to statement 1, the bookseller would reassure the agent. Hence, statement 3 follows. But at the same time the book seller keeps to his stance and as a result, statement 5 follows statement 3. The concluding statement is statement 2 which acts as an example of why the book seller is so passionate in his defence of his standpoint.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

26. This statement is true. As stated in the passage by the book seller, "A book is 'good' only when it meets some human hunger or

refutes some human error. A book that is good for me would very likely be punk for you."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

27. This statement is false. The book seller understands the value of advertising but believes that it does not apply to his case.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

28. This statement is true. As stated in the passage by the book seller, "there is no one as grateful as the man to whom you have given just the book his soul needed and he never knew it. No advertisement on earth is as potent as a grateful customer."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

29. This statement is true. As stated in the passage by the book seller, "Look here, you wouldn't go to a doctor, a medical specialist, and tell him he ought to advertise in papers and magazines? A doctor is advertised by the bodies he cures. My business is advertised by the minds I stimulate."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

30. This statement is true. As stated in the passage by the book seller, "a great many of my best customers are those who are at work all day and can only visit bookshops at night."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

31. When a person has no pursuit; unsavoury, grandiose thoughts can fill the mind. As a result, option (a) would be the only correct option that would follow the sentence given above.

Options (b), (d) and (e) though along the same lines do not convey the same meaning as option (a). Option (d) is vague and does not fit in at all.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

32. The book seller states, "the world has been printing books for 450 years, and yet gunpowder still has a wider circulation. Never mind! Printer's ink is the greater explosive: it will win."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

33. The book seller states, "I am not a dealer in merchandise but a specialist in adjusting the book to the human need."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

34. The book seller states, "In these days when everyone keeps his trademark before the public, as you call it, not to advertise is the most original and startling thing one can do to

attract attention. It was the fact that I do NOT advertise that drew you here."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

35. The book seller states, "do you know why people are reading more books now than ever before? Because the terrific catastrophe of the war has made them realize that their minds are ill. The world was suffering from all sorts of mental fevers and aches and disorders, and never knew it. Now our mental pangs are only too manifest. We are all reading, hungrily, hastily, trying to find out, after the trouble is over, what was the matter with our minds."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

36. Even though the book seller and the advertising agent have contrasting views regarding advertising, it does not necessarily make the agent a villain.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 4

37. The passage talks of how return on investment (ROI) should be measured not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. Thus, return on investment is qualitative as well as quantitative. Therefore, statement 3 is invalid.

According to the passage, traditional ROI metrics of revenue are still important in proving the value of social media initiatives. This implies that traditional methods of calculating ROI can be applied on data collected through social media. Therefore, statement 2 is also invalid.

The passage says that companies have realised that social media cannot be ignored. Also, the question is how much to spend on social media and its trade-off with money. This leads to two inferences – social media has currently not been given enough importance by companies and is only getting it now as well as social media has not yet replaced traditional media as companies are still unsure about the amount of money to be spent on social media. Therefore, statement 1 is valid while statement 4 is invalid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

38. The passage states – "For Social Media, there are technologies that measure posts for positive and negative sentiments, and which measure "share of voice" (i.e. the number of articles, tweets, posts, etc. in which a specific brand is mentioned in comparison to its competitors)." The passage also mentions –

"Another important area of measurement for social media is brand awareness." Thus, it is possible to measure the number of people who identify a product and the number of people who prefer one brand over another. It is not possible to identify the best method of marketing a product or to measure the income in such a case.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

39. The passage talks about how social media is fast gaining importance in marketing strategies. While it is important to note that social media complements advertising in print as well as on television etc- i.e. the number of times people comment on an advertisement they have seen, there is no mention in the passage that this mode of advertising will replace the existing methods. So, options (c) and (d) can be eliminated. Option (b) can also be eliminated as there is no data to support the same.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

40. The author in the passage mentions the rice mill and how since "constantly employed by the neighbouring planters, who send their grain to it in preference to the more distant mill at Savannah, paying, of course, the same percentage, which makes it a very profitable addition to the estate."

This is followed by the author's awe with regards to the "the beauty of the shrubbery". Hence, statement 1 follows statement 3 in a logical order.

The third paragraph sees statements 4, 2 and 5 following each other.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

41. This statement is true. The third paragraph talks about how the author regards hawks as birds "that prey upon their own fraternity."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

42. This statement is false because even though the author contemplates learning how to use a gun, she does not do so with the intention of shooting turkey buzzards.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

43. This statement is true and is mentioned in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

44. This statement is false. The last line of paragraph two states that "look round on this strange scene- on these green woods, this unfettered river, and sunny sky- and feel very

much like one in another planet from yourself."

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

45. This statement is true as mentioned in the last line of paragraph one. "On all sides of these lie the marshy rice-fields, the brimming river, or the swampy patches of yet un-reclaimed forest, where the huge cypress trees and exquisite evergreen undergrowth spring up from a stagnant sweltering pool, that effectually forbids the foot of the explorer."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

46. Only 1 and 3 are mentioned in the passage and as a result they are the options which would effectively follow the sentence.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

47. This statement cannot be inferred as the author admires the different varieties of birds found near the estate.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

48. This statement is inferred from the passage. The descriptions in paragraph 2 attest to the author's love of nature.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

49. This statement is inferred from the passage. Even after expressing about the beauty around her she talks of being on a different planet indicating she notices the differences from her homeland and misses her homeland.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

50. This statement is not inferred as even though the author wishes to learn to use a gun she states "I cannot help wishing I had a fowling-piece whenever I put up a covey of these creatures; though I suppose, if one were brought bleeding and maimed to me, I should begin to cry, and be very pathetic". This does not support the statement.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

51. This statement is an extract from the passage. The author states "I should like to bargain for such a finis myself, amazingly, I know; and have always thought that the death I should prefer would be to break my neck off the back of my horse at a full gallop on a fine day."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

TEST 5

52. The passage explicitly mentions sectarianism, bigotry and fanaticism as 'horrible demons'.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

53. The passage mentions that had it not been for sectarianism and bigotry and its effect, violence due to fanaticism, the society would have been more advanced than it is now. Hence the author assumes that the violence hampers the advancement of human society. Thus, assumption 1 is valid.

Also the author wishes that all the persecutions by the word or by the pen be ended. Thus, though the passage states that harassment can be done either by the pen or by the sword. However, the passage is silent on whether harassment can be stopped by either the pen or the sword. Thus, assumption 2 is invalid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

54. While the author hopes that the bell tolling in the morning will be the 'death-knell of all fanaticism', the meaning of this phrase is generally 'symbolic end of fanaticism'. This idea is not accurately covered in any of the three options.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

55. Statement 1 is incorrect as it is mentioned that "Our lives have become frighteningly superficial".

Statement 2 is incorrect as the following statement in the passage indicates otherwise "We may be wealthy beyond compare ... but without self-knowledge ... our life is in vain." Thus gaining material wealth is not enough to make our lives fruitful, what is more important is having self-knowledge.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

56. Options (a), (b) and (d) are incorrect as they are not indicated anywhere in the passage and nor can be implied.

Option (c) is correct as the passage states that one's life is in vain without self-knowledge; hence self-knowledge is required to fructify one's life – that is, to make one's life fruitful or productive.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

57. Statement 1 is correct as it can be seen from the following statement "We seem to have taken for granted that our life should move forward in a certain fixed, rigid and set pattern in this life".

Statement 2 is incorrect as it is mentioned that people "experience moments of happiness and joy scattered here and there".

Statement 3 is incorrect as it contradicts the central idea of the passage.

Statement 4 is incorrect as the first line states otherwise.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

58. Statements 1 and 4 are not related to the "life" mentioned in the sentence.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Life can consist of something superficial, but what that something is, has not been mentioned.

Statement 2 is appropriate as it is mentioned 'we do of course experience moments of happiness and joy scattered here and there, a never ending search for peace and a lot of sorrow and anguish! For most of us, this is life!'

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

59. Statement 1 is correct as the passage states that "we have made our lives miserable".

Statement 2 is correct as it is mentioned that irrespective of the material wealth one has unless he has self-knowledge, his life will be in vain.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

60. Statement 1 is incorrect as it is the other way around as mentioned in the third sentence of the passage.

Statement 2 is true as it is stated so in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

61. Statement 1 is not mentioned in the passage.

Statement 2 is incorrect as it contradicts the passage - "India is experiencing a rapidly changing media environment."

Statement 3 is correct as the last line mentions that media can create and reinforce images, attitudes and behaviours or in other words have a bearing on them.

Statement 4 is incorrect as the communications revolution is "putting the media *beyond the reach* of Governments and social institutions such as the family and community".

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

62. Options (b) and (c) are incorrect as media is just a type of a form of communication and the theme is communication on the whole and not only media.

Option (d) is incorrect as it is just a passing reference in the passage and not the theme.

Option (a) is the appropriate theme of the passage as everything in the passage is centred on communication and mass media.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

TEST 6

63. Options (a) and (d) are just mentioned in the passage but the passage is not centred on them.

Option (b) is too broad. The passage does not mention anything about what creativity is, but rather lays emphasis on where creativity comes from, making option (c) more appropriate.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

64. Statement 1 is correct as traditional creativity believed that there was a muse or a divine source which inspired creativity - something other than the person involved with the creative form of art.

Statement 2 is incorrect as the Eastern and Western views are in harmony with regard to the acceptance of the idea that creativity is a sign of healthy development.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

65. Statement 1 is correct as recently western scientists consider creativity as something which is a "property of an individual" that is, something which is part of the individual.

Statement 2 is incorrect as Eastern and Western views agree on this fact.

Statement 3 is incorrect as it is a traditional view, and is not associated with the Western view.

Statement 4 is incorrect as this is the view held specifically by Maslow and cannot be generalised to the entire Western view.

Statement 5 is correct as in the passage it is mentioned that it may be considered that a divine source is an understandable explanation for such extraordinary work.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

66. "Outside the head" in this context means something which is out of the space of a person's mind or thoughts.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

67. The passage begins with 'Capital Levy has the enormous virtue that it would repay on one level of prices the debts incurred at that level' in paragraph 1. Then it goes on to state that it's seemingly the best possible option but may not really be so - 'it is so attractive that one cannot wonder there is a tendency to slur over its less obvious difficulties'.

In paragraph 2 the author makes a case of difficulties and in the last paragraph provides examples of it. Hence, option (d) encompasses the entire passage (including the contention

of economists that Levy should be paid upfront). It is also explicitly mentioned in the last line of paragraph 2 clarifying the author's position on what he is to do and not to do.

Options (a) and (b) are summaries of the 2nd paragraph whereas option (c) is an explanation of the example in paragraph 3.

Option (e) talks about levy of income taxes which isn't discussed at all.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

68. Option (a) discusses Income tax whereas the passage in paragraph 2 discusses Capital Levy. Later in the paragraph there is mention of high Tax by 'some' which would mean the Labour Party camp and not the Economists' camp.

The gist of the second paragraph is common solution- Capital Levy, but with different ways, assumptions of looking at it- 'if you will examine their advocacy carefully, you will see that they support it by two different sets of contentions.' Hence, option (c) is the best answer.

Option (b) contradicts data from the passage. There is no comparison of Capital Levy and Wealth Tax in the passage. This eliminates option (d).

The economists camp are not intent on having a levy and high tax, so option (e) is wrong.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

69. The entire last paragraph with the example of Jones and Robinson explains why 'one size fits all' is not practicable as different assumptions would give different burden of Capital Levy. Therefore option (e) is eliminated.

Option (d) is stated in addition to the examples given and do not explain the examples Therefore option (d) is eliminated.

Option (b) is a partially correct answer but not with respect to what the author wants to communicate. 'The valuation of a field or a house in these days presents more difficulty, but is, of course, practicable' given in the passage states that it's difficult but feasible. The feasibility part is not mentioned in the option which gives a distorted view of author's position. Therefore option (b) is eliminated.

It is a close call between option (a) and option (c). Option (a) is categorically mentioned at the beginning of last paragraph. That is the clear idea the author wants to project. Within that main idea, option (c) is a given sub-idea. Therefore between options (a) and (c), option

(a) is the best answer for the question stem and option (c) becomes the second best answer.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

70. The idea presented in the question stem means- you pay immediately for what you get. It's interesting to note that the way the statement is worded, it indicates that you do get first and pay after that, although both the events actually happen simultaneously.

In option (a) you are paying 'upfront' for what you enjoy throughout the day. Hence, paying comes before getting what you want. Option (a) can be eliminated. Option (b), either the children have finished a full day's work and you provide the meal or you will provide the meal and they will finish a full day's work. There is ambiguity in what happens first whereas there is no ambiguity in main example. Option (b) can be eliminated. Option (d) includes return gift to each children whereas gift is provided by only one person. The relationship is not one-to-one. One person is gifting and the girl is repaying to all. Option (d) can be eliminated.

Option (e) has a staggered payback time which is opposite of what the main example states. Option (c) mentions bartering pens and avoiding payment at a later date. The idea is in sync with the main example. Also a barter of a pen for a pen fits well for a pair of shoe for another pair. Therefore by elimination, option (c) is the best answer.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

71. Option (a) 'may be difficult' is opposite of what the first two sentences in the last paragraph state. Therefore option (a) is eliminated.

Option (b) is what the author asks of the reader in the second paragraph and goes on to refute it with explanation of Labour Party's arguments. Therefore option (b) is eliminated. By that line of reasoning we also eliminate options (d) and (e).

Option (c) is explicitly mentioned in paragraph 2. It has been directly picked up from the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

72. The passage mentions the negative effects of the First World War on Great Britain.

Option (a) uses the word 'aftermath' which is the perfect word to describe negative effects.

Options (c), (d) and (e) are too vague in nature and are not specific.

Option (b) is incorrect as the passage talks about something very specific in post war Britain.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

73. Only option (d) mentions the passage as a whole.

Option (b) only mentions economic losses.

Options (c) and (e) talk about the situation that the British had to face in their colonies after the war.

Option (a) is incorrect as the passage does not talk about the British involvement during the war, just its after effects.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

74. The passage mentions two major setbacks faced by the British after the war- the economic losses and the psychological damage.

Option (b) correctly summarizes both these aspects and is the best summary.

Options (a) and (e) talk about only one aspect.

Option (c) does not elaborate on the idea and option (d) uses examples to describe the nature of the losses. All these options can therefore be eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 7

75. The passage is a short description of the field of philosophical logic and its evolution. Based on the main idea of the passage, the only title that fits the passage is option (c).

Option (a) is too broad and option (e) is too specific.

Option (d) is nonsensical and just uses words from the passage to create a false effect.

Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not elaborate on mathematical logic at all.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

76. All the options mention some part of the passage but the only option that mentions the central idea is option (a).

Option (b) just mentions the significance and application and not what philosophical logic means.

Option (c) talks about logic as a whole and not philosophical logic.

Option (d) just elaborates on the latter half of the passage.

Option (e) is a conclusion that can be made after reading the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

77. The passage summary should have two basic points – how philosophical logic came into being and what is its purpose; both of which are explained in the passage at length.

Option (c) lists both these points down.

Option (a) draws a conclusion based on the passage.

Option (b) mentions both points; however, the first point is incorrect.

Option (d) uses examples that shouldn't be used in summaries.

Option (e) is incorrect and contradicts the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

78. Statements 2 and 3 are irrelevant to the passage.

Statement 1 is correct since a moral act should spring from our own free will.

Statement 4 is correct from "But if the messenger...moral one".

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

79. Option (a) contradicts the passage. Options (c) and (d) have not been mentioned.

Option (b) is correct. A moral action should be based on our free will or discretion.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

80. The statement refers to not having one's own opinion or thought process, following what orders are given without actually understanding them, and also refers to being easily influenced and pressurised. 3 is not consistent with the above meaning, while 4 gives the literal meaning of the statement.

1 and 2 are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

81. The words "Rainbow nation" is a metaphor to describe the multicultural diversity and multiple ethnic communities existing in the country, just like the multiple colours of a rainbow.

Hence, the correct answer is **option e**.

82. The answer as to why despite the end of apartheid, millions of blacks continue to live in poverty can be found in the last paragraph. The reasons are given explicitly.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

83. This is a word/phrase in context question since "ubuntu" is a word.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

84. The answer to the question is explicitly stated in paragraph 2.

Hence, the correct answer is **option e**.

85. This is a central idea question because the passage deals exclusively with the recent and contemporary history of South Africa.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

86. The reasons are explicitly stated in paragraph 3.

Hence, the correct answer is **option e**.

