

Directions for Questions 51 to 54:

In each question, there are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the **most appropriate** one.

51. Anita wore a beautiful **broach (A)/brooch(B)** on the lapel of her jacket.
 If you want to complain about the amenities in your neighbourhood,
 please meet your **councillor (A)/counsellor (B)**
 I would like your **advice(A)/advise(B)** on which job I should choose.
 The last scene provided a **climactic(A)/climatic(B)** ending to the film.
 Jeans that **flair(A)/flare(B)** at the bottom are in fashion these days.

- (1) BABAA
 (2) BABAB
 (3) BAAAB
 (4) ABABA
 (5) BAABA

Soln:

The answer is option (3).

In the first sentence, B is the correct option as “brooch” refers to a decorative pin worn by women. “Broach”, on the other hand, is to raise a topic for discussion. In case of the second sentence, A is the most appropriate option as “councillor” is the elected member of a council, especially a local council, who looks after the amenities of his locality. So, it justifies the sentence “if you want to complain about amenities....”.

“Counsellor”, on the other hand, is just an adviser. In the next sentence, A is the most appropriate option as “advice” as a noun is expected in the sentence which refers to an opinion offered as a guide to action. “Advise” as a verb means to give counsel to or advice to. In the fourth sentence, A is the correct option as “climactic” means pertaining to or coming to a climax which justifies the words given in the sentence “ending to the films”. “Climatic,” on the other hand, is related to the condition of the atmosphere over a longer period of time. In the last sentence, B is the most appropriate option as “flare” means to spread gradually outward, as the bottom of a wide skirt. “Flair” refers to a natural talent. It is also used for distinctive elegance or style which goes with the word “fashion” but is inappropriate in the given context.

52. The cake had lots of **currents(A)/currants(B)** and nuts in it.
 If you engage in such **exceptional(A)/exceptionable(B)** behaviour, I will

be forced to punish you.

He has the same capacity as an adult to **consent(A)/assent(B)** to surgical treatment.

The minister is **obliged(A)/compelled(B)** to report regularly to a parliamentary board.

His analysis of the situation is far too **sanguine (A)/genuine(B)**.

- (1) BBABA
- (2) BBAAA
- (3) BBBBA
- (4) ABBAB
- (5) BABAB

Soln: The answer is option (2). In the first sentence, B aptly fits in the context as “currants” refer to seedless raisins which are used in cakes. “Currents” refer to the onward movements, especially of fluids which is inappropriate in the given context. In the second sentence, B is the correct option as “exceptionable” refers to objectionable and aptly fits in the given context (...I will be forced to punish you). “Exceptional” refers to something unusual but one cannot be punished for unusual behavior. In the third sentence, A is appropriate as “consent” refers to the agreement to participate by someone who is legally capable of giving that agreement. The words “... as an adult” support the explanation given above. “Assent” refers to the agreement to participate by someone who for reason of age or ability is unable to legally give agreement. In the fourth sentence, A is correct as “obliged” means to do a service out of the sense of duty and the word ‘minister’ supports this logic as ‘to report to a parliamentary board’ is his duty out of his position. “Compelled” refers to the use of force. In the last sentence, A is correct as “sanguine” means cheerful and confident about the future which justifies its use for the ‘analysis of a situation’. ‘Genuine’ means exactly what appears to be.

- 53.** She managed to bite back the **ironic(A)/caustic(B)** retort on the tip of her tongue.
 He gave an impassioned and **valid(A)/cogent(B)** plea for judicial reform.
 I am not **adverse(A)/averse(B)** to helping out.
 The **coupé(A)/coup(B)** broke away as the train climbed the hill.
 They heard the bells **peeling(A)/pealing(B)** far and wide.

- (1) BBABA
- (2) BBBAB

- (3) BAABB
 (4) ABBAA
 (5) BBBBA

Soln: The answer is option (2). In the first sentence, B is correct as “caustic” means severely critical or sarcastic and biting which goes well with “retort”(a severe, incisive reply) whereas “ironic” refers to humorously sarcastic or mocking. In the second sentence, B is correct as “cogent” means having the power to compel or convince and aptly goes with “impassioned” as well as “plea for judicial reform” whereas “valid” means sound or just which may lack in the compelling power. In the third sentence, B is correct as “averse” is opposed to or disinclined to which is contextually appropriate. “Adverse” means unfavorable. In the next sentence, A is appropriate as “coupe” refers to a carriage for passengers which logically connects to “the train”. “Coup” is a highly successful stroke or move. In the last sentence, B is correct as “pealing” refers to the loud ringing of bells which fits in the given sentence. On the other hand, “peeling” means the stripping away of skin.

54. We were not successful in **defusing(A)/diffusing(B)** the Guru’s ideas. The students **baited(A)/bated(B)** the instructor with irrelevant questions. The **hoard(A)/horde(B)** rushed into the campus. The prisoner’s **interment(A)/internment(B)** came to an end with his early release. The hockey team could not deal with his **unsociable (A)/unsocial(B)** tendencies.

- (1) BABBA
 (2) BBABB
 (3) BABAA
 (4) ABBAB
 (5) AABBA

Soln: The answer is option (1). In the first sentence, B is correct as “diffusing” means to spread which goes well with the “Guru’s ideas” whereas “defusing” means to make less dangerous. In the second sentence, A is correct as “baited” means to attack or torment which is relevant in the given context. “Bated” means to lessen the intensity. In the third sentence, B is correct as “horde” is a large group of people. The second half of the sentence “...rushed into the

campus” supports the answer. “Hoard” is a secret stock or store of valuables or money. In the fourth sentence, B is correct. “Internment” means the act of confining someone ‘in a prison’ or ‘imprisonment’ whereas “interment” is the burial of a corpse. In the last sentence, A is correct as “tendencies” can be “unsociable” which means antisocial, hostile; while “unsocial” means having or showing a lack of desire for the company of others. It does not fit in the given context.

Directions for Questions 55 to 58:

In each of the following questions there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then, choose the **most appropriate** option.

