

CAT 2020 Slot 1 VARC



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1. The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

In the late 1960s, while studying the northern-elephant-seal population along the coasts of Mexico and California, Burney LeBoeuf and his colleagues couldn't help but notice that the threat calls of males at some sites sounded different from those of males at other sites. . . .That was the first time dialects were documented in a nonhuman mammal. . . .All the northern elephant seals that exist today are descendants of the small herd that survived on Isla Guadalupe [after the near extinction of the species in the nineteenth century].As that tiny population grew, northern elephant seals started to recolonize former breeding locations. It was precisely on the more recently colonized islands where Le Boeuf found that the tempos of the male vocal displays showed stronger differences to the ones from Isla Guadalupe, the founder colony. In order to test the reliability of these dialects over time, Le Boeuf and other researchers visited Año Nuevo Island in California—the island where males showed the slowest pulse rates in their calls—every winter from 1968 to 1972 . “What we found is that the pulse rate increased, but it still remained relatively slow compared to the other colonies we had measured in the past” Le Boeuf told me. At the individual level, the pulse of the calls stayed the same: A male would maintain his vocal signature throughout his lifetime. But the average pulse rate was changing. Immigration could have been responsible for this increase, as in the early 1970s, 43 percent of the males on Año Nuevo had come from southern rookeries that had a faster pulse rate. This led Le Boeuf and his collaborator, Lewis Petrinovich, to deduce that the dialects were, perhaps, a result of isolation over time, after the breeding sites had been recolonized. For instance, the first settlers of Año Nuevo could have had, by chance, calls with low pulse rates. At other sites, where the scientists found faster pulse rates, the opposite would have happened—seals with faster rates would have happened to arrive first. As the population continued to expand and the islands kept on receiving immigrants from the original population, the calls in all locations would have eventually regressed to the average pulse rate of the founder colony. In the decades that followed, scientists noticed that the geographical variations reported in 1969 were not obvious anymore. . . . In the early 2010s, while studying northern elephant seals on Año Nuevo Island, [researcher Caroline] Casey Noticed, too, that what Le Boeuf had heard decades ago was not what she heard now. By performing more sophisticated statistical analyses on both sets of data, [Casey and Le Boeuf confirmed that dialects existed back then but had vanished. Yet there are

other differences between the males from the late 1960s and their great-greatgrandsons: Modern males exhibit more individual diversity, and their calls are more complex. While 50 years ago the drumming pattern was quite simple and the dialects denoted just a change in tempo, Casey explained, the calls recorded today have more complex structures, sometimes featuring doublets or triplets.

A. Which one of the following conditions, if true, could have ensured that male northern elephant seal dialects did not disappear?

A

The call tempo of individual male seals in host colonies changed to match the average call tempo of immigrant male seals.

B

Besides Isla Guadalupe, there was one more surviving colony with the same average male call tempo from which no migration took place.

C

Besides Isla Guadalupe, there was one more founder colony with the same average male call tempo from which male seals migrated to various other colonies.

D

The call tempo of individual immigrant male seals changed to match the average tempo of resident male seals in the host colony.

Solution

The question asks for an option which, if true, would have not led to the disappearance of the seals' dialects (meaning the various dialects would have remained). The passage mentions that as the population of seals kept increasing and they kept recolonizing the former breeding locations,

immigrants from the original population changed their call pulse rates to match those of the original colonies leading to the disappearance of dialects with time. The dialects of the host colony changed to match those of visitors from the original colony. Therefore, the disappearance of dialects would not have happened if the converse phenomenon had happened, which is, the visitors' seals dialects changed to match the host colony. This is stated in option D.

Option A describes what happened in the passage which led to the disappearance of dialects.

Option B is incorrect since according to the passage, immigration was essential towards a change in the seals' dialects. Therefore, if no immigration took place, dialects could not have persisted. Thus, option B is eliminated.

Option C would not bring any change in the end result of seals having various dialects and is therefore eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

B. Which one of the following best sums up the overall history of transformation of male northern elephant seal calls?

A

Owing to migrations in the aftermath of near species extinction, the average call pulse rates in the re-colonised breeding locations exhibited a gradual increase until they matched the tempo at the founding colony.

B

Owing to migrations in the aftermath of near species extinction, the calls have transformed from exhibiting complex composition, less individual variety, and great regional variety to simple composition, less individual variety, and great regional variety.

C

The calls have transformed from exhibiting simple composition, less individual variety, and great regional variety to complex composition, great individual variety, and less regional variety.