87. Since history is not an exact science, the fact that South Africa experienced a different history to other African countries due to the reasons given can only be the author's opinion. It is an assumption which is not verifiable.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

TEST 8

88. The passage clearly mentions that focus areas of conservation are natural world, materials and energy. Thus, statement 1 is valid.

The passage also mentions that the primary focus on conservation is the natural world while material and energy are areas of secondary focus. Thus, statement 2 is invalid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

89. Saving money and promotion of harmonious living among members of a society are not mentioned in the passage at all. Hence, statements 1 and 2 are invalid.

Reducing the usage of resources and recycling of waste have been mentioned in the passage as two of the four R's of conservation. Hence, statements 3 and 4 are valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

90. It cannot be deduced from the passage that conservation is dependent on the cultural values of a society. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) talks about the conservation of natural resources, materials and energy and also mentions about the four R's as mentioned in the passage. Hence, it is a possible crux of the passage.

Conservationists do not form the basis of passage. They are mentioned to explain the concept of conservation. Hence, option (c) can also be eliminated.

Air and water quality have been mentioned as common resources and do not form the crux of the passage. Hence, option (d) can also be eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

91. Statement 1 is incorrect. As per the passage, "Education is a tool that can play a vital role in

improving the socio-economic condition of the nation". Statement 1 says the exact opposite of what the passage says.

The passage talks about statement 2 in an indirect way. It says, "It empowers citizens with analytical abilities, leads to better confidence levels and fortifies one with will power and goal setting competencies". All these qualities, once obtained, strengthen our ability to achieve our objective. So, statement 2 is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

92. Statement 1 is incorrect as this is not mentioned in the passage at all.

Statement 2 is correct as the passage clearly mentions that this scheme has been launched by the Government of India. "The Government of India has launched several schemes. One of the most fundamental and promising of these schemes is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan".

Statement 3 is also correct as the passage states "The education sector has been of vital importance to the Indian Government".

Statement 4 is incorrect. The passage mentions that education empowers citizens with analytical abilities and while nothing of this sort has been mentioned relative to the Government.

Thus, only statements 2 and 3 are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

93. As per the passage, "Education results in changing both individual lives as well as that of the entire community for the better". Thus, education meets individual as well as community (societal) requirements. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

This has been indirectly mentioned in the passage. "The Right to Education has also been enshrined as a Fundamental Right by the Constitution of India". A fundamental right is enjoyed by all citizens of the country. Also, the passage nowhere restricts the availability of education to a privileged few. Thus, statement 2 is incorrect.

Thus, only statement 1 is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

94. Option (a) is incorrect. The SSA is also known as 'Each one Teach one' and is not a different scheme.

Option (b) is incorrect. The passage states that the SSA provides education to children between the ages of 6 and 14.

Option (d) is incorrect. The passage talks about the SSA supplementing the Ministry

and not providing employment to women under it.

Option (c) is correct. "To bridge social, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community...."

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

95. All the points given above are explicitly mentioned in the passage. "The framework of SSA includes appointment of teachers, their training, motivating parents and students, provision of incentives, like, scholarships.....drinking water facilities". Thus, 1, 2, 3 and 4 are all part of the SSA's framework.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

96. The passage mentions that cities have a mix of people from various religions, cultures, etc. - "Places, (cities) which are infinitely more heterogeneous - socially, culturally and religiously, than most rural communities". Thus, statement 1 is correct.

"Immigration into cosmopolitan areas actually accelerated in the 1980s and early 1990s and after a brief slowdown...". However, it should be noted that the timeline for the decline has not been given. While, statement 2 says that the decline started "after the 1990s", as per the passage the decline could have happened in the late 1990s as well. Thus, statement 2 may or may not be correct. Hence, it cannot be assumed to be correct.

Thus, only statement 1 is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

97. The passage mentions the reasons for migration - "Moreover, as migratory flows have continued, driven by war, famine, or simply the desire for greater security and a better life..."

Wars mean battles, so statement 1 is correct.

A better life means better prospects, so statement 2 is correct.

Famine means scarcity of food, water and important resources, so statement 3 is also correct.

Security means safety, so statement 4 is also correct.

Thus, all four statements are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

98. Note that the statements here need to be seen in context of the given passage and not in a general sense.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The passage states that family structures are changing as a result

of migration. It does not mention technological advancement as a reason for this transformation.

Statement 2 is also incorrect. According to the passage, the urban world is a melting pot. This cannot be generalized to mean the entire world.

Thus, neither statement is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

99. Statement 1 is a generalization. The passage states - "There is a spectacular growth in single-person households too". These single-person households need not be owned, they could be rented or leased as well. Thus, based on the passage, it cannot be concluded that many bachelors and spinsters own their own homes. Thus, statement 1 is not correct.

Statement 2 is incorrect as there is no mention of urban income as compared to villages.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Animosity means hatred, while the passage says that one gets to see a 'Colourful kaleidoscope of values, cultures, religions and spiritual beliefs.'

Statement 4 is correct. The passage clearly states: "The traditional nuclear family has been superseded by a mixture of alternative configurations- especially among immigrants - extended families".

Thus, only statement 4 is true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 9

100. Since the passage states that the Anti-Terrorism Conference in Delhi was attended by leaders from several countries, it was an international event. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

The Dalai Lama said that in every country religious fundamentalists exist but India has done its best to keep it in check. This means that religious fundamentalists do exist in India but have been controlled to a significant extent. Thus, statement 2 is also correct.

Thus, both statements are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

101. This has been directly quoted in the passage. "India can be a "role model" for the rest of the world for its long tradition of religious tolerance".

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

102. As per the passage, statement 1 is incorrect. It has been mentioned that the Dalai Lama is the

spiritual leader of Tibet. Nothing is mentioned about him being Tibet's political leader.

According to the passage, "(In) Pakistan and Iraq where the Shia-Sunni strife has claimed hundreds of lives...". This extract can be construed to mean that Pakistan and Iraq face communal violence.

Thus, statement 2 is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

- 103.** As per the passage, "Humanity is the greatest religion, the greatest truth, a common bond and a universal responsibility"

Option (a) misses out the point about universal responsibility as well as narrows the scope by calling it the "only truth" and "only religion". Thus, option (a) can be eliminated.

Option (c) does not talk about the common bond between people. Thus, option (c) can also be eliminated.

Option (d) does not talk about humanity being the superior truth and superior religion. Thus, option (d) is also eliminated.

Option (b) brings about the exact idea conveyed in the passage. It mentions humanity as the greatest/superior truth, faith, a connection/bond between people and the human responsibility/accountability towards it.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

- 104.** This can be deduced from the passage.

According to the passage, "A fifth of the total population of Madhya Pradesh is of tribal descent." Thus, statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The passage states that Gonds are the largest tribe in central India and not in the whole of India.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

- 105.** As per the passage - "The cultural traditions of the tribes and their linguistic tendencies ensure that they remain cut-off from the mainstream society." This idea is expressed in option (c).

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 106.** As per the passage - "They (Gonds) have existed from the 15th century. Thousands of them have lost their lives in saving their lands from the then upcoming tribe called the Banjaras." Thus, one can conclude that in the past the Banjaras and Gonds were enemies or rivals. So, statement 1 is correct.

Also, as per the passage, "They are traditionally agriculturists but also herd cattle and raise cereals." Animal husbandry includes

breeding and raising animals. So, statement 2 is also correct.

Thus, both the statements are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 107.** "Dance, songs and cock fighting are the main attractions of any celebration. Tattooing is also a major charm for their festivals." Though the passage states the Gonds grow tobacco and make liquor for the celebrations, the actual act of growing tobacco and making liquor is not part of the celebrations. Hence, only statements 2 and 3 can be considered correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 108.** Statement 1 takes a literal meaning of "creative society", which is inappropriate in the context.

Statement 2 contradicts the passage.

Statement 3 is mentioned in the first sentence where potential contradictions become "articulate".

Statement 4 is mentioned in "This is evident.....creative society in temporary times".

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 109.** Social movements do not need to be aggressive. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect. Statement 2 contradicts the passage since social groups get politically mobilised and demand their rights (internally) and not externally.

The entire passage supports statements 3 and 4.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 110.** Statements 1 and 2 invert the argument in the passage, and are incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

TEST 10

- 111.** From the passage, we can guess that the author's attitude towards his theosophist friends wasn't all eager at first- we know this because he says that "I explained that my Samskrit study was not much to speak of, that I had not read the Hindu scriptures in the original, and that even my acquaintance with the translations was of the slightest." But later on we can see that he throws himself into it. Thus, the correct answer is option (d). Since eccentric means "irregular; erratic; peculiar; odd" option (a) is incorrect.

Since “deplorable” means “causing or being a subject for grief or regret” option (b) is incorrect.

Since the author’s latter attitude can hardly be described as “resigned” which means “submissive or acquiescent”, option (c) is also incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 112.** The passage states that the author feels “like a Triton among the minnows” and follows it up with explaining that he doesn’t really possess the knowledge everyone thinks he does. Thus he is being sarcastic when he calls himself the Triton among minnows. In light of the above explanation, we can eliminate options (a), (b) and (d).

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 113.** The passage mentions that the capability and hence the life of an individual also depends on the basic fundamentals of survival. Therefore, statement 1 can be considered true.

The passage states that courage is needed to choose to live in a way which the individual is capable of. But it cannot be inferred that only courageous people can choose to live their lives in a particular way. Therefore, statement 2 cannot be inferred.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

- 114.** The closing paragraph of the passage mentions that if there are systematic gender differences in basic functioning achievements, this can be taken as an evidence of inequalities.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 115.** The passage talks about courage as an example of personal trait and does not discuss it at length. Therefore, option (a) is not the crux of the passage and can be eliminated.

Again the differences in fulfillment of basic functional needs have been mentioned as a factor that indicates the inequalities existing in a society. But it has been mentioned as an example of social conditions that impact individual freedom. Therefore, even this is not the crux of the passage and can be eliminated. The passage does not deal with the issue of gender differences. This issue has been raised to provide “evidence of inequalities”. Therefore, this is also not the crux of the passage and can be eliminated.

The passage deals with the issue of empowerment of individuals and their well-being. The passage discusses the personal traits and the social conditions that affect the

lives of individuals. Therefore, this is the appropriate crux of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 116.** Option (a) is correct as the passage states, “India uses a five-year planning process to determine national goals and priorities. This process reinforces state dependence on the central government”.

Option (b) is incorrect as there is no ideology mentioned in the passage.

Options (c) and (d) are incorrect as they do not answer the question asked.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

- 117.** Options (a), (b) and (d) are incorrect because there is no supporting data in the passage.

Option (c) is correct because the passage states, “states struggled to maintain and administer health care facilities, and over time they became dependent on the central government for financial and programmatic assistance to implement disease control”.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 118.** The passage focuses on describing the status of India’s defense sector, and we can conclude from it that it is expanding (it’s not number one yet), importing a lot of weapons (hence acquiring) and developing a long range of weapons. Options (a), (b), and (d) can’t be proven from the passage, and are hence incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 119.** The passage states that “India is the world’s largest arms importer and ranks among the top thirty in arms export. Currently, India imports close to 70% of its weapons requirements largely from Russia, Israel, and more recently, the United States.” Thus, it is evident that if India imports more, Russia will benefit.

Options (b), (c), and (d) can’t be proven from the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

- 120.** “Natural selection” is the gradual, non-random, process by which biological traits become either more or less common in a population as a function of differential reproduction of their bearers.

None of the options explains this.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 121.** Statement 1 states “all” instead of “many”, making it incorrect.

The last paragraph talks about pesticides in a “fundamental” sense and their role in

sustainable agriculture. Statement 2 is incorrect.

In paragraph two, the last lines mention the example of the Alabama leafworm which has developed resistance to a number of pesticides.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

122. The passage clearly states in the third paragraph, "The ratio of cost to benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use."

None of the options states this.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

123. Statement 2 is incorrect as it states that "pests do possess." It should be "pests may possess". Statement 3 is an incorrect interpretation of what is mentioned in the 1st paragraph: "The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action".

Statement 1 finds support in paragraph 1.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

124. The first five lines of the last paragraph state: ".....mass starvation or of an epidemic disease, are so frightening.....have to be ignored"

This is stated in statement 2.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

125. The last paragraph states that "Sustainability depends upon continually developing new pesticides that keep at least one step ahead of the pests."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

TEST 11

126. Statement 1 is connected with the questions stem and has been stated in the passage.

Statement 2 is disconnected from the question stem.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

127. Options (b) and (c) have not been mentioned with reference to finding new and unforeseen routes.

Option (d) scores over option (a) as it connects with the question stem.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

128. The passage advocates the use of a dual water supply system using which one can use treated waste water for secondary purposes such as gardening. Thus, utilising the same water supply for more than one activity can help conserve resources. So, statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 has to be deduced from the passage, which clearly mentions that building bye laws have to be modified to make roof top

rain water harvesting mandatory. This modification can be done only by the government. So, it can be deduced that it is the duty of the government to implement laws to make water conservation mandatory for the common man. Thus, statement 2 is also correct.

While the passage mentions that measures should be taken to train farmers in terms of better irrigation methods, it does not mention that they should be trained in using minimal resources. Thus, statement 3 is incorrect.

Statement 4 is correct as the passage also mentions that rain water harvesting is one of the methods through which water can be conserved.

Thus, statements 1, 2 and 4 are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

129. The passage states that due to lack of proper operation and maintenance in irrigation, industry and domestic water distribution system, there is huge loss of water. The water distribution system is the same as the water allocation system. Also, proper operation and maintenance would imply optimal handling. Thus, statement 1 is true.

Further, as per the passage, for developing the water resources, age-old traditional water conservation methods need to be judiciously adopted in conjunction with the latest modern conservation technology. Thus, statement 2 is also true.

Thus, both statements are true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

130. The passage states – "water requirement for crops varies from time to time due to the dynamic socio-economic condition of the people and the region in addition to geo-morphological, climatic and metrological changes."

Option (b) is incorrect as there is no mention in the passage of greenhouse gases affecting the fertility of the soil. Option (c) is incorrect as although the geo-morphological and climatic conditions affect the cropping pattern, it does not indicate in any way that people's consumption patterns are the governing factor. Also, as per option (c), the geological changes affect people's consumption patterns while as per the passage, the geological changes as well as the change in consumption pattern are mentioned as separate reasons. Option (d) is also incorrect as the socio-economic condition

of the people has nothing to do in conjunction with the GDP as a factor for determining cropping pattern. Option (a) is the correct answer as the passage mentions that the dynamic or ever changing socio-economic condition is one of the factors that affect cropping patterns in addition to changes in the geological and climactic conditions.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

131. As given in the passage, for effective water management, appropriate base line data for water demand under different situations needs to be brought out keeping in mind the effective rainfall in different physiological stages. Physiological stages imply the stages of growth in the crops.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

132. Options (b), (c) and (d) are incorrect as there is no information in the passage regarding these methods to be used by farmers to improve productivity. Option (a) is correct as the passage mentions that night time irrigation to reduce loss of water by evaporation and crop rotation are methods through which the farmer can not only boost productivity but also enhance the quality of soil.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

133. The gypsy strain mentioned refers to characteristics of a gypsy who never stays in one place for long. Option (a) is incorrect as there is no mention of the uncle straining relationships with his family by travelling. Option (c) is incorrect as the anxiousness is a characteristic of his personality rather than the reason why he is restless. Option (d) is incorrect as there is no mention of all his ancestors travelling continuously. It only mentions one uncle who travelled with a circus.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

134. His grandfather ate too much of paste while he was in the property room of the Bristol Coliseum. Also, the passage mentions the grandfather's theatre antecedents as well. So, options (a), (b) and (d) can be eliminated. Option (c) correctly covers the reason of the grandfather's death.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

135. To have itchy feet means to be restless. He himself says that he is restless. So, statement 1 is correct. It is also mentioned in the passage that his grandfather was one of

Professor Pond's Performing Poodles and was on a professional tour to the British Coliseum. So, statement 2 is also correct. Thus, both the statements are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

TEST 12

136. The passage mentions, "The impact of FDI is not always pro-competitive". Before that the introductory statement talks about the NEED for competition law in the face of liberalized FDI. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is not representative of what is mentioned in the passage i.e. "Very often.....thus charging higher prices."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

137. The passage clearly states the following: "...FDI takes the form of a foreign corporation acquiring a domestic enterprise or establishing a joint venture. By making such an acquisition, the foreign investor may lessen competition and gain a dominant position in the relevant market....." Thus, statement 2 is correct.

The next few lines mention: "...affiliates of two separate MNCs.....parent companies overseas merge." Thus, statement 3 is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

138. The passage begins with the "need for Competition law". It goes on to describe the dynamics between domestic markets and foreign investments. The option that best captures this is option (c).