- 55.** A. In 1849, a poor Bavarian imigrant named Levi Strauss
 B. landed in San Francisco, California,
 C. at the invitation of his brother-in-law David Stern
 D. owner of dry goods business.
 E. This dry goods business would later became known as Levi Strauss & Company.
- (1) B only
 (2) B and C
 (3) A and B
 (4) A only
 (5) A, B and D

Soln: The answer is option (1). Statement A contains an incorrect spelling of the word ‘immigrant.’ Statement C is incorrect as it does not have a comma after the noun (David Stern). The phrase that follows it (owner of...) is a phrase in apposition and should be preceded by a comma. Statement D should have an article (a) before the phrase ‘dry goods business.’ In statement E, the verb ‘became’ is in the past tense and should change to ‘become’ as it is preceded by the helping verb ‘would’.

- 56.** A. In response to the allegations and condemnation pouring in,
 B. Nike implemented comprehensive changes in their labour policy.
 C. Perhaps sensing the rising tide of global labour concerns,
 D. from the public would become a prominent media issue,
 E. Nike sought to be a industry leader in employee relations.

- (1) D and E
- (2) D only
- (3) A and E
- (4) A and D
- (5) B, C and E

Soln: The answer is option (4). Statement B is incorrect as the pronoun (their) used for the singular noun (Nike) should be singular, i.e. 'its'. Statement C does not require a comma after the last word 'concerns'. In statement E, the article 'a' should change to 'an' as the word 'industry' that follows it begins with a vowel.

- 57.**
- A. Charges and countercharges mean nothing
 - B. to the few million who have lost their home.
 - C. The nightmare is far from over, for the government
 - D. is still unable to reach hundreds who are marooned.
 - E. The death count have just begun.

- (1) A only
- (2) C only
- (3) A and C
- (4) A, C and D
- (5) D only

Soln: The answer is option (3). Statement B is incorrect as the noun 'home' should be plural (i.e. homes). Statement D is incorrect. When we speak about "unfinished time" we often use the adverbs still and yet. However there is a subtle difference in the meaning conveyed by the two. We use "yet" to express "until now". We use 'still' to say that something is in the present (not finished). In D, the usage 'yet' is more appropriate. Statement E is incorrect as the verb 'have' should be 'has' since the subject (the count) is singular.

- 58.**
- A. I did not know what to make of you.
 - B. Because you'd lived in India, I associate you more with my parents than with me.
 - C. And yet, you were unlike my cousins in Calcutta, who seem so

innocent and obedient when I visited them.
 D. You were not curious about me in the least.
 E. Although you did make effort to meet me.

- (1) A only
- (2) A and B
- (3) A and E
- (4) D only
- (5) A and D

Soln: The answer is option (5). Statement B is incorrect as the verb 'associate' should be in the past tense (i.e. associated), since the remaining sentences are all in the past tense. In statement C, the verb 'seem' should be in the past tense (i.e. seemed). In statement E, the noun 'effort' should be preceded by the article 'an' (an effort).

Directions for Questions 59 to 62:

Each of the following questions has a sentence with two blanks. Given below each question are five pairs of words. Choose the pair that **best** completes the sentence.

- 59.** The genocides in Bosnia and Rwanda, apart from being mis-described in the most sinister and _____ manner as 'ethnic cleansing', were also blamed, in further hand-washing rhetoric, on something dark and interior to _____ and perpetrators alike.
- (1) innovative; communicator
 - (2) enchanting; leaders
 - (3) disingenuous; victims
 - (4) exigent; exploiters
 - (5) tragic; sufferers

Soln: The answer is option (3). The paragraph states that under the pretext of 'ethnic cleansing' the exterminations in Bosnia and Rwanda, were incorrectly presented. This suggests that their way of looking at it is evil and disingenuous i.e. insincere. Option 1 cannot be considered, as innovative means original and is irrelevant to the passage. Option 2 also is ruled out as enchanting means enthralling and cannot be considered. Although exigent in option 4

might be considered, exploiters and perpetrators both mean the same and so needs to be ruled out. In option 5 sufferers could be a possible option, but tragic means disastrous which cannot suitably replace disingenuous.

60. As navigators, calendar makers, and other _____ of the night sky accumulated evidence to the contrary, ancient astronomers were forced to _____ that certain bodies might move in circles about points, which in turn moved in circles about the earth.

- (1) scrutinizers; believe
- (2) observers; agree
- (3) scrutinizers; suggest
- (4) observers; concede
- (5) students; conclude

Soln: The answer is option (4). Observers means mere viewers, scrutinizers means critical observers. Both the words could be strong possibilities but scrutinizers can be too extreme a word to be a befitting answer. So options (1) and (3) can be eliminated. Moreover, in option 3, suggest is irrelevant to the essence of the paragraph The passage is talking about evidence accumulated by navigators, calendar makers and other observers and so the ancient astronomers had to concede (admit to) the fact revealed. Option 2 cannot be taken into consideration as agree means merely to hold the same opinion while the passage is saying that the navigators, observers of the night sky are in opposition to the ancient astronomers. Option 5 is ruled out as 'students' of the night sky is incorrect as the night sky is not a branch of education.

61. Every human being, after the first few days of his life, is a product of two factors: on the one hand, there is his _____ endowment; and on the other hand, there is the effect of environment, including _____

- (1) constitutional; weather
- (2) congenital; education
- (3) personal; climate
- (4) economic; learning

(5) genetic; pedagogy

Soln: The answer is option (2).
Option (2) is a close contender of option 5, but 'congenital' is a better option as it refers to a condition present at birth, whether inherited or caused by the environment esp. uterine environment and contributes to the making of a 'human being' and it agree with the next word i.e. endowment. 'Genetic' is of or pertaining to, or produced by genes. For the second blank, 'education' is a better choice in reference to the context as 'pedagogy' refers to a profession of teaching, while education is a more comprehensible and all-encompassing process of training and developing the knowledge, skill, mind, character, etc., esp. by formal schooling. Option (1) is ruled out as weather has nothing to do in the few days of a child's life. Option (3) is ruled out, as 'climate' is related to weather and again inappropriate. Option (4) can be ruled out as economic conditions do not affect an infant in the first few days.