D

The calls have transformed from exhibiting simple composition, great individual variety, and less regional variety to complex composition, less individual variety, and great regional variety.

Solution

Refer to the final paragraph, ‘Modern males exhibit more individual diversity, and their calls are more complex. While 50 years ago the drumming pattern was quite simple and the dialects denoted just a change in tempo, Casey explained, the calls recorded today have more complex structures, sometimes featuring doublets or triplets.’ This explanation is best captured in option C.

Option A is incorrect. The average call pulse rates in the re-colonised breeding locations exhibited a gradual increase until they matched the tempo of the host and not the founding colony.

Option B suggests transformation to ‘simple composition, less individual variety, and great regional variety.’ This is incorrect according to the passage. Eliminate option B.

Option D also suggests transformation ‘to complex composition, less individual variety, and great regional variety.’ Again, this is incorrect according to the extract above. Eliminate option D.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

C. All of the following can be inferred from Le Boeuf's study as described in the passage EXCEPT that:

A

Male northern elephant seals might not have exhibited dialects had they not become nearly extinct in the nineteenth century.

B

Changes in population and migration had no effect on the call pulse rate of individual male northern elephant seals.

C

The average call pulse rate of male northern elephant seals at Año Nuevo Island increased from the early 1970s till the disappearance of dialects.

D

The influx of new northern elephant seals into Año Nuevo Island would have soon made the call pulse rate of its male seals exceed that of those at Isla Guadalupe.

Solution

The question asks for an option that cannot be inferred from the passage. Option A can be inferred from the passage. As the passage suggests, 'dialects were, perhaps, a result of isolation over time', after the breeding sites had been recolonized. Therefore, had near extinction not occurred, the possibility of isolation and difference in dialects would have been ruled out. Therefore, option A is eliminated.

Option B is inferred by the passage. The passage suggests that migration caused a variation in the average pulse, but at an individual level, the pulse of the calls remained the same. Therefore, it is also eliminated.

Option C is also supported by the passage, ‘In order to test the reliability of these dialects over time, Le Boeuf and other researchers visited Año Nuevo Island in California—the island where males showed the slowest pulse rates in their calls— every winter from 1968 to 1972. “What we found is that the pulse rate increased, but it still remained relatively slow compared to the other colonies we had measured in the past,” Le Boeuf told me.’ Therefore, option C is also eliminated.

Option D however is not backed by the passage. The passage states that the call rates ‘eventually regressed to the average pulse rate of the founder colony’. But it cannot be inferred that migration could have resulted in the call pulse rate of its male seals exceeding those of the seals at Isla Guadalupe. Therefore, option D cannot be inferred and is the correct answer.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

D. From the passage, it can be inferred that the call pulse rate of male northern elephant seals in the southern rookeries was faster because:

A

a large number of male northern elephant seals from Año Nuevo Island might have migrated to the southern rookeries to recolonise them.

B

the calls of male northern elephant seals in the southern rookeries have more sophisticated structures, containing doublets and triplets.

C

the male northern elephant seals of Isla Guadalupe with faster call pulse rates might have been the original settlers of the southern rookeries.

D

a large number of male northern elephant seals migrated from the southern rookeries to Año Nuevo Island in the early 1970s

Solution

Option A is not supported by the passage. Refer to the relevant extract, ‘43 percent of the males on Año Nuevo had come from southern rookeries that had a faster pulse rate.’ Thus, the number of seals was not large.

Option B too does not explain the reason behind the call pulse rate and is therefore eliminated. Option C is supported by the passage, ‘At other sites, where the scientists found faster pulse rates, the opposite would have happened—seals with faster rates would have happened to arrive first.’

Option D does not explain the reason behind the faster call pulse rate. Thus, option D is eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