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

139. Statement 1 has been mentioned in other words in the passage - "Plunge into the world, and then, after a time, when you have suffered and enjoyed all that is in it, will renunciation come; then will calmness come." Thus, as per the passage, resistance and renunciation are truly possible only after you experience the thing that you want to renounce. Thus, statement 1 is correct. The author says that serenity and resistance are very difficult to achieve and that very few people have been able to reach that stage. However, what this also means that there are at least some people who have been able to achieve serenity and resistance. This contradicts the claims that these are fictional ideas. Thus, statement 2 is incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

140. The passage mentions right in the beginning that inactivity should be avoided as it is only through activity that we can resist the evils around us. Thus, statement 1 is correct. Hence, option (d) can be eliminated. The passage also says that those who say they want to renounce wealth for happiness, but secretly hanker after it can never succeed in their search for inner peace and happiness. The author also calls it hypocrisy. Thus, statement 2 is also correct. Hence, option (a) can also be eliminated. Statement 4 is nothing but the point being made throughout the passage. Thus, statement 4 is also correct. The passage gives an example of acquiring wealth as one of the things people hanker after. It need not be the goal of every person. So, statement 3 cannot be considered correct. Thus, statements 1, 2 and 4 are correct. Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

141. The main idea of the passage is that we should work towards attaining our dreams and desires. It is only once we have achieved them that we can move on to the next stage of life i.e. serenity and renunciation. This thought is most accurately expressed in option (b).

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

142. Both the statements are supported in the passage. It has been found that yoga and gentle exercises not only provide relief from fatigue and stress causing hormones but also improve emotional wellbeing of the cancer patients. It has also been given in the passage that emotional healing through yoga reduces stress hormones and such mind-body intervention helps women undergoing cancer treatment. Thus, both the statements are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

143. The studies have shown that there was a reduction in fatigue after yoga. Further, there is a decline in the stress hormone- cortisol. This would mean that their stress levels are also reduced. The last line in the passage talks about an improvement in their social function. Thus, statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct. There is no information to support statements 4 and 5.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

144. It is mentioned at the end of the passage that yoga is effective because it incorporates gentle movements, relaxing poses, meditation and controlled breathing. So statement 1 is

correct. The passage also states that the results of the exercise were evident at the end of the first week itself. So statement 2 is also correct. Increase in production of the stress hormone cortisol is also regulated with the help of yoga thereby leading to better emotional wellbeing of the patients. So statement 3 is also correct. Thus, all three statements are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

145. There is no information in the passage to support either of the two statements. While it mentions in the passage that the study was taken up by an American university together with India's largest yoga institution, it does not provide information regarding the number of trainers available. Thus, neither statement is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

TEST 13

146. The following extract, "...but I would not be prompted. It was beyond me to see that he wanted me to copy...for I had thought that the teacher was there to supervise us against copying," justifies option (c).

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

147. The use of "moral argument" needs to be factored in to get the contextual meaning - a moral argument about right and wrong. If one is evaluating the right or wrong of 'early marriage' the word signifies nature and reason. This points towards option (a). In option (b) there is no moral evaluation.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

148. It was the unreasonableness of the restrictions arising out of the jealousy (*The thought made me a jealous husband; jealousy does not wait for reasons*). Hence, both the statements can be accommodated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

149. *Prolixity* suggests unreasonable and tedious dwelling on details; *loquacious* means full of excessive talk. Hence, they are the closest.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

150. In the first quote, Oppenheimer is not identifying himself with Lord Krishna, but only invoking the divine wisdom of the Bhagavad Gita. In the last part of the paragraph when the writer says, "Like the advice that Arjuna had received ... the physicist, could well find justification in..." he

means Oppenheimer could probably identify himself with Arjuna.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

151. Option (a) is far from a complete answer, as it merely describes the quality of Estha's silence.

Option (b) is just what the author compares Estha's quietening to, so it does not answer the question.

Option (c) contradicts the passage, as it is clear that Estha did stop talking completely.

Option (e) is only a simile for Estha's silence, and it not directly related to the question at all.

Only option (d) correctly answers the question, as it is stated in the first, third and fourth sentences of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

152. The third sentence explicitly mentions that inflationary expectations cause actual inflation in the future.

Options a and b may or may not happen.

Option c is a cause rather than an effect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

153. Government cannot directly control inflationary expectations (option a) they can only be controlled by being in complete control of (on top of) the situations – this will in turn reduce expectations.

Option (c) is not possible as the passage mentions "paralysis of the Parliament".

Option (b) is neither stated nor implied in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

154. Option (b) gives the direct meaning of the sentence. The other options distort this meaning by making unwarranted assumptions.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 14

155. Only option (c) is conclusive from the given data.

Option (a) is eliminated for the word 'completely'.

Option (b) is unwarranted – we cannot say it has not improved the skills of any student because we do not know the level of skills of students before the SSA programme was implemented.

Option (d) is incorrect – the passage states percentages; a conclusion to this effect is not possible.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

156. The beginning of the passage states option (d) explicitly. Hence, the answer has to include the two aspects.

Option (c), though factually correct, deals with only one of these aspects, hence incomplete.

Option (a) and (b) are stated as 'not enough' to accomplish the objective of imparting effective education.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

157. Option (b) is contrary to the passage.

All the other options are implied.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

158. In options (a) and (b) "public life" is too broad to accommodate in the context of this passage.

Option (d) is correct but the stress on 'abolishing the ministries' makes it inferior to option (c) which states the main idea more dispassionately and correctly. Further, the passage devotes much more space to the idea of board run public enterprises than the abolition of ministries.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

159. "Once ownership ... transferred ... some of the ministries would have no further reason to exist ... saving ... of taxpayer money." Government ownership is seen as the root cause of problems, hence, the ministry of heavy industries exists only for this purpose – it can support the writer's argument and strengthen it.

Option (b) neither strengthens nor weakens the writer's point of view since size is not an indicator of efficiency or performance.

Option (d) may weaken the writer's point of view.

Option (c) **does not** (even indirectly as option (a) does in the light of the passage) account for corruption.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

160. "...significant gains in economic efficiency that go beyond what would be delivered by the unshackled public enterprises themselves," justifies statement 1.

Statements 2 and 3 are mentioned in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

161. The last sentence indicates an adverse effect on clean water and on biodiversity.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

162. Only Statement 1 is implied. Statement 3 is irrelevant and has no support.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

163. Statement 1 is incorrect since the passage points out both the negatives and positives of modifications.

Statement 2 is mentioned in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

164. The passage talks in context of succession planning about how it is important for an organisation to “develop a strong pipeline of leaders”. This implies it may not be very easy to find many natural leaders and they may have to be developed. Thus, statement 4 is correct. Hence, option (a) can be eliminated. Having a pipeline of leaders also gives the organisation time as well as flexibility in choosing a future leader. Thus, statement 3 is also correct. Hence, option (d) can also be eliminated. Also, the passage mentions that a potential CEO has to be rotated through different profit centres; either in terms of countries or in terms of businesses in order to develop a strong leadership pipeline. This also means that the potential leader gets a chance to completely develop his/her potential. Thus, statement 1 is also correct. Family businesses have not been mentioned in the passage at all and so, statement 2 cannot be considered correct. Finally, while the passage does say that the search for a leader has to begin well in advance, it never states that there is a lack of talent in the marketplace. Therefore, statement 5 is also incorrect. Thus, only statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

165. The passage clearly states that no matter how good the plan, if it is not implemented, it would be of no use at all. As per the passage – “a continuous dialogue in terms of participative and interactive forums is crucial in order to develop a strong pipeline of leaders.” Thus, statement 1 is correct. Further, it is mentioned that an organisation should always have an open culture that encourages participation. The passage also states that many forwards thinking organisations have put in place leadership development programmes to adapt to the changing time. An orthodox organisation may not be able to do the same. Thus, statement 2 is also correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

166. It is mentioned in the passage that the potential CEO should be encouraged to wear the ‘organisational hat’ and be part of the task force or the group that debates organisational issues and policies. It also says that the organisation should encourage participative and interactive forums. So statement 2 is incorrect. There is no information to support statement 3. The last line of the passage also states that management of different profit centres would also be beneficial for the potential CEO. This additional responsibility as well as exposure to different environments will help the future leader hone his skills. Thus, statements 1 and 4 are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

167. The basic gist of the passage is that a future leader needs to be identified, trained, provided a platform to express his/her views and opinions and then exposed to varying businesses and global opportunities to make the person a better leader. This same idea has also been expressed in option (b). Option (a) is incorrect as it lays stress on the correct upbringing, while this has not been covered in the passage at all. Option (c) is also incorrect as the passage just says that having different profit centres and presence in different geographies is desirable for grooming a leader. It does not mention either of these two conditions as necessary requirements. Option (d) is also incorrect as this point has not been covered in the passage at all.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 15

168. The main aim of the REDD and REDD+ programs is to create an incentive for developing countries to protect, better manage and save their forest resources, thus contributing to the global fight against climate change. One part of this effort is greater afforestation. Thus, statement 1 is correct. The passage also mentions that it aims at providing a financial value for the carbon stored. As per the passage, countries that reduce emissions and undertake sustainable management of forests will be entitled to receive funds as an incentive. Thus, statement 2 is also correct. Thus, both statements are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

169. The passage specifically mentions that the REDD + program specifically aims at

providing financial incentives that will be used for the development of the local communities who help protect the forest cover and incorporates important elements of livelihood improvement. So, statement 1 is correct. Also, the main aim of the project is to sustain the global fight against climate change which is brought on by green house gases amongst other contributing factors. Since the project also aims at reducing emission levels, it should result in reduction of the effects of greenhouse gases. Thus, statement 2 is also correct. There is no information in the passage to support statements 3 and 4, and so they are considered incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

170. The last line talks about the total contribution India could make by participating in the program. This alone goes to show how much of an important role India could play in the global fight against climate change by participating in the REDD + program. Further, the incentives to the local communities are an added incentive to them to help sustain the program. Also, it is mentioned that REDD + approach incorporates important benefits of livelihoods improvement, biodiversity conservation and food security services. Thus statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct. Statement 4 is an assumption that is not supported by data in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

171. Considering that the main advantages of the scheme are to increase forest cover so that carbon emission levels can be controlled and there are several incentives towards this end, we can assume that statement 3 is correct. Further, India has a lot to gain from participating in the program as can be seen from the passage. So we can say that statement 2 is also correct. The passage talks of how the credits will help locals improve their lifestyle. There is no information to show that local communities are looking for exposure to modern society. Therefore, statement 1 is incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

172. Paragraph 1 mentions: "However, SOME (introductions) have been responsible for dramatic changes in native species..." Also, the last lines of paragraph 2 mention "The effect of these introductions...much more homogeneous".

The first three lines of the last paragraph mention, "It would be wrong to conclude that introducing species to a region will cause a decline in species richness".

These lines help rule out options (a) and (b).

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

173. Paragraph 1 states, "...to serve some purpose private or legitimately to procure some hoped-for public benefit by bringing a pest under control, producing new agricultural products or providing novel recreational opportunities".

Among the options, only statement 2 is mentioned in the passage. The other two options could be taken as part of "private purpose" but are not very clear.

Hence, this question is ambiguous.

174. The second paragraph states, "The extent to which this homogenization can happen naturally is restricted by the limited powers of dispersal of most species in the face of the physical barriers that exist to dispersal." Oceans and mountains comprise physical features that can act as barriers.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

175. The first paragraph states, "Human-caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally but illegally to serve some private purpose."

Thus, point 1- smuggling (illegal) and point 2 - building highways (transport) are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

176. The first paragraph states that invasion of exotic species has led to dramatic changes to native species and natural communities. This supports statement 2.

The last lines of the last paragraph states that the introduction of exotic species has a detrimental effect and poses a challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

177. Though the passage says that India's biological diversity dropped in the post-colonial era, it also points out various laws and programmes started and run by the Indian government to ensure that India's biodiversity is maintained. Therefore, statement 1 is correct.

The passage also concludes by saying that the global community must see an agreed outcome for global greenhouse emissions

reductions with the appropriate regime. This implies that there is a need to create a legal framework to help curb greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, statement 2 is correct.

Thus, both statements are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 178.** The passage says that the post-colonial period saw a drop in India's biological diversity, until several species were threatened with extinction. Then, a number of laws were passed to rectify this situation. Therefore, statement 1 is correct.

As per the passage - "The Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme that began in the 1980s and transformed into an ambitious national programme in 1990, seeks to develop partnerships between local community institutions and state forest departments for sustainable management and joint benefit sharing of public forest lands, thus providing incentives to local people for sustainable forest management." This implies that the Indian government felt that it was possible for locals to sustain their livelihood without losing out on biodiversity. Therefore, statement 2 is correct.

The passage also states - "Local level governance got a major boost through the Panchayati Raj Amendment Act of 1992 which provided for devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats for planning economic development." This extract as well as the extract above shows that statement 3 is also correct.

Statements 4 and 5 are not supported in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

- 179.** The passage talks about how India has enforced laws post freedom to help sustain its forest and natural resources. The passage also concluded by mentioning how reforms are still needed in a large number of areas related to environment. Thus, the passage talks about existing as well as required reforms in this area.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

TEST 16

- 180.** The passage states that earlier a number of patents based on traditional knowledge were being granted to foreigners. However, this is now being curbed using the help of a modern database i.e. TKDL. Therefore, it cannot be said that Indians are still losing out on their

traditional innovations. Thus, statement 1 is incorrect.

The passage says that coupled with the requirements of a billion people and the need for economic development, the protection of diverse habitats poses a formidable challenge. However, the passage also mentions that efforts continue to be made with varying degrees of success to harmonise development with conservation. Thus, the population explosion is not necessarily a deterrent to environmental protection. Thus, statement 2 is also incorrect.

Thus, neither statement is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 181.** The last few lines of the passage mention that man must re-establish a link with nature i.e. go back to his roots. The passage also mentions that ancient Indians felt that man should only take that much from nature that he can give back to nature. Therefore, statements 1 and 5 are correct.

The passage also mentions that India has been trying to harmonise development with conservation with varying degrees of success. Thus, statement 4 is also correct.

Though the passage mentions the amount of land under forest cover in India, it does not provide any evidence to suggest that it is the least amount of land that needs to be protected from the encroachment. Thus, statement 3 is incorrect.

The passage mentions the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and says "despite the efforts of all concerned". This does not support the claim that developed countries are not doing their best to maintain biodiversity. In fact, it supports the claim that even developed countries are trying to maintain biodiversity. Thus, statement 2 is incorrect.

Thus, statements 1, 4 and 5 are correct, while statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

- 182.** The passage mentions the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library as an example of how information technology can be used to protect Indian traditional knowledge from wrong patent claims. Thus, assumption 1 is true. Also, as mentioned in the last few lines of the passage, modern man needs to get back in touch with nature like the ancients and practice what they used to do so many years ago. Thus, assumption 2 is also true. There is

no evidence in the passage to support statement 2.