62. Exhaustion of natural resources, destruction of individual initiative by governments, control over men's minds by central _____ of education and propaganda are some of the major evils which appear to be on the increase as a result of the impact of science upon minds suited by _____ to an earlier kind of world.

- (1) tenets; fixation
- (2) aspects; inhibitions
- (3) institutions; inhibitions
- (4) organs; tradition
- (5) departments; repulsion

Soln: The answer is option (1).
The passage is about the evils such as the depletion of natural resources and destruction of democracy induced by controlling power of the branches of education and propaganda. From the passage, we can make out that these 'depletions' and 'destructions' are the influences of 'doctrines or principles' of education which are on the increase by the influence and results of science on our minds, which were formerly swayed by 'obsessions of' or 'persistent attachment' to the past. Options (2) and (3) can be ruled out as 'inhibitions' means 'reticence'. While 'organs' in option (4) may be considered, as it means 'a mode of imparting knowledge', 'tradition' is unsuitable for the second blank as it means 'a belief of the past' and is a redundant repetition of 'an earlier kind of world'. In option (5), 'department' might be an option but

'repulsion' is irrelevant to the essence of the paragraph.

Directions for Questions 63 to 66:

In each of the questions, a word has been used in sentences in five different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate**.

63.

Run

- (1) I must run fast to catch up with him.
- (2) Our team scored a goal against the run of play.
- (3) You can't run over him like that.
- (4) The newly released book is enjoying a popular run.
- (5) This film is a run-of-the-mill production.

Soln:

The answer is option (3).

The usage of the word 'run' is inappropriate here. The phrasal verb 'run over' means 'hit with a vehicle' and this meaning doesn't make any sense in the given sentence. All other sentences contain correct usage of the word. The term "against the run of play" is used in football (soccer) to describe an event or action against the flow of the game. 'Enjoying a popular run' means being popular, and in the context of the sentence, 'having sold many copies of the book'. "Run-of-the-mill" means 'not special or outstanding; average' and this meaning fits in the context of the given sentence.

64.

Round

- (1) The police tired a round of tear gas shells.
- (2) The shop is located round the corner.
- (3) We took a ride on the merry—go-round.
- (4) The doctor is on a hospital round.
- (5) I shall proceed further only after you come round to admitting it.

Soln:

The answer is option (5).

The correct usage would be '...you come around to admitting it' which means 'to change one's opinion, decision, etc., especially to agree with another's'. The word 'round' in the first sentence refers to a completed course or spell of activity. In the second sentence, the word is used as a

preposition which means 'around'. The word in the fourth sentence means 'a going around from place to place, as in a habitual or definite circuit'.

65. Buckle

- (1) After the long hike our knees were beginning to buckle.
- (2) The horse suddenly broke into a buckle.
- (3) The accused did not buckle under police interrogation.
- (4) Sometimes, an earthquake can make a bridge buckle.
- (5) People should learn to buckle up as soon as they get into a car.

Soln:

The answer is option (2).

The correct sentence would be 'The horse broke into a wild gallop'. The usage in the other sentences is correct. In the first sentence, 'to buckle' means to bend, or cause to give way suddenly, as with heat or pressure. In the second sentence, the phrase 'buckle under' refers to yield, surrender, or give way to another, while the word 'buckle' in the third sentence means to bend, warp, bulge, or collapse due to the effect of an earthquake. The phrasal verb 'buckle up' in sentence 5 refers to fasten one's belt, seat belt, or buckles which seems to be correct as per the context of the sentence.

66. File

- (1) You will find the paper in the file under C.
- (2) I need to file an insurance claim.
- (3) The cadets were marching in a single file.
- (4) File your nails before you apply nail polish.
- (5) When the parade was on, a soldier broke the file.

Soln:

The answer is option (5).

The correct idiom is 'to break rank' and not 'to break the file'. To break rank/ranks means to fall into disorder, as a formation of soldiers. The usage of the word in the first sentence is referring to a collection of related data or program records in the computer. The verb 'file' in the second sentence means to make application; apply. In the third sentence, 'file' refers to a line of troops so positioned. 'File your nails' means to

smooth, reduce your nails with a steel tool.

Directions for Questions 67 to 70:

Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the **most appropriate** way.

- 67.** Most people at their first consultation take a furtive look at the surgeon's hands in the hope of reassurance. Prospective patients look for delicacy, sensitivity, steadiness, perhaps unblemished pallor. On this basis, Henry Perowne loses a number of cases each year. Generally, he knows it's about to happen before the patient does: the downward glance repeated, the prepared questions beginning to falter, the overemphatic thanks during the retreat to the door.
- (1) Other people do not communicate due to their poor observation.
- (2) Other patients don't like what they see but are ignorant of their right to go elsewhere.
- (3) But Perowne himself is not concerned.
- (4) But others will take their place, he thought.
- (5) These hands are steady enough, but they are large.

Soln: The answer is option (3). The paragraph is talking about surgeon's hands and the patients' expectations. It is stated in the paragraph that Perowne knows about the patients' reactions, still he is continuing with his practice. This suggests that he is not concerned about it. Options (1) and (4) are irrelevant because of the ambiguity raised by the use of 'other people' and 'others' respectively instead of talking directly about 'the other patients'. Option (2) is just a repetition of what is stated earlier; moreover the second part of the sentence doesn't make any sense. Option (5) is ruled out because the largeness of the hands does not have any logical connection with the previous sentence.

- 68.** Trade protectionism, disguised as concern for the climate, is raising its head. Citing competitiveness concerns, powerful industrialized countries are holding out threats of a levy on imports of energy-intensive products from developing countries that refuse to accept their demands. The actual source of protectionist sentiment in the OECD countries is, of course, their current lacklustre economic performance, combined with the challenges posed by the rapid economic rise of China and India - in that

order.

- (1) Climate change is evoked to bring trade protectionism through the back door.
- (2) OECD countries are taking refuge in climate change issues to erect trade barriers against these two countries.
- (3) Climate change concerns have come as a convenient stick to beat the rising trade power of China and India.
- (4) Defenders of the global economic status quo are posing as climate change champions.
- (5) Today's climate change champions are the perpetrators of global economic inequity.