2. The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

The word ‘anarchy’ comes from the Greek anarkhia, meaning contrary to authority or without a ruler, and was used in a derogatory sense until 1840, when it was adopted by Pierre-Joseph Proudhon to describe his political and social ideology. Proudhon argued that organization without government was both possible and desirable. In the evolution of political ideas, anarchism can be seen as an ultimate projection of both liberalism and socialism, and the differing strands of anarchist thought can be related to their emphasis on one or the other of these. Historically, anarchism arose not only as an explanation of the gulf between the rich and the poor in any community, and of the reason why the poor have been obliged to fight for their share of a common inheritance, but as a radical answer to the question ‘What went wrong?’ that followed the ultimate outcome of the French Revolution. It had ended not only with a reign of terror and the emergence of a newly rich ruling caste, but with a new adored emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte, strutting through his conquered territories. The anarchists and their precursors were unique on the political Left in affirming that workers and peasants, grasping the chance that arose to bring an end to centuries of exploitation and tyranny, were inevitably betrayed by the new class of politicians, whose first priority was to re-establish a centralized state power. After every revolutionary uprising, usually won at a heavy cost for ordinary populations, the new rulers had no hesitation in applying violence and terror, a secret police, and a professional army to maintain their control. For anarchists the state itself is the enemy, and they have applied the same interpretation to the outcome of every revolution of the 19th and 20th centuries. This is not merely because every state keeps a watchful and sometimes punitive eye on its dissidents, but because every state protects the privileges of the powerful. The mainstream of anarchist propaganda for more than a century has been anarchist-communism, which argues that property in land, natural resources, and the means of production should be held in mutual control by local communities, federating for innumerable joint purposes with other communes. It differs from state socialism in opposing the concept of any central authority. Some anarchists prefer to distinguish between anarchist-communism and collectivist anarchism in order to stress the obviously desirable freedom of an individual or family to possess the resources needed for living, while not implying the right to own their sources needed by others. . . . There are, unsurprisingly, several traditions of individualist anarchism, one of them deriving from the ‘conscious egoism’ of the

German writer Max Stirner (1806–56), and another from a remarkable series of 19th-century American figures who argued that in protecting our own autonomy and associating with others for common advantages, we are promoting the good of all. These thinkers differed from free-market liberals in their absolute mistrust of American capitalism, and in their emphasis on mutualism.

- A. **The author believes that the new ruling class of politicians betrayed the principles of the French Revolution, but does not specify in what way. In the context of the passage, which statement below is the likeliest explanation of that betrayal?**

A

The anarchists did not want a new ruling class, but were not politically strong enough to stop them.

B

The new ruling class was constituted mainly of anarchists who were against the destructive impact of the Revolution on the market.

C

The new ruling class rode to power on the strength of the workers' revolutionary anger, but then turned to oppress that very class.

D

The new ruling class struck a deal with the old ruling class to share power between them.

Solution

The third paragraph of the passage discusses the aftermath of the French Revolution. The paragraph states that it resulted in a reign of terror and the emergence of a newly rich ruling caste who betrayed the very principles of

the Revolution. The workers and the peasants got together to bring an end to tyranny and exploitation but were betrayed by a new ruling class, which had ‘no hesitation in applying violence and terror, a secret police, and a professional army to maintain their control’. This explanation makes option C the correct answer.

Option A is beyond the scope of the passage and thus, dismissed.

Option B brings in a different dimension: ‘destructive impact of the Revolution on the market’, which is outside the scope of the passage.

Option D is also not stated in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

B. According to the passage, what is the one idea that is common to all forms of anarchism?

A They all focus on the primacy of the power of the individual.

B They all derive from the work of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon.

C
There is no idea common to all forms of anarchism; that is why it is anarchic.

D They are all opposed to the centralisation of power in the state.

Solution

The fourth paragraph of the passage shares the ideology of anarchists in general. It states that for anarchists, the state itself is the enemy not because ‘every state keeps a watchful and sometimes punitive eye on its dissidents’, but because ‘every state protects the privileges of the powerful’. The following paragraph sheds more light on the ideology of the anarchists. It states that ‘The mainstream of anarchist propaganda for more than a century’ has been on ‘mutual control by local communities’ and in ‘opposing the concept of any central authority’. Thus, this explanation makes option D the correct answer.

Option A contradicts the anarchist’s ideology and is therefore, ruled out.

Option B again has no relevance and is also eliminated.

Option C contradicts the above extract.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

C. The author makes all of the following arguments in the passage EXCEPT which one?

A

The failure of the French Revolution was because of its betrayal by the new class of politicians who emerged from it.

B

The popular perception of anarchism as espousing lawlessness and violence comes from a mainstream mistrust of collectivism.

C

For anarchists, the state is the enemy because all states apply violence and terror to maintain their control.

D

Individualist anarchism is actually constituted of many streams, all of which focus on the autonomy of the individual.

Solution

Option A is supported by the passage. The passage mentions that the French Revolution ended with a reign of terror and the emergence of a newly rich ruling caste.

Option C is supported by the passage. The author in the third and the fourth paragraphs mentions that the states ‘apply violence and terror, a secret police, and a professional army to maintain their control’ and keep ‘a watchful and sometimes punitive eye on its dissidents’. Eliminate option C.

Option D is supported by the passage. Refer to the extract, ‘There are, unsurprisingly, several traditions of individualist anarchism’ which stresses ‘the obviously desirable freedom of an individual or family to possess the resources needed for living’. Eliminate option D.