Thus, only assumptions 1 and 3 are valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

- 183.** The first few lines of the passage highlight how people work on the basis of deeply ingrained assumptions and generalisations which are partly influenced by their political, economic, social and cultural backgrounds. Thus, both the statements are correct.
Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 184.** The 'ladder of inference' talks of how snap judgments are based on and mental judgments lead to incorrect assumptions. This same point is again reflected in statement 2. People mentally move from a cursory observation to a confirmed belief. So statements 1 and 2 are correct. Statement 3 is not reflected in the passage.
Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 185.** The passage states that people reach conclusions based on their understanding of the world. This does not mean that they reach these conclusions without thinking about it. It just says that the premises on which they work are wrongly derived. So statement 1 is incorrect. Also, there is no information in the passage to support statement 3. Therefore, statement 3 is also incorrect. The overall gist of the passage is that humans are affected by a number of external factors, including society and this affects their perception of the world around them. Thus, statement 2 is correct.
Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

- 186.** The passage clearly mentions that religious unity cannot be achieved by the triumph of any one religion and the destruction of others while statement 1 contradicts this. Thus, statement 1 is not true. Option (a) is contrary to this statement.
Statement 2 states that everyone should follow one particular religion i.e. the same religion for religious unity. On the other hand, the passage mentions that everybody should follow one's own religion while assimilating the spirit of other religions. Thus, statement 2 is not true. Thus, neither statement is true.
Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 187.** Option (a) correctly states that the seed grows according to its own law of growth but at the same time absorbs the necessary elements such as air, earth and water. While mentioning this, the passage also says that the

seed itself does not change to become the air, earth or water. This information makes option (a) true and options (b) and (c) false. Also, the passage states that the seed, and not the plant, converts air, water and earth into the plant substance. Thus, option (d) is also incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

- 188.** The passage clearly mentions that religious unity can be achieved by (statement 1) each religion assimilating the spirit of other religions and (statement 2) each religion growing according to its own law of growth. The passage also mentions that religious unity **cannot** be achieved by the victory of one religion over other religions. Thus, statements 2 and 3 are correct while statement 1 is not.
Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 189.** Statements 1, 2 and 3 are mentioned in the last paragraph of the passage. "At the dawn of history, India started on her unending quest." Thus, statement 1 is true. "Through good and ill fortune alike, she has never lost sight of that quest." Thus, statement 2 is also true. "Trackless centuries are filled with her striving and grandeur of her success and failures." Thus, statement 3 is also true. The passage also states that the suppressed soul of the nation has now found utterance. On the other hand, statement 4 says that the soul has died. Thus, statement 4 is not true. Thus, only statements 1, 2 and 3 are true.
Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 190.** As per the passage, India has never forgotten her ideals which are its source of strength. Hence, option (a) can be eliminated. Option (c) has not been mentioned in the passage and so can be eliminated. The passage states that India started its unending quest centuries ago and that it has never stopped this quest. Also, the author does not urge the people to continue this quest. Hence, option (d) can also be eliminated. Option (b) has been given in the passage - "It is fitting that at this solemn moment, we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity." Thus, the author urges people to serve India and humanity.
Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

- 191.** Only option (a) gives the complete crux of the passage by including all the main points like importance of the day, rediscovering India

and people's commitment to serve India and humanity.

Option (b) is incomplete since it talks only about the quest of India and the successes and failures faced by her but does not talk about the importance of the day or about serving India and humanity.

Option (c) brings in a new angle of the past clinging to India which is nowhere stated in the passage.

Option (d) wrongly states that India will 'start' her quest whereas the passage mentions that the quest was started at the dawn of the history. It also incorrectly talks about "forgotten ideals", whereas the passage says that India has never forgotten her ideals.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

TEST 17

- 192.** As per the passage, 'social equality' and 'distribution of wealth' are primary goals of socialism. Thus, Statements 1 and 3 are valid features. Hence, option (b) can be eliminated. Also, the passage mentions that concentration of power, and wealth is a feature of capitalism and not of socialism. Thus, statement 2 is not a feature of socialism. Hence, options (a) and (d) can also be eliminated. Also, as per the passage, socialism would create a just society that would guarantee a basic standard of living. Thus, statement 4 is also a valid feature of socialism. Thus, statements 1, 3 and 4 are valid features of socialism.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 193.** Option (a) talks about exploitation of limited resources whereas the passage does not mention anything about the resources in a society. So, option (a) can be eliminated. Guaranteeing a certain basic standard of living to all stakeholders and taking full advantage of the level of current technological capability is a feature desirable in a socialist world. Not having these is not tantamount to supporting 'the system of exploitation'. Thus, options (b) and (c) can also be eliminated. The passage clearly mentions that capitalism allows the exploitation of the lower class of society by concentrating wealth and power in the hands of a few people. It thus supports the system of exploitation.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 194.** The passage contends that socialism would serve the general interests of the society on the whole while capitalism serves the

interests of a few privileged people. Thus, statement 1 is valid. The economic rate of growth of a nation based on whether socialism or capitalism is adopted is not covered in the passage. Thus, statement 2 is invalid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

- 195.** The overall theme of the passage is the socialist economy, its features and its aims. Social equality is just one of the aims of socialism. The use of modern technology is a desirable state the socialism should aspire to reach. Also, socialism has been explained by comparing it to capitalism and by showing the minus points of capitalism. Thus, options (a), (b) and (c) do not reflect the theme of the passage, which is the socialist economy.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 196.** It cannot be said that the aim of the capitalism is to serve a small section of society and exploit others. According to the socialists, the capitalist system of economy is such that it tends to serve a few wealthy individuals, but this cannot be assumed to be the aim of capitalism. Hence, statement 1 cannot be inferred from the passage. It can be inferred from the passage that the socialist economy can create more 'just society' because of distribution of the wealth and power, and a guaranteed basic standard of living. Hence, statement 2 can be inferred from the passage. Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

- 197.** The introductory line of the passage mentions that moral absolutism does not consider the consequences of the act. Thus, statement 1 is not valid.

The passage mentions that most of the religious philosophies are absolutist because they are claimed to be derived from divine commands. Thus, statement 2 is also not valid.

Thus, neither statement is valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 198.** Quantifying the act as right or wrong is the fundamental feature of moral and so it applies to all absolutist theories and not just to a religious moral system. Hence, option (a) can be eliminated.

The passage mentions that the religious moral systems are absolute since they are considered to be derived from divine commands. Hence, option (b) is valid.

The passage nowhere mentions that the absolutism of the religious moral system is

related to the basic instincts of man or the welfare of the people. Hence, options (c) and (d) can be eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

199. Statement 1 is too judgmental and the passage does not talk of eliminating slavery because of it being awful. Thus, statement 1 is invalid.

Statement 2 talks about permitting of slavery as an example which has been used to denote the changes in the so called absolute religious system with time. Thus, statement 2 is valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

200. Though option (b) is partially correct, it assumes all evolution has been positive while the author has also written about harmful traits in genetic transfer which have occurred in organisms.

Option (c) is incomplete because gene permutation is not the central idea, the central idea is evolution and the role genes play.

Option (d) is partly correct but the concept of natural selection should also have been mentioned along with evolution.

Option (a) is the right option because it mentions both the process of evolution and its driving force which is natural selection, and the role genes play in this process.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

201. Statement 1 is correct. The first line of the passage says that Passive Resistance means 'Truth-Force, Soul-Force or Love-Force'. Thus, passive resistance requires truth, love and a pure soul.

Statement 2 is also correct. "Violence is the negation of this great spiritual force (passive resistance)". The passage states that one can become a passive resister only if one eschews or deliberately avoids violence.

Thus, both statements are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

202. The first paragraph states, "Its (passive resistance) universal applicability is a demonstration of its permanence and invincibility". Thus, both statements 1 and 3 are correct as statement 1 speaks about universal applicability while statement 3 speaks about it being 'unconquerable'.

The first paragraph also states, "Violence is the negation of this great spiritual force". The key phrase here is "great spiritual force". This implies that passive resistance requires a

substantial amount of spirituality. Thus, statement 2 is also correct.

Statement 4 can be indirectly concluded. As per the passage - "It is totally untrue to say that it is a force to be used by the weak". Thus, one can say that to follow the path of passive resistance, one requires courage. So, statement 4 is correct.

Thus, all four statements are correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

203. "In politics, its use is based upon the immutable maxim that government of the people is possible only so long as they consent either consciously or unconsciously to be governed".

This means that when a government is formed, there must be a conscious or unconscious acceptance by the people that they will be governed by this government. This acceptance by the people is their passive resistance. This is in contradiction to what statement 1 says. Statement 1 speaks about the government disobeying the people. This is not mentioned in the passage. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Statement 2 is also incorrect as the passage does not speak about the government being answerable to the people.

Thus, neither statement is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

204. The passage implies indifference and an austere lifestyle for passive resistance. "We must be indifferent whether we have the wherewithal to feed or clothe ourselves". This means that one should be indifferent to worldly needs. The passage also speaks about accepting poverty which means leading an austere or simple life. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

The passage mentions that if passive resistance is universalized 'it would revolutionize social ideals and do away with despotism'. Statement 2 conveys the exact opposite idea. Thus, statement 2 is incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

205. The passage states that before a child gains worldly knowledge he must learn about his soul, love and truth, so option (a) is not possible and can be eliminated.

The passage states that the child should learn that love can conquer hatred and self-suffering can conquer violence. It does not state that the child should experience both, so option (b) can also be eliminated.

Option (d) is not mentioned in the passage. Hence, option (d) is also eliminated.

The passage states, "Passive resistance is the noblest and the best education". 'Peaceful non-cooperation' is nothing but passive resistance.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

TEST 18

206. Option (a) speaks of 'lack of' whereas the entire last paragraph speaks of 'attack on reputation'. The entire idea changes. Option (a) is eliminated.

Option (b) speaks of injuries to the body whereas the last paragraph moves completely beyond the physical self.

Option (c) talks of 'tarnished by self' whereas the passage indicates 'tarnished by other', therefore option (c) is eliminated.

Option (d) correctly summarizes the essence of the last paragraph by stating that the biggest crime is tarnishing someone's reputation.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

207. Statement 4 can be directly implied from the last line of the first paragraph. The word maybe with other moralities makes it acceptable.

Statement 3 looks close but there is no data on 'time having a duty'. Therefore, although it is a close option, it can be eliminated for lack of clarity.

There is no explicit or implied mention of 'cultural and social morality' in the passage. This eliminates statement 2.

Statement 1 is opposite of what is stated in the first paragraph. It can be eliminated.

Therefore, only statement 4 is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

208. Statement 2 should have been 'joyless instead of joyful' for it to be correct.

Statement 1 should have been 'home' instead of 'farm'.

Statement 4 can be eliminated as the passage states that without reputation gold has no value.

Statement 3 is stated in the third paragraph.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

209. Statements 2, 3 and 4 can be implied from the passage.

Statement 1 should have been limited to acts of crime on the body whereas the option generalizes it to every crime. The passage does not indicate all crimes.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

210. Statement 5 can be implied from "which raise his feeble powers to the Eternal Incomprehensible One, the first great cause of all things, and the moral Governor of the universe."

Statement 1 should have been 'moral pursuits' instead of 'intellectual pursuits'.

Statement 2 should have been 'simple intellect' instead of 'higher intellect'.

Statement 3 should have been 'moral governor of the universe' instead of 'universe'.

Statement 4 should have been 'mental economy' instead of 'real economy'.

All these options are ideas taken from the paragraph and changed in some small ways that makes them contradictory to the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

211. The question asks you to find an option that is 'untrue except' meaning 'which one is true'.

Statement 1 is true for intellectual and not a moral being.

Statement 3 should have been 'high duties' instead of 'lesser duties'.

Statement 2 is mentioned verbatim in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

212. Option (d) is stated directly in the last paragraph and is the reason why the question stem is mentioned in the passage.

Option (a) is just an addendum- it does not give a purpose.

Option (b) takes the idea further but is still an addendum. It loses out to comprehensiveness presented in option (d).

Option (c) is the next idea after option (d) and does not resonate directly with the question.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

213. Option (a) is stated clearly as the first line of the second paragraph and explained later.

Options (b) and (d) are an extension of option (a) and presented in parts, that is, they are narrow in scope.

Option (c) negates the idea presented in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

214. Statement 5 is opposite of what is stated in the passage.

Statement 4 can be inferred from "conclusions derived from these through the powers of reasoning, ought all to contribute to that which is the highest state of man, his

purity as a moral being" mentioned in the passage.

Statement 2 convolutes the meaning presented in the passage. The passage does not speak of people who have retired but those who retire their mind for calm reflection.

Statement 3 is unrelated to the passage.

Statement 1 convolutes the meaning provided in the passage and extends it to an illogical end.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

215. The gist of the passage is it first accepts that globalization has created destitution. The writer says, though destitution is unacceptable, inequality is because it is a part and parcel of free societies. A surfeit of wealth and power also need to be eliminated. But, for the sake of freedom we need to accept legitimate levels of inequality and wealth.

Option (a) is partial. It does not communicate the salient points of the passage.

Option (b) is the essence of the passage.

Option (d) incorrectly states that inequality needs to be accepted to prevent the widening gap, whereas it is for the sake of freedom that we need to accommodate inequality.

Option (c) should have been 'personalized' instead of 'collective' power.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

216. Statement 1 explains the situation when inequality becomes incompatible with freedom.

Statement 3 and 4 are prerequisite to achieve freedom when inequality exists in society. If inequality has to become compatible with freedom, mere definition or resolution will not suffice, they should be accessible to citizens; the citizens may then achieve 'with ability and luck' (as stated in the last paragraph).

Statement 2 briefly states 'citizenship in the fullest sense' - the meaning of this citizenship can be found in the part of the passage beginning "Inequality is incompatible with freedom ..." and ending "... including an income guarantee, which can be provided in a variety of ways."

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

217. The writer considers what is stated in statement 1 as contrary to a free society; he states about Germany and Scandinavia as living 'on credit from future generations'.

Statements 2 and 3 are similar; the writer would expect these things to happen in a free society. The only difference between statements 2 and 3 is that in statement 3 it is spelt out that there are equal opportunities. In statement 2 we need to assume that such opportunities do not exist in that society - which is unwarranted.

The writer would consider statement 4 contrary only "if and when it can be used to restrict others' chances of participation."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

TEST 19

218. Option (d) can be eliminated as there is no repetition of explanation.

Option (b) loses out on the pedagogic factor and the last two paragraphs where analogy and final explanation is presented.

Therefore, the choice is between options (a) and (c). The entire approach and words used throughout the passage appear as guidelines for 'what the tutor should know about the pupil's understanding and growth through different stages of learning geography'.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

219. Statement 5 is stated in passage. The passage is silent on the 'capabilities' of the student - elementary or expert. Hence, eliminate statement 4.

Statement 3 has a problem with the word 'all'. The passage talks about 'certain facts of history'.

Statement 2 is neither stated nor implied from the passage.

Statement 1 is the opposite of what is stated in the first few lines of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

220. Statement 3 is stated in the passage.

Statement 1 is incorrect as the passage does not suggest that the study of geography has been gaining popularity in the last few years; the only thing that is mentioned about the study of geography is that it should begin with the locality and gradually move towards the whole world.

There is no data in the passage supporting statement 2.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

221. Option (a) is stated clearly in the passage.

Option (c) is eliminated as there is no data on the renaissance period. Secondly, 'phases' has been used instead of 'facts'.

Option (d) is eliminated as it should have been 'phases of geography'.

Option (b) speaks broadly of similarities. The passage is about evolution in the understanding of conceptions. Therefore, option (b) is loose and could be the second best option.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

222. Option (a) states Meena is a girl-child, which can be deduced from the fact that she studies in government girls school. Since she is a child, she will not survive the famine.

Option (b) states Mahesh's age and sex cannot be determined. Therefore we cannot infer that he will survive.

Option (c) states Sita is a young female and a farm labourer. Therefore she probably will survive the famine.

Option (d) states Sushmita has married off her two kids, she appears to be an old lady. Therefore she will not survive.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

223. Paragraph 3 says 'on-going famines are caused by overpopulation...' and mentions it as an aggravating factor. This eliminates option (a).

Further, paragraph 3 states 'Famines can be exacerbated by poor governance or inadequate logistics for food distribution'. Both these points are mentioned in options (b) and (c).

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

224. Paragraph 1 states that 'man-made famines were inflicted by Stalin in Ukraine', which indicates that the famine was imposed upon the people by a person and not by natural causes.

There is no question of food supply being insufficient. Even if the food distribution system broke down, it is clear that it wasn't due to natural reasons.

Therefore, statements 2 and 4 are eliminated.

The civil disorder mentioned in statement 1 is also said to be a consequence of the system breaking down that has been proved to be incorrect by the above explanation. So, statement 3 is the only one that fits the bill.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

225. As per the passage, 'carrying capacity' is a phrase that means supportable population.

If the instances where this phrase occurs in the passage are seen, the only option among the given options that fits everywhere is supportable population- 'large numbers of

people live where the carrying capacity of the land has dropped radically'.

'Famine can be induced by a human population beyond the regional carrying capacity to provide food resources'.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

226. Although option (a) talks about the scale adopted for measuring the intensity and magnitude of a famine, it does not indicate the author's optimism.

Option (b) views famines as a social phenomenon but is not indicative of any optimism.

Option (c) indicates people's ability in coping with famines. This sentence is inherently optimistic and hopeful in nature.

Option (d) indicates that a better economy is more equipped to handle famines- this is just a fact and not really a comment.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

227. In paragraph 3, Bruce Russett states that the democratic culture affects the way leaders resolve conflicts. Therefore, statement 1 can be inferred.

The passage states that that "risk of war in democratizing countries happens only if many or most of the surrounding nations are undemocratic". From this we can infer the statement 2.

Statement 3 cannot be inferred from the passage. The various forms of liberalism are not mentioned in the passage and would lead to an incorrect inference.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

228. "Democide" means 'the murder of any person or people by a government, including genocide, politicide, and mass murder'.

"Genocide" means 'deliberate destruction of an ethnic, religious or national group' (statement 2).