Soln:

The answer is option (4).

The paragraph talks about what the OECD countries are following in the pretext of climatic change. The OECD countries are raising trade barriers, against both the countries and the radical change they are going to bring about in the global economic order, in order to defend the economic status quo under the pretext of their concern for climate change. So, in a way, these OECD countries are just acting as climate change champions but their main motive is something else (as has been described above). Option (4) describes this situation in the best way. Therefore, it is the answer. Option (1) is irrelevant. Options (2) and (3) do not talk about maintaining the present economic order, hence, both are ruled out. Option (5) emphasizes on the climate change champions and not on the defenders of the present economic order. Hence, it is ruled out.

- 69.** Mattancherry is Indian Jewry's most famous settlement. Its pretty streets of pastel coloured houses, connected by first-floor passages and home to the last twelve saree-and-sarong-wearing, white-skinned Indian Jews are visited by thousands of tourists each year. Its synagogue, built in 1568, with a floor of blue-and-white Chinese tiles, a carpet given by Haile Selassie and the frosty Yahel selling tickets at the door, stands as an image of religious tolerance.
- (1) Mattancherry represents, therefore, the perfect picture of peaceful co-existence.
 - (2) India's Jews have almost never suffered discrimination, except for European colonizers and each other.
 - (3) Jews in India were always tolerant.

- (4) Religious tolerance has always been only a façade and nothing more.
- (5) The pretty pastel streets are, thus, very popular with the tourists.

Soln: The answer is option (1).
It is logically connected with the previous sentence. The previous sentence says that synagogue is an image of religious tolerance showcasing the floor of Chinese tiles, carpet given by Haile Selassie and the Yaheh selling tickets. Moreover, thousands of tourists visit this place each year. This suggests that Mattancherry supports peaceful co-existence. Option (2) doesn't make any sense. Option (3) can be ruled out as the sentence is too judgmental to be true. Option (4) can be ruled out for the same reason given for option (3). Option (5) is nothing but a repetition of what is stated in the paragraph, so this option can also be eliminated.

70. Given the cultural and intellectual interconnections, the question of what is 'Western' and what is 'Eastern' (or 'Indian' is often hard to decide, and the issue can be discussed only in more dialectical terms. The diagnosis of a thought as 'purely Western' or 'purely Indian' can be very illusory.
- (1) Thoughts are not the kind of things that can be easily categorized.
- (2) Though 'occidentalism' and 'orientalism' as dichotomous concepts have found many adherents.
- (3) 'East is East and West is West' has been a discredited notion for a long time now.
- (4) Compartmentalizing thoughts is often desirable.
- (5) The origin of a thought is not the kind of thing to which 'purity' happens easily.

Soln: The answer is option (5).
This is the most appropriate answer option which goes well with the "purely Western" and "purely Indian" thoughts and explains why their diagnosis can be misleading. The demarcation of anything as "purely Western" and "purely Indian" is difficult and often there are cases of overlapping which results in the lack of purity in the origin of thoughts. Other options are ruled out because they do not highlight the "aspect of purity". Options (1) and (4) talk about thoughts in general. Options (2) and (3) are highlighting more on the adherents which the concepts of "occidentalism" and "orientalism" have found and on the much doubted notion, but not on the thoughts and their purity as such. Hence, these are ruled out.

Directions for Questions 71 to 75:

The passage given below is followed by a set of five questions. Choose the **most appropriate** answer to each question.

Language is not a cultural artifact that we learn the way we learn to tell time or how the federal government works. Instead, it is a distinct piece of the biological makeup of our brains. Language is a complex, specialized skill, which develops in the child spontaneously, without conscious effort or formal instruction, is deployed without awareness of its underlying logic, is qualitatively the same in every individual, and is distinct from more general abilities to process information or behave intelligently. For these reasons some cognitive scientists have described language as a psychological faculty, a mental organ, a neural system, and a computational module. But I prefer the admittedly quaint term “instinct”. It conveys the idea that people know how to talk in more or less the sense that spiders know how to spin webs. Web-spinning was not invented by some unsung spider genius and does not depend on having had the right education or on having an aptitude for architecture or the construction trades. Rather, spiders spin spider webs because they have spider brains, which give them the urge to spin and the competence to succeed. Although there are differences between webs and words, I will encourage you to see language in this way, for it helps to make sense of the phenomena we will explore.

Thinking of language as an instinct inverts the popular wisdom, especially as it has been passed down in the canon of the humanities and social sciences. Language is no more a cultural invention than is upright posture. It is not a manifestation of a general capacity to use symbols: a three-year-old, we shall see, is a grammatical genius, but is quite incompetent at the visual arts, religious iconography, traffic signs, and the other staples of the semiotics curriculum. Though language is a magnificent ability unique to Homo sapiens among living species, it does not call for sequestering the study of humans from the domain of biology, for a magnificent ability unique to a particular living species is far from unique in the animal kingdom. Some kinds of bats home in on flying insects using Doppler sonar. Some kinds of migratory birds navigate thousands of miles by calibrating the positions of the constellations against the time of day and year. In nature’s talent show, we are simply a species of primate with our own act, a knack for communicating information about who did what to whom by modulating the sounds we make when we exhale.

Once you begin to look at language not as the ineffable essence of human uniqueness but as a biological adaptation to communicate

information, it is no longer as tempting to see language as an insidious shaper of thought, and, we shall see, it is not. Moreover, seeing language as one of nature's engineering marvels — an organ with "that perfection of structure and co-adaptation which justly excites our admiration," in Darwin's words - gives us a new respect for your ordinary Joe and the much-maligned English language (or any language). The complexity of language, from the scientist's point of view, is part of our biological birthright; it is not something that parents teach their children or something that must be elaborated in school — as Oscar Wilde said, "Education is an admirable thing, but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught." A preschooler's tacit knowledge of grammar is more sophisticated than the thickest style manual or the most state-of-the-art computer language system, and the same applies to all healthy human beings, even the notorious syntax - fracturing professional athlete and the, you know, like, inarticulate teenage skateboarder. Finally, since language is the product of a well-engineered biological instinct, we shall see that it is not the nutty barrel of monkeys that entertainer-columnists make it out to be.

- 71.** According to the passage, which of the following does not stem from popular wisdom on language?
- (1) Language is a cultural artifact.
 - (2) Language is a cultural invention.
 - (3) Language is learnt as we grow.
 - (4) Language is unique to Homo sapiens.
 - (5) Language is a psychological faculty.

Soln: The answer is option (5). Paragraph one (line 6) states that some cognitive scientists have described language as a psychological faculty, so this does not stem from popular wisdom. The rest of the options are supported by the passage.

- 72.** Which of the following can be used to replace the "spiders know how to spin webs" analogy as used by the author?
- (1) A kitten learning to jump over a wall
 - (2) Bees collecting nectar
 - (3) A donkey carrying a load

- (4) A horse running a Derby
 (5) A pet dog protecting its owner's property

Soln: The answer is option (2).
 When the passage says that "spiders know how to spin webs...because they have spider brains" it implies that it is an inbuilt quality which spiders need not be taught; similarly bees have this in-built quality/ability to collect nectar and need not be taught how to do so. Option 1 says that kittens have to 'learn' how to jump, option 3 does not talk about any quality of the donkey, option 4 talks about a horse running the derby race, which it has to be taught to do and option 5 mentions a pet dog protecting its owner's property, which is not inborn, but which it has to be taught.

73. According to the passage, which of the following is unique to human beings?

- (1) Ability to use symbols while communicating with one another.
 (2) Ability to communicate with each other through voice modulation.
 (3) Ability to communicate information to other members of the species.
 (4) Ability to use sound as means of communication.
 (5) All of the above.

Soln: The answer is option (2).
 Paragraph 2 talks of unique abilities of living species: of bats, migratory birds and primates/humans. Some bats home in on flying insects; birds navigate miles by calibrating positions of constellations; and primates, i.e. human beings communicate through voice modulation. The others are partial answers. Option 1 talks only of the ability to use symbols; option 3 talks only of communication but does not mention the medium; and option 4 only the ability to use sound.

74. According to the passage, complexity of language cannot be taught by parents or at school to children because

- (1) children instinctively know language.
 (2) children learn the language on their own.
 (3) language is not amenable to teaching.
 (4) children know language better than their teachers or parents.

(5) children are born with the knowledge of semiotics.

Soln:

The answer is option (1).

The last paragraph says that scientists view language as our 'biological birthright', and not something that parents teach children or is elaborated on in school. Option 2 talks of self-learning, but the passage says that language is something that is inborn. Option 3 twists the information and says that language cannot be taught, which is not supported by the passage. Option 4 compares the language of children with that of parents and teachers, but this comparison is not mentioned anywhere in the passage. Option 5 talks of 'semiotics' i.e. the study of signs and symbols as used in language. The passage says that children are born with the ability to communicate through language but does not mention semiotics.

75. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- (1) Language is unique to Homo sapiens.
- (2) Language is neither learnt nor taught.
- (3) Language is not a cultural invention or artifact as it is made out.
- (4) Language is instinctive ability of human beings.
- (5) Language is use of symbols unique to human beings.

Soln:

The answer is option (4).

The last sentence of the passage says that 'language is the product of a well-engineered biological instinct', hence we can say that it is an instinctive quality of human beings. The other options represent pieces of information from the passage, but these do not summarize the passage.

Directions for Questions 76 to 80:

The passage given below is followed by a set of five questions. Choose the **most appropriate** answer to each question.

When I was little, children were bought two kinds of ice cream, sold from those white wagons with canopies made of silvery metal: either the two-cent cone or the four-cent ice-cream pie. The two-cent cone was very small, in fact it could fit comfortably into a child's hand, and it was made by taking the ice cream from its container with a special scoop and piling it on the cone. Granny always suggested I eat only a part of the cone, then throw away the pointed end, because it had been touched by the vendor's hand (though that was the best part, nice and crunchy, and it was regularly eaten in secret, after a pretence of discarding it).

The four-cent pie was made by a special little machine, also silvery, which pressed two disks of sweet biscuit against a cylindrical section of ice cream. First you had to thrust your tongue into the gap between the biscuits until it touched the central nucleus of ice cream; then, gradually, you ate the whole thing, the biscuit surfaces softening as they became soaked in creamy nectar. Granny had no advice to give here: in theory the pies had been touched only by the machine; in practice, the vendor had held them in his hand while giving them to us, but it was impossible to isolate the contaminated area.

I was fascinated, however, by some of my peers, whose parents bought them not a four-cent pie but two two-cent cones. These privileged children advanced proudly with one cone in their right hand and one in their left; and expertly moving their head from side to side, they licked first one, then the other. This liturgy seemed to me so sumptuously enviable, that many times I asked to be allowed to celebrate it. In vain. My elders were inflexible: a four-cent ice, yes; but two two-cent ones, absolutely no.

As anyone can see, neither mathematics nor economy nor dietetics justified this refusal. Nor did hygiene, assuming that in due course the tips of both cones were discarded. The pathetic, and obviously mendacious, justification was that a boy concerned with turning his eyes from one cone to the other was more inclined to stumble over stones, steps, or cracks in the pavement. I dimly sensed that there was another secret justification, cruelly pedagogical, but I was unable to grasp it.

Today, citizen and victim of a consumer society, a civilization of excess and waste (which the society of the thirties was not), I realize that those dear and now departed elders were right. Two two-cent cones instead of one at four cents did not signify squandering, economically speaking, but symbolically they surely did. It was for this precise reason, that I yearned for them: because two ice creams suggested excess. And this was precisely why they were denied to me: because they looked indecent, an insult to poverty, a display of fictitious privilege, a boast of wealth. Only spoiled children ate two cones at once, those children who in fairy tales were rightly punished, as Pinocchio was when he rejected the skin and the stalk. And parents who encouraged this weakness, appropriate to little parvenus, were bringing up their children in the foolish theatre of "I'd like to but I can't." They were preparing them to turn up at tourist-class check-in with a fake Gucci bag bought from a street peddler on the beach at Rimini.