"Politicide" means 'systematic attempt to cause the annihilation of an independent political and social entity' (statement 3).

Statement 4 refers to mass murder. The important fact is that any form of murder committed by a governing body is termed as democide. All the options fall under this category.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

229. Statement 1: Civil wars are results of internal violence in a country. Therefore, if democracies have few civil wars, it is likely to have less internal systematic violence. However, the fact that even authoritarian

(dictatorships) have few civil wars implies that it is actually the stability of the government and not democracy specifically which leads to lesser civil wars.

Statement 2: Political bans and censorship cannot be categorised as violence but these are direct causes of social unrest among masses. This social unrest leads to civil wars and so, indirectly, decreasing bans and censorship would lead to fewer civil wars.

Statement 3 talks about war with other countries and not internal violence.

Thus, only statement 2 supports the statement strongly.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

230. In the last paragraph Mousseau states that in developing nations, the citizens look up to individual leaders until the market has been completely established. Once the market is established then the leader ceases to become important and laws and routine become important.

In such market-oriented developed countries, people then begin to desire impartial 'liberal' democracy and constrain leaders to pursue their interests in securing equal access to global markets and in resisting those who distort such access with force.

This means that all the conclusions except for statement 2 have been explicitly mentioned. The second statement is in fact the opposite of what is mentioned in the last paragraph.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

231. From the very beginning, the passage speaks about the democratic peace theory and nations affected by it. The passage also gives an account of the various people who have published papers or written about this theory. Options (b) and (c) are only parts of the passage.

Option (a) is the essay written by Kant.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

TEST 20

232. According to the passage, in the Western context deepening of democracy leads to a consolidation of "liberal values". This has not been mentioned in any of the options. Options (a), (b) and (c) either mention democracy in the Indian context or knowledge out of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

233. The passage very clearly mentions, "Community-identity seems to be the

governing force. It is not therefore surprising that the so called peripheral groups continue to maintain their identities with reference to the social group..."

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

234. The last five lines of the passage mention, "This is a significant political process that had led to a silent revolution through a meaningful transfer of power from upper caste elite to subaltern groups within the democratic framework..."

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

235. The passage mentions that umbrella species prove useful while taking environment-related decisions. Thus, statement 1 is valid.

The passage mentions that it is hard to determine the status of many species in an ecosystem. Hence umbrella species are used. This does not imply that finding umbrella species in an ecosystem is difficult. Thus, statement 2 is invalid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

236. It is clearly mentioned in the passage that umbrella species are used to determine the status of many other species in an ecosystem. Hence, statement 1 is valid.

The passage mentions that northern spotted owl acts as coarse-filter umbrella species for the mollusks and salamanders, thereby protecting them. Thus, statement 2 is invalid as it suggests the reverse.

It is neither mentioned nor can it be inferred that an ecosystem can have only one umbrella species. Thus, statement 3 is invalid.

Therefore, only statement 1 is valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

237. The crux of the whole passage is how umbrella species are important for taking better conservation-related decisions.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

238. The passage mentions that invertebrate species can be good umbrella species. But this does not mean that only invertebrates can be an indicator species for an ecosystem. Hence, statement 1 is invalid.

The conservation of umbrella species of an ecosystem leads to the protection of that ecosystem. But the passage does not say that such a protection is guaranteed. Hence, statement 2 is invalid.

Hence, neither statement is valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

239. It is mentioned in the passage that the conservation of umbrella species leads to the conservation of other species in that ecosystem.

Also it facilitates better decision-making by the conservationists.

It also helps the conservationists to determine the processes in an ecosystem.

The passage does not mention anything about food-supply chain.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

240. The word "clouds" has been used in the context of the passage as a metaphor for worries or problem or issues faced by the people of India at that particular time in their life. Hence, options (c) and (d) can be eliminated.

The passage does not mention clouds in terms of climate at all in the passage. Thus, option (a) can also be eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

241. The passage calls freedom a "long cherished vision". Thus, it indicates that the people of India have waited for freedom for a long time. Thus, inference 1 is valid.

The Father of the Nation has been called as the architect of the freedom in the passage. Hence, it can be concluded that the freedom has been achieved due to his efforts. Thus, inference 2 is also valid.

Thus, both inferences are valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

242. The author mentions in the passage that problems will have to be faced in the spirit of a free and disciplined people. The passage also says that "We shall never allow that torch of freedom to be blown out".

The author also urges the people of India to remember the messages of the father of the nation and bear the imprint in their hearts. Thus, statements 1, 2 and 3 have been advocated in the passage.

The passage does not talk anything about activities that are detrimental to the nation. Hence statement 4 has not been advocated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

243. The hope refers to the hope created by the vision of freedom. The betrayal of hope means dying out of this hope.

Since this passage says that freedom has been achieved, options (b) and (c) become invalid as they suggest that freedom is still to be achieved. Also, the passage does not talk

about people betraying each other. Thus, option (d) can also be eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

TEST 21

244. The Forest Rights Act recognizes the rights of forest dwelling communities. Thus, argument 1 is invalid.

Some of the criticisms leveled against this Act are that humans and tigers cannot co-exist, that it will lead to increased clashes between humans and animals and that it could lead to increased poaching.

Thus, arguments 2, 3 and 5 are valid.

The argument about misuse of power by authorities is quoted by those who support the Forest Rights Act. Thus, argument 4 is invalid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

245. In the passage, "limited perspective" has been clearly used in the context of the statement that humans and tigers cannot exist. It is used to show that other factors contribute to this conflict.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

246. The passage mentions that Project Tiger once saved the tigers from extinction in India. This is evidence that Project Tiger has been a crucial step in saving the tiger. Thus, statement 1 is valid.

The people against the Act argue that the implementation of the act will result in increased number of man-animal conflict. Since the passage talks about the coexistence of man and tiger in the same habitat and its possible outcomes, hence it follows that the Forest Rights act allows the local people to live in the same forest as the tiger. Thus, statement 2 is also valid.

Thus, both the statements are valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

247. The passage does not discuss about the success of Project Tiger. Rather it discusses about the effects of Forest Rights act on projects such as these. Hence, option (a) can be eliminated.

The passage does not talk about the problems of the forest-dwelling people. It just mentions the aim of the act as recognition of the rights of these people. Hence, option (b) can also be eliminated.

The entire passage talks about the contrary opinions on the Forest Rights act and

discusses the implications of the Forest Rights Act. Hence, option (c) seems a likely theme.

Man-animal conflict has been used as an argument by the people against the act. It has not been discussed or analyzed in detail in the passage. Hence, option (d) can also be eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 248.** Though the passage compares representative democracy with direct democracy, it does not arrive at a conclusion as to which is better. Thus, statement 1 is invalid.

It has been mentioned that political parties have no effect in a direct democracy. But that does not imply that people do not switch parties in such a democracy. Thus, statement 2 also has to be considered invalid.

Thus, neither statement is valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 249.** While the first paragraph discusses the constraints imposed by representative democracy, the second paragraph talks about the features of direct democracy.

Thus, the theme of the passage is a comparison between these two forms of democracy.

Option (c) correctly encapsulates this theme.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 250.** The passage directly mentions clarity of law (i.e. transparency) and the opportunity to participate in the law-making process as aspects of an open government. Thus, 1 and 5 are valid characteristics.

The passage also mentions that an open government can be characterized by checking whether people have the right to petition the government and whether records of legislative and administrative proceedings are made available to the public. Thus, statements 2 and 4 are also valid characteristics.

Thus, 1, 2, 4 and 5 are also valid characteristics.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 251.** The passage mentions "Access to justice is provided by a sufficient number of competent, independent, and ethical adjudicators who have adequate resources and reflect the views of the community." The option that resembles this line the closest in terms of meaning and scope is that the judges or the jury or the people taking the decision take a decision that is in accordance with the belief or view of the society or community.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

- 252.** The mentioned line implies that if the government ignores the opinion of civil society, it becomes dangerous for the stability or position of the government. However, it cannot be concluded that it could lead to the collapse of the civil movement.

Thus, option (c) can be eliminated.

Though, the passage does talk about the importance of listening to what civil society says, the passage nowhere claims that civil society is the main reason for instability of governments or that public opinion drives governments. Thus, options (b) and (d) can also be eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

- 253.** The passage mentions that government officials are already accountable under the law. Hence, there is no need to implement such accountability as it already exists. Thus, statement 1 is invalid.

The passage mentions that in an open government, people have a participation in the law-making process. However, the passage does not say if the people also have a right to roll-back the decisions in an open government. Thus, statement 2 is invalid.

Thus, neither statement is valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 254.** The main idea of the passage has been mentioned in the opening lines of the passage itself: "Open government" has two aspects; one, clarity of law so that there is no ambiguity about what conduct is permitted and what is prohibited and two, the extent to which the process by which the laws are enacted and enforced is fair."

Public opinion and importance of judges have been mentioned to expand on these points. Thus, options (c) and (d) can be eliminated.

The passage does not talk about voting at all. Hence, option (b) can also be eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

TEST 22

- 255.** The passage mentions that "parcel by parcel" acquisition of land i.e. acquisition of land in parts cannot work. Similarly, the passage also states that while the government should facilitate the acquisition of land, it should not get personally involved in it. Thus, statements 1 and 2 are not in accordance with the view of the author.

The passage also states that agricultural land, especially near urban areas, is better used for

urban development. Thus, statement 5 is also not in accordance with the view of the author. The passage clearly says that different land owners keep on bargaining with the project developer to get a better rate. Also, the project gives multiple examples to illustrate why it is important to provide adequate compensation to landowners. Thus, statements 3 and 4 are in accordance with the views of the author.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

256. The passage indicates that the land prices rise because of acquisition of land in bits and pieces. Hence, it cannot be inferred that forcible land acquisition is responsible for the effect on land prices.

The passage does not mention anything about the forcible land acquisition having an effect on the industry for which land is being acquired.

It also cannot be inferred from the passage that the land acquisition has an effect on the government.

The passage indicates that forcible land acquisition leads to the agony of farmers and land owners.

Thus, forcible land acquisition has an adverse effect on the land owners and farmers.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

257. The passage says that farmers should not be made into a "vengeful bunch of landless destitutes." Thus, it can be inferred that land acquisition causes farmers to become poor and discontented. Thus, statement 1 can be inferred.

The passage recommends that the government facilitate the release of farmland to industries but not directly undertake this activity. However, it cannot be inferred that the government currently undertakes the release of farmland to industries. Hence, statement 2 cannot be inferred.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

258. The passage implies that the farmers should have some say and some involvement in whatever industry that comes up on their land. Though this could theoretically include getting shares of that company or getting some produce relevant to farmers, the most generic description of this phrase is to give the farmers involvement in the industries. It does not mean giving the farmers adequate compensation.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

259. The overall crux of the passage is that more land is needed for urbanization and the government should facilitate this, while ensuring that farmers and land owners also benefit in the process so as to avoid discontent.

Only option (b) correctly summarizes this idea.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

260. The agony of land losers has been mentioned as one of the problems in land acquisition. Hence, it is not the central theme of the passage.

The author in the passage opines that the government should not undertake land acquisitions themselves; rather it should facilitate such acquisitions. Hence, it is against the idea conveyed by the passage.

The first part of the passage highlights the need of land by industries. But the passage discusses more about problems faced in land acquisition and the possible solution to those problems. Hence, it is not the theme of the passage.

The passage talks about the problems in land acquisition and suggests that changes be made in land acquisition practices. Hence, it is the theme of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

261. The passage mentions capital as manufactured means of production. Thus, capital in the context of the passage implies means of production.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

262. The passage explicitly mentions that humans traditionally view all non-human life as passive natural resources. Thus, humans consider anything derived from nature as a resource. Thus, statement 1 is valid.

It is not given or implied in the passage that the concept of Natural Capital is used by economists for economic planning. Thus, statement 2 is invalid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

263. The passage mentions that human understanding of the natural environment is never complete. Thus, human knowledge can be considered limited, while the environment can be considered vast.

The passage also states that the boundaries of natural capital expand or contract as knowledge is gained or lost. Thus, the natural environment can also be considered dynamic.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

264. Plantation of trees, swarm of fishes and oilfields can be considered as natural capital since all of them provide goods in form of timber, catch and crude oil respectively. Similarly wetlands provide service in the form of water catchment. Hence it can be considered as a natural capital. However, dams are man-made structures and hence cannot be considered as "Natural" capital. Thus, only 1, 2, 3 and 5 can be considered natural capital. Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

265. The overall theme of the passage is to explain the concept of natural capital. Human understanding of nature, the traditional view of man of nature and services provided by natural capital are all mentioned in the passage but as part of the explanation on natural capital. Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

TEST 23

266. The 'background rate' is said to be 1 extinction per million-species-year which means 1 extinction per year if there are total 1 million species of living creatures. The writer also says that the total number of species is considered 10 or 100 times that of the number of bird species at any given time. The rate introduced by the writer assumes the total number of species is 100 times that of the number of bird species, and not 10. That means if there are 10,000 bird species there will be 100 times that number of animal species on earth. That makes it 1 million (10 lakhs) species of living creatures. Going by 1 *extinction/1 million species/1 year*, there will be 100 extinctions in a century. (Do not confuse this with the last sentence of paragraph 3. "For the 10,000 bird species, there should only be one extinction in each century" - this pertains to the rate of bird - species extinction only, calculated as per the above formula) Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.
267. Statement 1 is supported by "... birds are *poor models for other kinds* of species, because public concern over birds *generally leads to rapid actions to save them*". It implies that in animal species the rate has to be higher. Statement 2 is supported by "bird extinctions are our best window onto humanity's massive and irreversible ... how well those species are doing". Statement 3 is supported by "not only are 12% of bird species already in danger of extinction, but more than twice that proportion ... live in habitats that are seriously threatened". The total works out to approximately 37% Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.
268. All options are good. The question is 'most suitable' a game of comparison. By comparison, we are able to keep aside options (b) and (d). Option (b) is kept aside because bird extinction is not the only aspect that the writer wants to highlight. Option (d) is kept aside because of biodiversity. Between options (a) and (c), option (c) helps to communicate the gist of the passage and the extent of the danger involved by invoking the "the past five mass extinction events". Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.
269. The next paragraph could be any of the options provided or something entirely different. Unless you know the author's writing style and ideas (not possible while taking the test), you would keep arguing over the correct answer till the horses come back. Hence, for this particular question, we don't have a choice but force ourselves to infer that the author will continue talking about the same idea he has mentioned last in the passage. Options (a), (b) and (c) are not a continuation of the last idea of the last paragraph. Option (d), although almost a repetition of the last sentence, is the only viable option. Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.
- Note:** Questions that ask about the author's profession, audience of the passage, source of the passage, next logical idea, the next paragraph etc. are classified as further application questions. Essentially, you are asked to go beyond the passage and connect it with outside data, reading and knowledge.
270. The statement - "Economist Simon Kuznets proposed the existence of a sharp rise in inequality upon industrialization, followed by a decline to social-democratic levels" indicates that the former part of his prediction was exactly what Karl Marx also stated (in the first paragraph). However, the latter part of Kuznets prediction - "... followed

by a decline to social-democratic levels" does not resonate with Marx's ideas. Marx's idea - "This injustice would provoke revolt and revolution, producing a new, better, fairer, more prosperous, and far more egalitarian system" does not talk of "social-democratic system (level)". Therefore, statement 2 is true and statement 1 is untrue in the context of the passage.

Statement 3 implies that the student who studies only until high school works for free - not the meaning provided in the passage.

Statement 4 is true except for the word 'Americas'. The option generalizes it to the entire continent whereas the passage suggests 'America (USA)'.

None of the options have Statement 5. Therefore, it goes out of our consideration set. The only statements that are untrue are statements 1, 3 and 4

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

271. The question stem asks of completely agreeing to the author's tone and style. Any option that changes the shade of meaning or the degree of intensity and emphasis exerted on an idea should thus be eliminated.

Option (b) is true except for the word 'surprisingly' - there is no surprise indicated in the passage.

Option (c) introduces 'rich capitalists' - not indicated by the passage. (It may be a far-fetched inference, but our task is to stick with the author's ideas)

Option (d) is true except 'for long'. In fact option (d) is contrary as the first paragraph mentions - "... as the market prices commanded by key scarce skills rise sky-high... was supposed to be- transient".