Nowadays the moralist risks seeming at odds with morality, in a world where the consumer civilization now wants even adults to be spoiled, and promises them always something more, from the wristwatch in the box of

detergent to the bonus bangle sheathed, with the magazine it accompanies, in a plastic envelope. Like the parents of those ambidextrous gluttons I so envied, the consumer civilization pretends to give more, but actually gives, for four cents, what is worth four cents. You will throwaway the old transistor radio to purchase the new one, that boasts an alarm clock as well, but some inexplicable defect in the mechanism will guarantee that the radio lasts only a year. The new cheap car will have leather seats, double side mirrors adjustable from inside, and a panelled dashboard, but it will not last nearly so long as the glorious old Fiat 500, which, even when it broke down, could be started again with a kick.

The morality of the old days made Spartans of us all, while today's morality wants all of us to be Sybarites.

- 76.** Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?
- (1) Today's society is more extravagant than the society of the 1930s.
 - (2) The act of eating two ice cream cones is akin to a ceremonial process.
 - (3) Elders rightly suggested that a boy turning eyes from one cone to the other was more likely to fall.
 - (4) Despite seeming to promise more, the consumer civilization gives away exactly what the thing is worth.
 - (5) The consumer civilization attempts to spoil children and adults alike.

Soln: The answer is option (3).
 The 4th paragraph mentions that this was the justification that elders gave for not allowing the child to eat two cones at the same time. The author does not state whether this was right or wrong. Thus, this cannot be inferred from the passage. Option (1) is given in the first two lines of the 5th paragraph. Option (2) can be inferred from the 3rd paragraph where the author talks about the process involved in eating two cones. Option (4) can be inferred from the first six lines of the 6th paragraph. Option (5) is given in the first two lines of the 6th paragraph.

- 77.** In the passage, the phrase "little parvenus" refers to
- (1) naughty midgets.
 - (2) old hags.
 - (3) arrogant people.

(4) young upstarts.

(5) foolish kids.

Soln: The answer is option (4).

The word "parvenus" means upstart, or a person who suddenly acquires wealth and is eager to flaunt it. Thus, option (4) comes closest to the meaning of the given phrase. A "midget" is a dwarf, which is not related to the passage. A "hag" is an old woman, but the passage talks of little children. Option (3) mentions people in general. The passage does not say that the children were foolish, so option (5) is also ruled out.

78. The author pined for two two-cent cones instead of one four-cent pie because

(1) it made dietetic sense.

(2) it suggested intemperance.

(3) it was more fun.

(4) it had a visual appeal.

(5) he was a glutton.

Soln: The answer is option (2).

Refer to 3-4 lines of the fifth paragraph "It was for this precise reason, that I yearned for them: because two ice-creams suggested excess". 'Intemperance' means a lack of moderation. Option (3) may be a close choice but 'fun' is too frivolous a word and so is ruled out. Option (1) is ruled out as it is contradictory to the passage. Options (4) and (5) can be ruled out as option (4) is irrelevant to the passage, and option (5) accuses the author of being a 'glutton' which has no mention in the passage.

79. What does the author mean by "nowadays the moralist risks seeming at odds with morality"?

(1) The moralists of yesterday have become immoral today.

(2) The concept of morality has changed over the years.

(3) Consumerism is amoral.

(4) The risks associated with immorality have gone up.

(5) The purist's view of morality is fast becoming popular.

Soln: The answer is option (2).
 And it is mentioned in the last paragraph. The author says that the moralist viewpoint that the elders of an earlier time had would be at odds with (would conflict with) present-day moral standards. Thus, option (2) is the answer. Option (1) talks about the change in the moralists themselves, but the passage talks about a change in the morality. Option (3) is a judgment not made in the passage, as “amoral” means no knowledge of morals. The author does not talk about an increase in risks. The passage does not explain the “purist’s” moral view, so option (5) can also be ruled out.

80. According to the author, the justification for refusal to let him eat two cones was plausibly

- (1) didactic.
- (2) dietetic.
- (3) dialectic.
- (4) diatonic.
- (5) diastolic.

Soln: The answer is option (1).
 The passage talks about adults preaching to a child about not eating two ice-creams at the same time. So the appropriate word to describe the adults’ attitude would be option (1). “Dialectic” means logical argument to find out the truth behind an opinion. “Dietetic” means related to one’s diet. “Diatonic” is related to the construction of musical notes. “Diastolic” is related to the flow of blood within the heart.

Directions for Questions 81 to 85:

The passage given below is followed by a set of five questions. Choose the **most appropriate** answer to each question.

A remarkable aspect of art of the present century is the range of concepts and ideologies which it embodies. It is almost tempting to see a pattern emerging within the art field - or alternatively imposed upon it a posteriori - similar to that which exists under the umbrella of science where the general term covers a whole range of separate, though interconnecting, activities. Any parallelism is however - in this instance at least - misleading. A scientific discipline develops systematically once its bare tenets have been established, named and categorized as conventions. Many of the concepts of modern art, by contrast, have resulted from the

almost accidental meetings of groups of talented individuals at certain times and certain places. The ideas generated by these chance meetings had twofold consequences. Firstly, a corpus of work would be produced which, in great part, remains as a concrete record of the events. Secondly, the ideas would themselves be disseminated through many different channels of communication - seeds that often bore fruit in contexts far removed from their generation. Not all movements were exclusively concerned with innovation. Surrealism, for instance, claimed to embody a kind of insight which can be present in the art of any period. This claim has been generally accepted so that a sixteenth century painting by Spranger or a mysterious photograph by Atget can legitimately be discussed in surrealist terms. Briefly, then, the concepts of modern art are of many different (often fundamentally different) kinds and resulted from the exposures of painters, sculptors and thinkers to the more complex phenomena of the twentieth century, including our ever increasing knowledge of the thought and products of earlier centuries. Different groups of artists would collaborate in trying to make sense of a rapidly changing world of visual and spiritual experience. We should hardly be surprised if no one group succeeded completely, but achievements, though relative, have been considerable. Landmarks have been established - concrete statements of position which give a pattern to a situation which could easily have degenerated into total chaos. Beyond this, new language tools have been created for those who follow - semantic systems which can provide a springboard for further explorations.

The codifying of art is often criticized. Certainly one can understand that artists are wary of being pigeon-holed since they are apt to think of themselves as individuals - sometimes with good reason. The notion of self-expression, however, no longer carries quite the weight it once did; objectivity has its defenders. There is good reason to accept the ideas codified by artists and critics, over the past sixty years or so, as having attained the status of independent existence - an independence which is not without its own value. The time factor is important here. As an art movement slips into temporal perspective, it ceases to be a living organism? becoming, rather, a fossil. This is not to say that it becomes useless or uninteresting. Just as a scientist can reconstruct the life of a prehistoric environment from the messages codified into the structure of a fossil, so can an artist decipher whole webs of intellectual and creative possibility from the recorded structure of a 'dead' art movement. The artist can match the creative patterns crystallized into this structure against the potentials and possibilities of his own time. As T.S. Eliot observed, no one starts anything from scratch; however consciously you may try to live in the present, you are still involved with a nexus of behaviour patterns bequeathed from the past. The original and creative person is not someone who ignores these patterns, but someone who is

able to translate and develop them so that they conform more exactly to his - and our - present needs.

- 81.** Many of the concepts of modern art have been the product of
- (1) ideas generated from planned deliberations between artists, painters and thinkers.
 - (2) the dissemination of ideas through the state and its organizations.
 - (3) accidental interactions among people blessed with creative muse.
 - (4) patronage by the rich and powerful that supported art.
 - (5) systematic investigation, codification and conventions.

Soln: The answer is option (3).
 This is a direct question and the answer is given in the 1st paragraph, lines 7-8.
 Option (1) contradicts the passage as it says that the deliberations are “planned”. Options (2) and (4) are not mentioned in the passage. The passage states in the last paragraph that codification is not favoured by artists, so option (5) can also be ruled out.

- 82.** In the passage, the word ‘fossil’ can be interpreted as
- (1) an art movement that has ceased to remain interesting or useful.
 - (2) an analogy from the physical world to indicate a historic art movement.
 - (3) an analogy from the physical world to indicate the barrenness of artistic creations in the past.
 - (4) an embedded codification of pre-historic life.
 - (5) an analogy from the physical world to indicate the passing of an era associated with an art movement.

Soln: The answer is option (5).
 It is mentioned in the 2nd paragraph, lines 6-11. The passage states that scientists use fossils to reconstruct the pre-historic era in a similar way that artists use a dead art movement to analyze the art that existed at a given point in time. The author is comparing the two, so the word “analogy” is important here. Based on this options (1) and (4) can be ruled out. Option (1) is also contradictory to the passage based on what is stated in paragraph 2, line 8. Option (2) talks of a “historic” (memorable) art movement, which is not given in the passage. The passage does not say that the art of the past is barren, hence option (3)

is also ruled out.

83. In the passage, which of the following similarities between science and art may lead to erroneous conclusions?

- (1) Both, in general, include a gamut of distinct but interconnecting activities.
- (2) Both have movements not necessarily concerned with innovation.
- (3) Both depend on collaborations between talented individuals.
- (4) Both involve abstract thought and dissemination of ideas.
- (5) Both reflect complex priorities of the modern world.

Soln: The answer is option (1).
The answer is directly mentioned in the 1st paragraph, lines 2-5. All the other answer options are irrelevant to the context of the answer.

84. The range of concepts and ideologies embodied in the art of the twentieth century is explained by

- (1) the existence of movements such as surrealism.
- (2) landmarks which give a pattern to the art history of the twentieth century.
- (3) new language tools which can be used for further explorations into new areas.
- (4) the fast changing world of perceptual and transcendental understanding.
- (5) the quick exchange of ideas and concepts enabled by efficient technology.

Soln: The answer is option (4).
Refer to paragraph 1, line 6 from the end “Different groups of artists would collaborate in trying to make sense of a rapidly changing world of visual and spiritual experience”.

85. The passage uses an observation by T.S. Eliot to imply that

- (1) creative processes are not ‘original’ because they always borrow from the past.
- (2) we always carry forward the legacy of the past.

- (3) past behaviours and thought processes recreate themselves in the present and get labeled as 'original' or 'creative'.
- (4) 'originality' can only thrive in a 'greenhouse' insulated from the past biases.
- (5) 'innovations' and 'original thinking' interpret and develop on past thoughts to suit contemporary needs.

Soln:

The answer is option (5).

The last two lines of the passage explain what T. S. Eliot says about art. According to him, creativity means adapting ideas from the past to the present. Option (1) talks only of "borrowing", but does not say that the artist has to change the past so that it conforms to the present. Option (2) does not talk about creativity in particular. The passage does not talk about behaviour and thinking, but about creativity in art, so option (3) can also be ruled out. Option (4) mentions "insulation" which contradicts what the passage is telling us.

Directions for Questions 86 to 90:

The passage given below is followed by a set of five questions. Choose the **most appropriate** answer to each question.

To summarize the Classic Maya collapse, we can tentatively identify five strands. I acknowledge, however, that Maya archaeologists still disagree vigorously among themselves — in part, because the different strands evidently varied in importance among different parts of the Maya realm; because detailed archaeological studies are available for only some Maya sites; and because it remains puzzling why most of the Maya heartland remained nearly empty of population and failed to recover after the collapse and after re-growth of forests.

With those caveats, it appears to me that one strand consisted of population growth outstripping available resources: a dilemma similar to the one foreseen by Thomas Malthus in 1798 and being played out today in Rwanda, Haiti and elsewhere. As the archaeologist David Webster succinctly puts it, "Too many farmers grew too many crops on too much of landscape." Compounding that mismatch between population and resources was the second strand: the effects of deforestation and hillside erosion, which caused a decrease in the amount of useable farmland at a time when more rather than less farmland was needed, and possibly exacerbated by an anthropogenic drought resulting from deforestation, by soil nutrient depletion and other soil problems, and by the struggle to prevent bracken ferns from overrunning the fields.