Option (a) is the summary of paragraph 2 - "... mainstream economists argued... Government educates and invests, increasing the supply and reducing the premium earned by skilled workers, and lowering the rate of return on physical capital. It also provides social insurance by taxing the prosperous and redistributing benefits to the less fortunate..."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

272. Statement 1 is an inference derived from: "Possessiveness is either defensive or aggressive; it seeks either to retain against a robber, or to acquire from a present holder." Statement 2 is supported by: "...Property is the direct expression of possessiveness; science and art are among the most direct

expressions of creativeness... State interference with the actions of individuals is necessitated by possessiveness." By implication statement 2 becomes true.

Statement 3 is almost directly stated in the passage:

Statement 4 is not completely supported by the passage: "The reason for this is that the exertion of force by one individual against another is always an evil on both sides, and can only be tolerated when it is compensated by some overwhelming resultant good." i.e., the resultant good can attenuate or diminish the exertion of force.

Statement 5 is supported by: "But the motive underlying the public control of men's possessive impulses should always be the increase of liberty, both by the prevention of private tyranny and by the liberation of creative impulses."

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**

273. Statements 1, 2 and 3 by implication arise from: "...Liberty in regard to such goods, if it were unrestricted, would make the strong rich and the weak poor. In a capitalistic society, owing to the partial restraints imposed by law, it makes cunning men rich and honest men poor, because the force of the state is put at men's disposal, not according to any just or rational principle, but according to a set of traditional maxims of which the explanation is purely historical."

Statement 4 is directly supported by: "The possessors of land and capital are able at present, by economic pressure, to use force against those who have no possessions. This force is sanctioned by law, while force exercised by the poor against the rich is illegal."

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

274. The author says that those who cultivate the land cannot use force against trespassers, only those who own it can, so option (a) is eliminated.

Option (b) is partial in that it gives the reason for how trespassing can be dealt with. It leaves out the important aspect of equitable distribution of the crop. The purpose should not merely be to frame laws for the use of legitimate force. Option (d) can be eliminated on similar grounds.

Option (c) talks about the justification for state ownership of land - "The regime of private property under which we live does

much too little to restrain the private use of force. ...But if such powers are to be given to an individual, the state ought to satisfy itself that he occupies (whether he should own the land or not is not stated) no more land than he is warranted in occupying in the public interest, and that the share of the produce of the land that comes to him is no more than a just reward for his labors. Probably the only way in which such ends can be achieved is by state ownership of land."

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

275. Options (a) and (b) are not the most appropriate because they leave out the importance of 'possessive impulses and creative impulses' i.e individual liberty. Option (c) is eliminated because the welfare state is not mentioned or implied in the passage.

In option (d) 'Individual liberty' would include a man's liberty for possessive and creative impulses and 'public control' would put in perspective the role of the state, government, public neutral authority, public authority etc. mentioned in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

TEST 24

276. The passage states, "Ever the man for detail, and lacking a satisfactory response to his question on plastic disposal, he undertook a reconnaissance walk around the building." The writer's friend as a nature lover was concerned about properly disposing of the plastic cup in the jungle, but his questions were not answered properly by his host. Hence we can only conclude that he took the walk to find out how it had to be disposed.

He was not satisfied with the answer, not that the questions were evaded by the host, as mentioned in option (a).

'Plastic production' and 'use of plastic cups in jungles' has no supporting data.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

277. According to the passage, "...the most contentious of them is the demand for remote access to telecom networks. And this is the condition that is getting the security agencies' goat." This supports option (a).

Option (b) is incorrect, since the agencies may not be opposed to enhancement if there weren't security concerns.

Option (c) is contrary to the data given in the passage.

'Paranoia' is some people's opinion, therefore option (d) is not conclusive from the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

278. "National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme" logically and actually is for the rural unemployed.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

279. "However, it is not sufficient for the government ... it must follow through with measures to address the necessary consequences of its decision. It must curb its own expenditure ... to absorb the impact of the cost of wages ..." makes option (b) correct. Options (a) and (c) are contrary to the data provided in the passage.

Option (d) does not connect with the question stem.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

280. All the options except (c) can be implied from the passage.

Option (c) states 'reduce' instead of 'raise'.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

281. The passage mentions that India has emerged as a major global outsourcing hub and that the multi-lingual skills of Indians have been a major factor in this. However, the passage does not compare India with other Asian countries in this regard. Thus, statement 2 cannot be considered correct. Some of the factors mentioned for India's growth as an outsourcing hub are intellectual and internet capabilities, low cost structure and multi-lingual skills. Though programming skills may form a subset of intellectual capabilities, it becomes a very narrow definition and has not even been mentioned in the passage. Thus, statement 1 also cannot be considered correct.

Thus, neither statement is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

282. Option (a) has been alluded to in the passage. Outsourcing enables a company to focus on core activities and strengths, thereby allowing it to focus on quality and reputation. Obviously, this should make the company more competitive. Thus, option (a) seems suitable but we will also look at the other options.

Option (b) is incorrect as the passage does say that the company saves labour costs by outsourcing but does not say that this leads to unemployment. Hence, option (b) can be eliminated.

Option (c) is farfetched. While the passage does say that outsourcing allows the company to focus on core areas, it does not say that the company cannot invent anything without outsourcing. Hence, option (c) can also be eliminated.

Since the objective of outsourcing is to allow a company to focus on core areas, it implies that core areas should not be outsourced. This makes option (d) incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

283. Option (a) is incorrect as the diversification into call centres for airlines and banks is one of the outcomes of the growth of the BPO industry and not a logical progression or extension. Option (b) is also incorrect as there is no information given to support this statement. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage states that US and UK are key markets for the KPO sector and setting up of offices there were not related to the BPO industry. Option (c) seems to be the most logical answer as the next step to the development in the BPO industry was to diversify into providing value added assistance to clients in their supply chain by hiring experienced and skilled work force who understand the client's core activities. This process is called KPO - knowledge process outsourcing.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

284. While all the activities mentioned in the options may realistically be a part of the KPO industry, option (a) is the only one that is even indirectly mentioned in the passage. The passage states - "The KPO typically involves a component of BPO, Research Process Outsourcing (RPO) and Analysis Process Outsourcing (APO)." Research Process Outsourcing could involve the work involved in option (a). The other options are not mentioned at all.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

285. Democracy cannot produce dictators who will impose reforms; in democracies leaders have to set examples of austerity for others to follow.

Option (b) highlights the purpose of the mention of the dictators and accommodates the word 'solely' in the context of the data given in the passage.

"People in the middle" in option (a) is loosely worded and does not give any indication of people in the public domain.

Option (c) incorrectly links the follow up and deterrent with Kamal Pasha and Mao Zedong, whereas the passage states that since a democracy needs a persistent follow up and deterrent since it cannot have dictators like Kamal Pasha and Mao Zedong.

Option (d) contradicts the data in the passage, since the passage mentions the self-discipline of these two dictators.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 25

286. "It was this last thing that saved me from many a pitfall," the writer (Gandhiji) states about " ... and lying to anyone was out of the question." Though he was attached to duty that did not quite save him from pitfall- but he did not want to lie to others about why he did not fulfill his duties hence he never failed in his duties - in other words his truthfulness or honesty saved him from pitfalls.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

287. Option (a) is not completely correct because the writer's (Gandhiji's) intention is to state that "all this is passing (happening) before our very eyes" implying that still people do not realise the significance of what they see - the closest then is the people who see but who are unwilling to understand - option (c). Option (d) may be factually correct, but they may do so without knowing the consequences, hence it is not sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

288. The passage is about how Rabindranath Tagore was not confident about his command over the English language - "I write the language ... almost by guesswork," hence, it can be concluded that he was diffident (lacking in confidence) about his command over the language. For this reason he wrote to his daughter about his reluctance to lecture in America. This is in consonance with option (d).

Option (a) was the 'likely' outcome but not the core reason.

Option (b) is beyond the scope of the passage.

Option (c) with 'suggestiveness of his lectures' changes the meaning intended in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

289. Since the writer mentions that he was the "proverbial fly on the wall", option (b) is an apt description of his attitude. "Fly on the

wall" alludes to the position of being able to freely observe a situation without being noticed. This is an American phrase that originated in the 1920s. It is now most often used in relation to 'fly on the wall documentaries', which are films of real life situations supposedly made without affecting the behaviour of the participants.

Option (c) with 'causing dislike for him' and option (d) with 'feel animosity towards him' can be eliminated in light of option (b).

Option (a) cannot be inferred as there is no indication of his belief.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

290. The passage mentions that enhancing irrigation can help to lessen the loss of output due to phasing out fertilizer subsidy. Hence, statement 1 can be considered true.

The passage states that the subsidies are given to both, farmers and fertilizer industries. But it does not mention anything about the magnitude of subsidy offered to the two parties. Therefore, one cannot conclude that the fertilizer industry gets more subsidy than farmers. Therefore, statement 2 cannot be considered true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

291. Consider the following statements from the passage – "Further, given the problem of domestic availability of natural gas, which is the cheapest feedstock, the option of setting up fertilizer plants in countries where natural gas is available in plenty may be considered. The fertilizer produced there can be shared between the host country and India as per the agreement reached." Thus, the passage does suggest that fertilizer plants can be set up in countries that have ample reserves of natural gas and that this production can be shared between India and the host country. This makes statements 1 and 3 true. Also, these lines say there is limited availability of natural gas in India. This implies that statement 2 is not true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

292. Consider the last two lines of the passage – "Another reason for the mounting burden of fertilizer subsidy is the lack of a mechanism to increase the farm-gate price of urea at regular intervals. A system that provides for such a periodic increase is required." This clearly implies that the passage calls for a periodic increase in urea prices to compensate for the increasing burden of fertilizer subsidies.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

293. The passage explicitly mentions that the subsidy offered to the farmers and fertilizer industry should be reduced. Hence, statement 1 is a valid suggestion.

The passage also suggests that a flat rate subsidy system should be introduced with two different rates of subsidy for domestic producers and importers in the short run, and a single rate in the medium term. Hence, statement 2 is also a valid suggestion.

The passage also emphasizes on the need to increase the prices of urea periodically to deal with the mounting burden of fertilizer subsidy. Hence, statement 3 is also a valid suggestion.

The passage suggests that the imports of fertilizers should be de-canalized and not stopped completely. Hence, statement 4 is invalid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

294. The enhancements in irrigation have been mentioned as one of the ways to undo the adverse effects of reduction in fertilizer subsidy. Thus, this is just one area covered in the passage and not the theme of the passage. Hence, option (a) can be eliminated.

The increasing burden of fertilizer subsidy has been raised as a concern in the later part of the passage and an alternative has been suggested to deal with the problem. The passage does not deal with it as the central topic. Hence, option (b) can also be eliminated.

The passage does not highlight the dependence of Indian agriculture on fertilizers. Rather it deals with the subject of reduction in fertilizer subsidy. Hence, this is not the theme of the passage and option (c) can be eliminated.

The entire passage deals with the issue of reduction in fertilizer subsidy. The passage brings out the possible ways to overcome the adverse effects on productivity of such a reduction. Therefore, this is an appropriate theme.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

295. The passage indicates that the talks by global leaders cannot be believed completely. Therefore, there is no evidence to believe that global leaders are the main stakeholders in climate change talks. Therefore, statement 1 is not true.

The passage states that millions of households still use kerosene and firewood as household fuel. This implies that there also other fuels available in India which are being used by other households. Also, it does not lead to the conclusion that kerosene and wood are the main fuels used in India. Therefore, statement 2 is also not true. Thus, neither statement is true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

296. The passage clearly states that talks on climate change are now also a debate on geopolitics and the shift in economic balance from the developed economies to the emerging ones. Immediately after this, the passage states the talks about climate change by global leaders should therefore by "taken with a pinch of salt." This same idea is also expressed in option (d).

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

297. Consider the last two sentences of the passage – "The priority for such a nation is meeting basic needs, providing food, health and education rather than spending large portions of its GDP on importing technologies to cut emissions, scientists argue. India needs to do its bit, but on its own terms and at its own pace."

These lines have been mentioned in terms of India's need for development. Therefore, the passage advocates that India should make efforts to reduce emissions but should also focus on internal development on a priority basis. This idea is expressed in option (c).

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

298. The passage mentions that global leaders talk about climate change but may have ulterior motives while discussing it. This is mentioned in the passage to show how climate change talks have also taken on an economic context as well. Hence, option (a) is not a valid theme and can be eliminated.

The passage does not discuss the impact of climate change. Therefore, option (b) can also be eliminated.

The passage mentions some of the problems faced by India to highlight how India should manage both its climate change obligations as well as its developmental issues. Therefore, option (d) is a valid theme while option (c) can be eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

TEST 26

299. Eutrophication leads to the increase in density of phytoplankton which is known as algal bloom. The algae undergo cellular respiration and bacterial decomposition which results in depletion of oxygen which in turn is the reason for occurrence of dead zones. Photosynthesis, on the other hand, increases the oxygen content. Hence all of the options except photosynthesis are responsible for the creation of dead zones.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

300. The passage states that the oceanographers took notice of dead zones in 1970s. It does not imply that it is a new phenomenon and has not occurred before. Hence, statement 1 is invalid.

The passage does not mention anything about the quantity of oxygen produced and consumed by algae. Statement 2 cannot be inferred and is therefore, invalid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

301. The passage mentions that dead zones are reversible. It also cites an example of Black Sea in this regard. But it cannot be said that the dead zones disappear in 10 years as was the case with Black Sea. Therefore, statement 1 is invalid.

It can be inferred that fishes cannot thrive in a dead zone due to lack of oxygen. Moreover it has been mentioned in the passage that fishing activities in Black Sea region were revamped only after the dead zone disappeared. Hence, statement 2 is valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

302. The passage clearly says that regulatory efforts may be affected by political considerations. Therefore, statement 1 can be considered true.

The passage states that unbundled financial services should be encouraged but also says that regulatory action should be taken if they become large enough to threaten the financial stability of the country. Therefore, unbundled financial services pose a risk to the economic stability of the country. Therefore, statement 2 is false.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

303. The passage says that the failure of financial institutions can have large economic costs beyond the boundaries of a country as well. Therefore, statement 1 can be inferred.

The passage is of the opinion that the government should experiment with new services for the financial inclusion of the poor. However, statement 2 is against experimentation. Therefore, statement 2 cannot be inferred.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

304. The passage discusses the trade-off between the financial stability of a country and the financial inclusion of the poor. The entire passage suggests ways in which the poor can be included in the financial system of the country without risking financial instability. Therefore, this is the appropriate theme of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

305. The passage warns against unbundled financial services acquiring a size that can risk the financial stability of the country. Therefore, statement 1 provides a valid warning.

Also, the passage warns against the non-emergence of plans for the financial inclusion of the poor. Therefore, statement 2 also provides a valid warning.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

306. Though the passage mentions that the 'no-frills' account benefited the poor people of the country, it cannot be inferred that it was specially designed for them. Also, though the passage says that the account was useful for the poor in India, there is no evidence to show that it was first implemented in India. Therefore, statements 1 and 2 cannot be inferred.

The 'no-frills' accounts have been mentioned in the passage as examples of unbundled financial services.

Therefore, statement 3 can be inferred.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

307. The passage talks about the high cost of water made available through dams but does not mention anything about its suitability for industries rather than agriculture. Therefore, statement 1 is not true.

The passage says that Sweden has banned the construction of large dams and the USA has also done the same in some areas. Since only two countries are mentioned, it cannot be concluded that most countries have banned the construction of big dams. Therefore, statement 2 is not true.

Thus, neither statement is true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

308. The passage mentions displacement of people on a large scale and their reluctance to accept this as a challenge to and as a disadvantage of large dams. It does not talk about the legal challenges in the same. Therefore, statement 1 is a valid disadvantage while statement 3 is not.

The passage also mentions that it is considered ecologically better to maintain the rivers in "free-flow" condition and the diversion of rivers has been mentioned as a challenge. Therefore, statement 2 is a valid disadvantage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

309. The last line of the passage clearly mentions that the cost of providing water generated through the big dams is so high that the government may have to subsidize farmers forever. This also leads to the conclusion that the water generated through such big dams is predominantly used for agricultural purposes. Therefore, all three statements are true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

310. The overall gist of the passage is that dams may not be as beneficial as they seem while planning them. The passage gives the examples of Sweden and the US in showing how they have found problems with dams and banned their construction. However, this is not the theme of the passage. Eliminate option (a).

There is no comparison given in the passage for the social impact versus the economic impact of dams. Therefore, even this is not a valid theme. Eliminate option (c).

The passage talks about the huge amount of money borrowed to build dams but does not talk about its misuse. Hence, even option (d) is not a valid theme.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 27

311. The passage clearly mentions that droughts are caused not due to lack of rains but due to the adoption of wrong agricultural policies and reckless usage of water. Therefore, the passage implies that scanty rainfall is not the only factor responsible for droughts. Therefore, statement 1 is implied.