The third strand consisted of increased fighting, as more and more people fought over fewer resources. Maya warfare, already endemic, peaked just before the collapse. That is not surprising when one reflects that at least five million people, perhaps many more, were crammed into an area smaller than the US state of Colorado (104,000 square miles). That warfare would have decreased further the amount of land available for agriculture, by creating no-man's lands between principalities where it was now unsafe to farm. Bringing matters to a head was the strand of climate change. The drought at the time of the Classic collapse was not the first drought that the Maya had lived through, but it was the most severe. At the time of previous droughts, there were still uninhabited parts of the Maya landscape, and people at a site affected by drought could save themselves by moving to another site. However, by the time of the Classic collapse the landscape was now full, there was no useful unoccupied land in the vicinity on which to begin anew, and the whole population could not be accommodated in the few areas that continued to have reliable water supplies.

As our fifth strand, we have to wonder why the kings and nobles failed to recognize and solve these seemingly obvious problems undermining their society. Their attention was evidently focused on their short-term concerns of enriching themselves, waging wars, erecting monuments, competing with each other, and extracting enough food from the peasants to support all those activities. Like most leaders throughout human history, the Maya kings and nobles did not heed long-term problems, insofar as they perceived them.

Finally, while we still have some other past societies to consider before we switch our attention to the modern world, we must already be struck by some parallels between the Maya and the past societies. As on Mangareva, the Maya environmental and population problems led to increasing warfare and civil strife. Similarly, on Easter Island and at Chaco Canyon, the Maya peak population numbers were followed swiftly by political and social collapse. Paralleling the eventual extension of agriculture from Easter Island's coastal lowlands to its uplands, and from the Mimbres floodplain to the hills, Copan's inhabitants also expanded from the floodplain to the more fragile hill slopes, leaving them with a larger population to feed when the agricultural boom in the hills went bust. Like Easter Island chiefs erecting ever larger statues, eventually crowned by pukao, and like Anasazi elite treating themselves to necklaces of 2,000 turquoise heads. Maya kings sought to outdo each other with more and more impressive temples, covered with thicker and thicker plaster — reminiscent in turn of the extravagant conspicuous consumption by modern American CEOs. The passivity of Easter chiefs and Maya kings in the face of the real big threats to their societies completes our list of disquieting parallels.

86. According to the passage, which of the following best represents the factor that has been cited by the author in the context of Rwanda and Haiti?

- (1) Various ethnic groups competing for land and other resources
- (2) Various ethnic groups competing for limited land resources
- (3) Various ethnic groups fighting with each other
- (4) Various ethnic groups competing for political power
- (5) Various ethnic groups fighting for their identity

Soln: The answer is option (1).
From the 2nd paragraph, we can infer that in the context of Rwanda and Haiti, there is a mismatch between population and resources including land resources. The paragraph is not focusing on limited land resources, but states that due to this mismatch, the resources have become limited. For this reason, option (2) can be eliminated. All other options are irrelevant to the context of the question.

87. By an anthropogenic drought, the author means

- (1) a drought caused by lack of rains.
- (2) a drought caused due to deforestation.
- (3) a drought caused by failure to prevent bracken ferns from overrunning the fields.
- (4) a drought caused by actions of human beings.
- (5) a drought caused by climate changes.

Soln: The answer is option (4).
The word “anthropogenic” would suggest that drought was caused by the actions of human beings. Thus, option (4) is the answer. Option (1) talks about a lack of rains, which is not mentioned in the passage. Option (2) talks about deforestation which was also ultimately caused by the increase in population. Option (3) has been mentioned in the passage as the cause of deforestation. Option (5) talks about climate change which is not directly mentioned in the passage.

88. According to the passage, the drought at the time of Maya collapse had a different impact compared to the droughts earlier because

- (1) the Maya kings continued to be extravagant when common people were suffering.
- (2) it happened at the time of collapse of leadership among Mayas.
- (3) it happened when the Maya population had occupied all available land suited for agriculture.
- (4) it was followed by internecine warfare among Mayans.
- (5) irreversible environmental degradation led to this drought.

Soln: The answer is option (3).
 The passage tells us that the Maya could not shift to another area to save themselves during the drought because all the available land was already occupied. This is clearly mentioned in the 3rd paragraph, line 7 onwards. Options (1), (2) and (4) are not related to the context of the answer. Option (5) talks about what led to the drought, but that does not answer the given question.

- 89.** According to the author, why is it difficult to explain the reasons for Maya collapse?
- (1) Copan inhabitants destroyed all records of that period.
 - (2) The constant deforestation and hillside erosion have wiped out all traces of the Maya kingdom.
 - (3) Archaeological sites of Mayas do not provide any consistent evidence.
 - (4) It has not been possible to ascertain which of the factors best explains as to why the Maya civilization collapsed.
 - (5) At least five million people were crammed into a small area.

Soln: The answer is option (4).
 The answer is given in the 1st paragraph, which tells us that no comprehensive or clear evidence is available on the Maya collapse. Option (1) talks about the Copan inhabitants who are not mentioned in the passage. The reasons given in option (2) tell us about the possible reasons for the Maya collapse, but not about why it is difficult to explain it. The passage does not talk about the consistency of evidence, so option (3) can be ruled out. Option (5) is irrelevant to the question.

- 90.** Which factor has not been cited as one of the factors causing the collapse of Maya society?

- (1) Environmental degradation due to excess population
- (2) Social collapse due to excess population
- (3) Increased warfare among Maya people
- (4) Climate change
- (5) Obsession of Maya population with their own short-term concerns

Soln:

The answer is option (5).

All other answer options have been clearly stated in the passage as possible reasons for the Maya collapse. The fourth paragraph of the passage tells us that the kings and nobles of Maya did not pay attention to long-term problems and were interested only in short-term comforts. Option (5) says that the Maya “population” that is, the people were obsessed with short-term concerns, which contradicts what the passage says.

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