The passage mentions the modern gadgets in a positive sense i.e., how they can economize the use of water. Thus, the passage does not say that modern gadgets are doing more harm

than good to agriculture. Therefore, statement 2 is not implied.

The passage mentions that black soil is affected due to excessive use of water for irrigation but does not compare it with other kinds of soil in India. Therefore, statement 3 is not implied.

Thus, only statement 1 is implied.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

312. The passage recommends the use of sprinklers and drip irrigation pipes to economize the use of water. Therefore, they cannot be considered causes of man-made droughts. Therefore, statement 1 is invalid.

Insufficient rainfall is a probable cause of a natural drought and not a man-made drought. Therefore, statement 2 is also invalid.

The passage clearly mentions providing excess water for irrigation, encouraging farmers to grow water-guzzling crops and providing free electricity and subsidized water are causes of man-made droughts. Therefore, statements 3, 4 and 5 are valid causes of man-made droughts.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

313. The passage clearly says that providing a subsidy on water is a major cause of wastage of irrigation water and subsequent man-made droughts. Therefore, it can be said that the wastage of irrigation water is a direct consequence of governmental subsidy on water. Therefore, statement 1 is true.

The passage simply points out a shortcoming of the government subsidies by saying that the farmer does not even pay the maintenance costs of irrigation projects. However, it does not claim that if the farmer starts paying these costs, agriculture will become profitable. Therefore, statement 2 is not true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

314. Subsidy on water and raw materials has been mentioned as causes of man-made droughts. The passage does not only talk about this. Therefore, this is not a valid theme. Eliminate option (a).

Similarly, the cultivation of water-intensive crops has been mentioned in the context of man-made droughts and not as the overall theme of the passage. Eliminate option (c).

The passage mentions that farmers need to move to modern irrigation techniques as one of the solutions to prevent wastage of water,

and not as the central theme of the passage. Eliminate option (d).

The overall gist of the passage is that water needs to be used judiciously for agriculture and better practices such as modern irrigation need to be followed.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

315. According to the passage, Gandhi was arrested and imprisoned on charges of publishing seditious material.

A newspaper urging citizens to revolt against the British government and a pamphlet announcing a "non-co-operation movement" could both classify as seditious material as they go against the ruling British. On the other hand, listing the problems with the Indian economy could be opinion based or factual and need not necessarily oppose the British rule.

As such, statements 1 and 2 are possible reasons why Gandhi was arrested as per the passage, while statement 3 is not a possible reason.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

316. As per the passage, although most leaders remained firmly Gandhi, the disillusioned broke away. The passage does not provide any evidence of the disillusioned people being more than those still supporting Gandhi and the Congress. On the contrary, the number of people still supporting Gandhi seems to be on the higher side. (Note that even this can't be proved from the passage.) Thus, statement 1 is incorrect.

While some historians have called the non-co-operation movement a success, some critics have said that it should have been stopped sooner. However, in the passage, no source has called it a failure. Therefore, statement 2 cannot be considered correct.

Thus, neither statement is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

317. The passage mentions that the non-co-operation movement was stopped because of the Chauri-Chaura incident and also mentions that according to nationalists, the movement should not have stopped because of isolated acts of violence. Hence, one can infer that the Chauri-Chaura incident must have been quite violent for the non-co-operation movement to have been stopped because of it. Thus, option (b) is a possible inference.

As per the passage, Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das rejected Gandhi's leadership

and formed the Swaraj Party. However, this neither implies that everybody else in the Swaraj Party also rejected Gandhi's leadership; nor does it imply that everyone who was opposed to Gandhi's leadership formed or joined the Swaraj party. Hence, options (a) and (d) can be eliminated.

Finally, according to the passage, nationalists would have supported Gandhi had he continued the no-co-operation movement even after the Chauri Chaura incident. This is contrary to what option (c) states. Therefore, option (c) can also be eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

318. The passage mentions that India and the United States signed a civilian nuclear agreement in 2008. The passage also states that though India had nuclear weapons and was a signatory to the NPT, it received waivers from the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Suppliers Group. This leads to the assumption that the deal between India and the USA must have been responsible for this and the US clout in these two agencies could have led to the waivers.

Thus, assumption 1 can be considered true.

The passage also mentions that India has not signed the CTBT as well as the NPT because it considers them discriminatory. Therefore, one can assume that the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty as well as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty would have had some clauses that would be discriminating against countries like India. Thus, assumption 2 can also be considered true.

Thus, both assumptions are true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

319. The passage clearly states that India is indigenously developing Vikrant Class Aircraft Carriers, Arihant Class Nuclear Submarines as well as fifth generation fighter jet with help from Russia. Thus, all of these are indigenous military undertakings.

A "no first use nuclear policy" is a policy or stand, and not a military undertaking.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

320. Since the passage mentions "China's nuclear test of 1964", it implies that China tested nuclear weapons in 1964. The passage also mentions that China repeatedly threatened to intervene in support of Pakistan and against India in 1965. It does not say that China actually intervened. Thus, only the nuclear

test caused India to test its own nuclear weapons.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

321. The passage states that India has a "no first use policy" – this implies that India would never initiate a nuclear war. Thus, statement 1 is true.

Statement 2 cannot be considered true because the passage simply says that India conducted its first test in 1974 and conducted a subsequent test in 1998. The passage nowhere mentions that India became a nuclear country by conducting the second test. Becoming a nuclear country has not been defined in the passage. Thus, statement 2 is untrue.

The passage says that India did not sign the NPR because the NPT was "flawed" and "discriminatory". Here, flawed cannot be assumed to mean "not taking into account the needs of India". It could mean anything e.g. incomplete or illogical. Thus, statement 3 is untrue.

As per the passage, India is developing a nuclear triad capability as part of its "minimum credible deterrence doctrine." Thus, statement 4 is true.

The passage states that India received waivers from the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, thereby ending the restrictions on India's nuclear technology and commerce. Thus, it can be assumed that India's nuclear technology and commerce were restricted. Thus, statement 5 is true.

Thus, statements 1, 4 and 5 are true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

TEST 28

322. Options (a), (b), (c) as well as (d) cover the basic idea of the use of bioluminescence but option (d) covers all the major points such as the application by deep-sea fish as well as other species and the use for attracting prey, mates and to avoid danger.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

323. All the three statements are true as per the passage.

Consider the following extract from the passage – "Dinoflagellates have an interesting twist on this mechanism. When a predator of plankton is sensed through motion in the water, the dinoflagellate luminesces. This in turn attracts even larger predators which will

consume the would-be predator of the dinoflagellate."

This implies that dinoflagellates are plankton, making statement 1 true.

As mentioned above, when the plankton senses a predator, it luminesces to protect itself. This makes statement 2 true.

The last line of the above extract makes statement 3 true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 324.** The use of luminescence for mating is given in the following extract from the passage – "The attraction of mates is another proposed mechanism of bioluminescent action. This is seen actively in fireflies, which use periodic flashing in their abdomens to attract mates in the mating season. In the marine environment this has only been well documented in certain small crustaceans called ostracod. It has been suggested that pheromones may be used for long-distance communication, and bioluminescence used at close range to "home in" on the target."

Thus, fireflies use periodic flashes to attract possible mates.

While ostracods use bioluminescence to attract possible mates, this is done over a short range.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

- 325.** The last paragraph mentions "overexploiting natural resources" as one of the factors that can add to vulnerability. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

The paragraph also states "And clearing mangroves....to make way for intensive farming.....increases the physical vulnerability..." Thus, statement 4 is correct.

Statement 2 is mentioned in the passage but not in the context of vulnerability.

Statement 3 with "social security" is incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

- 326.** Low-carbon growth is mentioned in the passage in terms of energy consumption. None of the options mention this.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 327.** The second paragraph talks about economic prosperity going hand in hand with ecological conditions. So statement 1 is correct.

Statements 2 and 3 find support in the first paragraph: "Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development", "Advanced robust, resilient development policies that promote adaptation is needed...."

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 328.** The last passage mentions that overexploiting of natural resources increases vulnerability.

It also mentions the example of the cotton cultivation. Irrigated cotton when cultivated in a water-stressed area did not lead to optimum results. In the same way, rain-fed crops should not be cultivated in irrigated areas as the natural resources are sufficient to provide for them.

Thus, statement 1 can be inferred.

Statement 2 cannot be inferred.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

- 329.** Statement 1 finds support in the second paragraph: "...much of humankind's creative potential has been directed at adapting to the changing world".

The examples of the Soviet development plan – cotton cultivation and mangroves of Guinea give support to statement 2.

Paragraph 2 talks about economic prosperity being intertwined with ecological conditions. Thus, statement 3 is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

- 330.** Options (a), (c) and (d) talk about parts of the passage which are important but not central to the passage.

The first paragraph mentions, "Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development".

The second paragraph talks about the changing world and sustaining growth. It mentions the need for adaptability to understand the environment.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

- 331.** The analogy is that as on a nuclear submarine several people (politicians and bureaucrats) have to simultaneously turn several keys (pursue various options) to bring about the wanted consequence (everlasting peace).

Option (a) is incorrect as there is no mention of diplomatic talks in the passage.

Option (b) is correct because the passage explicitly states that "bringing lasting peace...several actors simultaneously turning several keys".

Option (c) loses out on the contextual clarity that option (b) provides.

Option (d) is incorrect as there is no direct mention of any reactions.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

- 332.** Option (a) is incorrect as there is no supporting evidence in the passage as to India's and Pakistan's 'conviction'.

Option (b) has no mention of India's policy of trying to improve bilateral relations with countries who share a boundary with Pakistan but not with India. It is a far fetched implication.

Option (c) is correct as the passage states, "'India's oldest text on real-politik, the 'Arthasastra'...the many small observations that Americans, feeling their way toward understanding the complex region in which they are increasingly entangled, will find in Wolpert's expert and brisk historical primer". Option (d) is incorrect because this is an example in the book rather than the pertinent cause why the author has mentioned India's oldest text on realpolitik, the 'Arthasastra'.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

333. None of the options are totally incorrect.

Options (a) and (b) are eliminated because there is no mention in the passage of what is or is not a minor or major security concern.

Option (c), though correct, is eliminated because it is not directly stated in the passage and is implied.

Option (d) is the correct answer because the passage explicitly states, "he spends more time on Pakistan, mainly because its frequent swings between loathsome democratically elected demagogues and even more loathsome undemocratically self-appointed generals make India look like a beacon of stability" and "the 1947 partition saddled Pakistan with unfair borders."

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

TEST 29

334. Option (c) is mentioned verbatim in the opening lines of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

335. Option (a) is incorrect because it does not answer the question asked.

Option (b) is incorrect as there is no mention of conflict of interest in the passage.

Option (c) is incorrect because it has no supporting data in the passage.

Option (d) is correct as the passage states, "The states' freedom to implement their own schemes is curtailed since they can only get money if it is the Central scheme that is being implemented, right down to the last item in the scheme's design".

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

336. The passage states, "My young mind tried to unify the teaching of the *Gita*, *The Light of Asia*

and the *Sermon on the Mount*. That renunciation was the highest form of religion appealed to me greatly."

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

337. Option (a) is correct because the passage states, "My young mind tried to unify the teaching of the *Gita*, *The Light of Asia* and the *Sermon on the Mount*. That renunciation was the highest form of religion appealed to me greatly. This reading whetted my appetite for studying the lives of other religious teachers." Option (b) with *unimpressed* is contrary to the passage.

Option (c) does not project the core reason.

Option (d) is disconnected with the question stem.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

338. Option (a) indirectly answers the question stem.

Option (b) is correct as the passage states, "The New Testament produced a different impression, especially the *Sermon on the Mount* which went straight to my heart. I compared it with the *Gita* delighted me beyond measure and put me in mind of Shamal Bhatt's "For a bowl of water, give a goodly meal" etc. My young mind tried to unify the teaching of the *Gita*, *The Light of Asia* and the *Sermon on the Mount*."

Options (c) and (d) are incorrect as they do not answer the question asked.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

339. Options (a) and (d) have no supporting data.

The passage states- "And where a choice has to be made between liberty and learning, who will not say that the former has to be preferred a thousand times to the latter?" Thus, is it obvious that the author prefers freedom to knowledge.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

340. Statement 1 can be implied and 2 can be negated from "Had I been without a sense of self-respect and satisfied of myself with having for my children the education that other children could not get, I should have deprived them of the object-lesson in liberty and self-respect that I gave them at the cost of the literary training."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

341. According to the passage though there were some benefits resulting from the changes driving in the health system of India, primary health care suffered a setback in the 1990s.

Declining funds for infectious disease- control programs led to a reduction in the services provided by primary health care. This is in consonance with option (b).

Options (a) and (c) are incorrect as they do not address the question stem adequately- with relation to primary healthcare.

Option (d) is incorrect because there is no mention of any secondary health care in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

342. Options (a) and (c) are incorrect because they have no supporting data in the passage.

Option (b) with 'in sync' is contrary to the data given in the passage.

Option (d) is correct as the passage states, "the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank played a crucial role in supporting reforms, including cutting health sector investments, encouraging the private sector, and introducing user fees and private investments in public hospitals."

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

343. The reason stated in the passage is that "not to dogmatize, but to experiment and reason and rely on the mind of man," which means they are not rigid (*inflexible*) and based on reason (*rational*). Option (d) is not the stated reason – but the characteristics of the conclusions in science because of option (c).

Option (a) is not a sufficient reason to prefer science – may be sufficient to reject religion.

Option (b) is contrary.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

TEST 30

344. The passage mentions that telecommunications and petroleum are major industries in India. Thus, any investment or growth in such industries would have to be assumed to be of relevance to the Indian economy.

The passage mentions coffee as an important agricultural product but does not mention coffee in terms of an industry. Also, while statement 3 mentions the coffee division of Nestle Foods it does not mention the country. Therefore, statement 3 is an invalid assumption.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

345. The passage mentions that India was a closed economy but does not mention the sectors where foreign players were not allowed. Therefore, statement 1 cannot be deduced.

Since the passage says that India "currently" accounts for 1.5% of the world trade (i.e. less than 2%), it can be deduced that the rest of the world accounts for more than 98% of the world trade. Thus, statement 2 can be deduced.

Since the passage mentions sugarcane as one of India's major agricultural products, it can be deduced that a lot of sugarcane is produced in India. Thus, statement 3 can also be deduced.

The passage says that China is one of India's top 5 trading partners. Thus, it can be inferred that if China's economy fails, then India's economy will suffer as well. Thus, statement 4 can also be deduced.

Therefore, statements 2, 3 and 4 can be deduced from the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

346. The passage gives India's total export and import figures at a combined level but does not provide their breakup. Thus, it cannot be concluded how India's imports compare to India's exports. Thus, statement 1 cannot be considered correct.

Consider the following lines from the passage – "India's global economic engagement in 2006 covering both merchandise and services trade was of the order of \$437 billion, up by a record 72% from a level of \$253 billion in 2004." This increase of 72% clearly proves that India's Global Economic Engagement in 2006 was only 28% points short of a 100% increase from the figures in 2004. Thus, statement 2 is correct.

According to the passage, India's total trade in goods and services has reached 43% of the GDP. India's trade with major countries has not been mentioned in this context. Therefore, statement 3 is also incorrect.

Hence, only statement 2 is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

347. The situation of the Princely States and the British Government being united under a federal government came close to success but was abandoned. Since it did not happen at all, it did not contribute to the treaties. Therefore, statement 2 is invalid.

The earlier plan to unite the British Government and the Princely States was abandoned due to the outbreak of World War II, which contributed to the various treaties between the British Crown and the Princely States. Therefore, statement 1 is valid.

Creation of the Chamber of Princes is mentioned as one of the attempts to integrate the Indian Princes with the British. Therefore, statement 3 is also valid.

Thus, statements 1 and 3 are valid.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

348. According to the passage, the British did not want to fulfil certain obligations placed by the paramountcy conditions in independent India e.g. maintaining its troops with the Princely States for their defence. Therefore, the paramountcy between the Princely States and the British Raj ceased to exist upon transfer of power.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

349. Option (a) is incorrect as this statement is exclusively about India and not the EU.

Option (b) though correct is eliminated as it is a vague answer. It does not specify the particulars of them being strategic partners.

Option (c) is correct as it concisely and correctly answers the question asked.

Option (d) is incorrect because an institutional framework does not lead to strategic partnership, rather it is the other way around; them being strategic partners led to the formation of an institutional framework.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

350. Options (a) and (c) incorrectly answer the question asked. The question is about how EU has helped India and not vice versa.

Option (b) is correct because the passage states that India has significant trade barriers which hinder it to integrate into the world economy. Also, a strategic partnership between the two countries will improve bilateral ties as well as be beneficial to trade.

Option (d) is incorrect because according to the passage the Doha round is yet to happen therefore its conclusion cannot be known.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

351. Option (a) is incorrect as there is no mention in the passage of India lacking the technical know how of how to put its man power to work.

Option (b) is contrary.

Option (c) is incorrect as there is no mention in the passage of there being two competing groups – India – EU versus US – Brazil.

Option (d) is correct because the passage states, "Although it is far from the closed market that it was twenty years ago, India still

also maintains substantial tariff and non-tariff barriers that hinder trade with the EU".

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

352. Option (a) is contrary.

Option (b) is disconnected from the question stem.

Option (c) is incorrect as it is not the working group rather the EU-India Joint Action Plan, revised in 2008, aims at realising the full potential of this partnership in key areas of interest to India and the EU.

Option (d) is correct as the passage states, "The EU and India have in place an institutional framework... Sub-Commission on Trade and to working groups on technical issues such as technical barriers to trade (TBT), sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures (SPS), agricultural policy or industrial policy. These are the fora where a number of day-to-day issues, such as EU market access problems, are discussed."

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

353. Options (a) and (b) are incorrect as they were much later happenings in 2004 while the policy was announced in 2002.

Option (c) is correct as the passage states, "the reluctance with which the ministry announced the so-called community radio policy nee campus radio policy in 2002 (for educational institutions only) was linked to the hidden pressures of the commercial radio lobby. A tame policy with umpteen restrictions and complete exclusion of civil society ownership and management brought little cheer."

Option (d) is incorrect as there is no supporting data in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

354. Options (a), (c) and (d) are incorrect. They have no supporting data in the passage and cannot be substantiated.

Option (b) is correct as the passage states, "In August 2005 the Community Radio Forum petitioned the Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. They asked the PM to put an end to the prevailing discriminatory broadcast policy where corporate houses could buy FM station licenses but communities could not own and operate their own stations and were left with no other choice but to buy air-time from existing All India Radio stations".

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 31

355. The passage states that in criminal cases "if the High Court has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death or to imprisonment for life or for a period of not less than 10 years". This is in consonance with option (c). Option (a) is incorrect because the high court acquitted Harman. Option (b) is incorrect as Shyam Daswani's sentence was only 5 years. Option (d) is wrong as we don't know how to determine if the matter "involves a substantial question of law of general importance" or not.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

356. The passage states "Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters if the High Court concerned certifies: (a) that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance, and (b) that, in the opinion of the High Court, the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court." This is in consonance with option (a). Option (b) has no supporting data in the passage. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage states- "Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to entertain and hear appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

357. According to the passage, the Deccan Traps are one of the largest volcanic features on Earth, not the largest volcanic features on Earth- eliminate option (b). Though the Deccan Traps are described as 'volcanic features', this is not the same as 'volcanoes'- option (c) assumes more than is stated in the passage. The Deccan Traps are a province located on the Deccan Plateau, but they are not synonymous with the Plateau - eliminate option (d). Only option (c) correctly describes the Deccan Traps.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

358. All the other options have been stated in the passage. Only option (b) is not true - according to paragraph 1, the Deccan Traps cover an area of 500,000 km², not 512,000 km².

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

359. Option (b) contradicts the last line of the passage; and it can also be shown to be incorrect based on the present and past sizes

of the Deccan Traps given in the passage. The Western Ghats, not the Deccan Traps, are near Mumbai- eliminate option (c). Option (d) describes the current state of the Deccan Traps, not its original state. Only option (a) is correct as stated in the penultimate line of the paragraph.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

360. Option (a) is incomplete, since it only mentions what the word 'traps' refers to. The first half of option (b) is correct, but the second half has no basis in the passage. Option (c) is factually incorrect: the word 'traps' is derived from the Dutch word for stairs, not rock formations. Only option (d) has been stated in the passage.

Hence the correct answer is **option d**.

361. Since Aryabhata was 'the first in the line of great mathematician-astronomers', he can be considered a pioneer in that field, so option (a) is true.

Option (b) is clearly stated in the first sentence of the passage.

Option (c) is clear from the birth and death dates given for Aryabhata in the first sentence of the passage. Therefore all the options are true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

362. According to the passage, Aryabhata showed that the sky does not revolve around the Earth, and that the motion of the stars is an illusion caused by the motion of the earth itself. So option (a) is incorrect.

Aryabhata thought that the Sun moved at the same speed as some of the planets, but not all; and nothing is mentioned about the speed of the Moon. So option (c) is incorrect.

Aryabhata showed that the Earth rotates on its axis, so option (d) is incorrect.

According to the passage, "Aryabhata described a geocentric model of the solar system, in which the Sun and Moon are each carried by epicycles. They in turn revolve around the Earth."

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

363. Option (b) is incorrect - Aryabhata clearly believed that the Sun revolved around the Earth, and did not contradict this.

Option (c) contradicts what is stated in the passage, so it is incorrect.

Option (d) also cannot be the answer, as there is nothing in the passage that suggests that this point made by Aryabhata contradicted the prevailing notion.

The passage states, "Aryabhata correctly insisted that the Earth rotates about its axis daily, and that the apparent movement of the stars is a relative motion caused by the rotation of the Earth, contrary to the then-prevailing view that the sky rotated."

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

364. A poem is a work of literature. Though the Aryabhatiya was written in verse form, its topic (mathematics and astronomy) was not literary, so option (a) is incorrect.

The Arya-siddhanta is also a famous work by Aryabhata, so option (b) is incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

TEST 32

365. The writer's objection is to the custom or practice (not a law) of CSR being made into a law. Hence, option (a) is easily eliminated. "Liturgical", meaning 'public worship', eliminates option (b).

Option (c) is not related to the context in which the word is used.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

366. Options (b) and (d) are explicitly stated in the passage. According to the passage, "Companies sometimes advance the frontiers of knowledge and extend the reach of human creativity."

Option (c) with 'inventiveness' can be inferred from this. Philanthropy is not mentioned or implied anywhere in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

367. Though the options are the different dictionary definitions of the word, option (b) is the sense in which it is used in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

368. According to the passage, "I wanted to make my wife an ideal wife. My ambition was to make her live a pure life, learn what I learnt, and identify her life and thought with mine." Option (d) explains what 'ideal wife' meant to the writer. Hence it scores over the other options.

Option (a) is incomplete.

Option (b) is incorrect in 'an ideal' which is different from "an ideal wife."

Option (c) is incorrect because "make her live a pure life" (as mentioned in the passage) is different from the writer's ambition to do so.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

369. For the scholarships were not open to all, but reserved for the best boys amongst those coming from the Sorath Division of Kathiawad. And in those days there could not have been many boys from Sorath in a class of forty to fifty." Since this is the explanation for his "luck" as well, option (a) answers the question succinctly.

Options (b), (c) and (d), though stated in the passage, are not the main reason to which the writer attributes his scholarships.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

370. The statements "But I very jealously guarded my character. The least little blemish drew tears from my eyes," and "I did not so much mind the punishment, as the fact that it was considered my desert (worth)" justify statement 1.

'Misunderstood by everyone around him', as well as his being 'too young' is not sustained by the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

371. Under government ownership, if PSUs increased their value, it means that those who prefer privatisation over disinvestment are proved wrong since their argument is, "the longer the government hung on to them, the greater would be the loss to the exchequer" and that "prospective investors would pay more if PSUs were privatised instead of being disinvested." However, the passage states that "the critics have been proved resoundingly wrong. PSUs have appreciated in value over time, and beyond all expectations."

Options (b) and (d) are contrary to the information given in the passage.

Option (c) has not been mentioned in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

372. Understood in the light of the passage, the appreciation by 100,000 crore proves the point that *people who prefer privatisation and criticise disinvestment were correct*, because it is the mention of privatisation that created the appreciation.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

373. Since the writer speaks for both the sides, option (a) encapsulates the main point of the passage.

Option (b) is only partly correct. It fails to mention that forest rights must not be misused to block industrialisation.

Option (c) is contrary to what has been stated in the passage.

Option (d) incorrectly attributes looking forward to scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers, instead of the policy establishment and civil society.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

374. Option (c) summarises the effect of the passage. The other options are factually correct but do not suffice to earn the affection of the clients individually, hence cannot answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

TEST 3

375. Option (a), though true, does not answer the question stem.

Option (d), with 'unsure' is incorrect - the writer states that "it has been my fond hope that it might bring faith in Truth and Ahimsa to waverers."

There is no information in the passage to support option (c).

The writer is uncertain that though his account has been as faithful as possible according to him, whether he has been able to do justice to his experiments is what seems to bother him the most.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

376. The current prices (which are higher than *normal* because of scarcity) are taken to be the benchmark for next year's rate, then next year's prices would not return to "normal" (this also will be higher than what is normally expected to prevail next year. Hence, option (c) is assumed in the policy.

Option (b) is contrary to this.

Option (a) is eliminated because of "all markets" while the paragraph is only about "forward markets."

Option (d) is not assumed - the opposite, if at all, is assumed.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

377. The 'past' in the context of the passage also refers to our present actions that will soon become past and in turn determine our future. In other words, one can control the present (which when turned into past) determines one's future. Option (a) expresses this idea. Another interpretation is not possible to make sense of the sentence in the passage.

Option (b) is contrary to this idea.

Option (c) is also contrary to the passage, since "We ourselves create our future destinies by our own choices each minute."

Option (d) though partly true, does not answer the question stem.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

378. A close examination shows you that options (a) and (c) are contradictory. Option (c) is true in the context of the passage.

Option (d) can be concluded from the passage - "The doctrine of karma is actually the law of harmony and equilibrium. It adjusts wisely, intelligently and equitably each effect to its cause."

The passage implies that one's present situation is *determined* not *controlled* by the past. One has the freedom to act correctly in the present in spite of the situation one is in and thus determine one's future. Option (b) is true. We have to distinguish between "controlled by" and "determined by" to understand why option (a) is not true.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

379. The question is specifically about the European designers. According to the passage, "Historically, the discovery of the Indian arts and crafts by the officers, surveyors and archaeologists of the East India Company and the British Raj and their subsequent display at the India Museum in East India House around the first half of the 19th century was a remarkable event. Indian decorative arts were for the first time carefully studied, collected and appraised with the result that not only in England but also all over Europe, they influenced the public taste and excited the sensibilities of the designers." This makes option (b) the most appropriate choice.

The other options, though factually correct, do not answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

380. The last part of the passage explicitly states, "In 1904, George Watts and Percy Brown brought together a major exhibition and catalogue of Arts and Crafts of India in Delhi. Indian arts and crafts were thus systematically documented and catalogued for the first time." Thus, both options (a) and (b) are true, but option (b) is more significant in helping the cause of Indian arts and crafts. Options (c) and (d) are factually incorrect. The passage attributes the use of Indian decorative motifs on colonial buildings to architects such as Robert Chisholm. The South Kensington Museum is responsible for

utilising Indian arts and crafts for training designers and architects.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

381. "The standard type of the Hindu temple has remained fundamentally same from the 6th century AD to the present day," is the theme. The paragraph merely elaborates on this theme detailing the structure. Hence option (c) captures the main idea.

Options (a) and (d) are too broad – temple is merely a place of worship.

The word 'ancient' in option (b) is inappropriate.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

382. Statement 1 is given verbatim in the passage.

Statement 1 can be implied from the given data.

According to the passage, "The entrance (to the *garbha griha*) is through a doorway, normally from the eastern side. The doorway is reached through a *mandapa* or pillared hall, where devotees congregate for prayers." Therefore, statement 3 distorts the data, since devotees congregated in the *mandapa*, not in the doorway.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

383. The passage starts with, "The Budget is a time for clichés." In order to substantiate this, the writer quotes the commentators, businessmen and the critics. This is captured in option (b).

Option (a) starts with a literal explanation, but then incorrectly mentions the PM.

Options (c) and (d) have been incorrectly attributed to commentators and businessmen.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

384. Since this is an inference question, the only inference possible is based on the word "preferred". If successive governments have 'preferred' *disinvestment* over *privatisation* except during the brief period, it can be inferred that in the brief period the reverse was true. (This is not necessarily true – inferences are not necessarily true, but data supports the inference rather than proving it false.) This inference is correctly stated in option (b).

Option (a) contradicts the data in the passage.

Options (c) and (d) are attributed to the reign of successive governments except for a brief time during the NDA regime.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

TEST 34

385. Options (a) and (b) are only partially true with reference to the viewpoint put forth in the passage. "Muddling" and "imposition" are both focused on primarily in the first paragraph. Option (c) focuses on what the passage mentions about democracy as a whole, and is a suitable option.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

386. "Imposition," used in quotes, suggests that we are not to take the literal meaning of the word. This, followed by the last sentence of the paragraph, suggests the assumption which is stated in statement 1. Furthermore, the second paragraph talks about ancient Indian democracy which has viewed democracy as a concept of the West. Therefore, statement 1 is more suitable. Statement 2 is not supported in the passage at all.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

387. The passage states "complying with all the laws of the land". This makes statement 1 correct.

The passage mentions independent directors, not government representatives, making statement 2 incorrect.

The passage mentions distinction between two types of funds. It does not mention "never investing", thereby making statement 3 incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

388. Statement 1 is mentioned in the passage: "...known to have a positive influence on the share price of the company." Statement 2 is not mentioned in the passage. The word "main" in Statement 3 makes it incorrect - it is one of the criteria.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

389. Option (b) is incorrect since the passage says that malnutrition occurs between six months and two years. Options (c) and (d) may help, but option (a) will definitely help.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

390. Statements 1 and 2 are not the main causes of malnutrition though they may contribute to the issue.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

391. The passage states, "Empirical studies show that the traditional methods are not adequate". This makes option (c) the best answer.

"Extremely" in option (a) makes it wrong.
 Option (b) contradicts the passage since farmers do take actions to mitigate risks.
 Option (d) is true but incomplete as an answer.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

392. Option (b) is directly found in sentence 4 of paragraph 2 of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

393. According to statement 3, a family may or may not be an example of a primary group. This eliminates options (a) and (b).

According to Statement 1, a primary group is small in size. But not all small groups are primary. There may be other groups also that are small in size. Therefore, option 3 can be eliminated.

From statement 2, a primary group has to have 'intimacy' as an essential characteristic. So, it can be inferred that members of a primary group know each other intimately.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

394. Statements 1, 2 and 3 are directly justified from sentences 3 and 4 of paragraph 1.

Statement 4 is not mentioned in the passage at all.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

395. Option (c) is directly justified from sentence 2 of paragraph 1.

Options (a) and (b) are not mentioned in the passage.

Option (d) is an example of a global change.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

396. Option (d) is directly justified from sentence 2 of paragraph 2.

Options (a), (b) and (c) are not mentioned in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

397. Statements 1, 2 and 3 are mentioned in the second-last sentence of the passage, and justified in the last sentence.

Statement 4 is not mentioned in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.

TEST 35

398. Option (b) is justified from the third-last sentence of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

399. Option (c) is justified from the last sentence of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

400. The last sentence of paragraph 1 talks about soil microorganisms decomposing organic

components of sewage and slurry, implying that these do not exist in water. This makes statement 2 correct.

Support for Statement 3 (eutrophication) is found in the entire second paragraph.

Statement 1 cannot be justified from the passage (though it may be true).

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

401. From paragraph 1, we can deduce that option (b) is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

402. Paragraph 2 mentions, "...change to eutrophic condition where high nutrient input..." justifying statement 3.

Statements 1 and 2 are not found anywhere in the passage.

Statement 4 is incorrect because the passage mentions "decomposition" of algal blooms, and not "creation".

There is no option that mentions only statement 3 as the right answer.

Hence, the question is ambiguous.

403. Statements 1 and 2 are justified from the last and the second-last sentences of paragraph 2.

Statement 3 states the opposite of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

404. Option (c) best captures the essence of the passage.

Options (a), (b) and (d) may be inferences from the passage, but are not its focus.

Hence, the correct answer is **option c**.

405. Option (b) is justified from the last sentence in the passage. It is also the focus of the entire passage.

The remaining options are contradictory to the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

406. Statements 1 and 2 are contradictory to the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option b**.

407. The very first line of the passage states, "...deleterious effects of habitat fragmentation...", which is a recurring theme through the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is **option d**.

408. The passage clearly states that, "Continuity of forested landscapes...extinction prone species...most serious threat to bio diversity conservation." This validates statement 1. Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is **option a**.