Option B is not supported. The passage does not factor in ‘mainstream mistrust of collectivism’. On the contrary, the passage claims that the mainstream of anarchist propaganda was mutual control by local communities.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

- D. Which one of the following best expresses the similarity between American individualist anarchists and free-market liberals as well as the difference between the former and the latter?**

A

Both reject the regulatory power of the state; but the former favour a people's state, while the latter favour state intervention in markets.

B

Both prioritise individual autonomy; but the former also emphasise mutual dependence, while the latter do not do so.

C

Both are sophisticated arguments for capitalism; but the former argue for a morally upright capitalism, while the latter argue that the market is the only morality.

D

Both are founded on the moral principles of altruism; but the latter conceive of the market as a force too mystical for the former to comprehend.

Solution

The last paragraph of the passage gives an insight to Individualist anarchism. It mentions one of the traditions of individualist anarchism, borrowed from American thinkers, was 'protecting our own autonomy and associating with others for common advantages, we are promoting the good of all.' But these thinkers 'differed from free-market liberals in their absolute mistrust of American capitalism, and in their emphasis on mutualism'. This explanation clearly suggests that the individual anarchists and free-market thinkers concurred with the importance of individual autonomy but differed in opinions pertaining to capitalism. Anarchists' emphasised mutualism, while free-market thinkers did not. This is best

stated in option B. Option A brings in the idea of ‘state intervention in markets’, which is not supported by the passage and is therefore eliminated.

Option C talks about ‘morally upright capitalism’, which again is extraneous and therefore dismissed.

Option D talks about ‘moral principles of altruism’, which again is outside the scope of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

E. Of the following sets of concepts, identify the set that is conceptually closest to the concerns of the passage.

A Anarchism, State, Individual, Freedom

B Anarchism, Betrayal, Power, State

C Revolution, State, Strike, Egoism

D Revolution, State, Protection, Liberals

Solution

The passage is centric to anarchism; its origin, evolution, meaning, etc.

Therefore, the correct option must have it as the key idea. Eliminate

options C and D as they miss out on anarchism. The passage discusses

anarchism in the context of ‘desirable freedom of an individual or family

to possess the resources needed for living' and 'individual'. The 'individual' idea is not present in option B. These ideas are best captured in option A.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

3. The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Few realise that the government of China, governing an empire of some 60 million people during the Tang dynasty (618–907), implemented a complex financial system that recognized grain, coins and textiles as money. . . . Coins did have certain advantages: they were durable, recognisable and provided a convenient medium of exchange, especially for smaller transactions. However, there were also disadvantages. A continuing shortage of copper meant that government mints could not produce enough coins for the entire empire, to the extent that for most of the dynasty’s history, coins constituted only a tenth of the money supply. One of the main objections to calls for taxes to be paid in coin was that peasant producers who could weave cloth or grow grain – the other two major currencies of the Tang – would not be able to produce coins, and therefore would not be able to pay their taxes. . . . As coins had advantages and disadvantages, so too did textiles. If in circulation for a long period of time, they could show signs of wear and tear. Stained, faded and torn bolts of textiles had less value than a brand new bolt. Furthermore, a full bolt had a particular value. If consumers cut textiles into smaller pieces to buy or sell something worth less than a full bolt, that, too, greatly lessened the value of the textiles. Unlike coins, textiles could not be used for small transactions; as [an official] noted, textiles could not “be exchanged by the foot and the inch” . . . But textiles had some advantages over coins. For a start, textile production was widespread and there were fewer problems with the supply of textiles. For large transactions, textiles weighed less than their equivalent in coins since a string of coins . . . could weigh as much as 4 kg. Furthermore, the dimensions of a bolt of silk held remarkably steady from the third to the tenth century: 56 cm wide and 12 m long . . . The values of different textiles were also more stable than the fluctuating values of coins. . . . The government also required the use of textiles for large transactions. Coins, on the other hand, were better suited for smaller transactions, and possibly, given the costs of transporting coins, for a more local usage. Grain, because it rotted easily, was not used nearly as much as coins and textiles, but taxpayers were required to pay grain to the government as a share of their annual tax obligations, and official salaries were expressed in weights of grain. . . . In actuality, our own currency system today has some similarities even as it is changing in front of our eyes. . . . We have cash – coins

for small transactions like paying for parking at a meter, and banknotes for other items; cheques and debit/credit cards for other, often larger, types of payments. At the same time, we are shifting to electronic banking and making payments online.

A. **In the context of the passage, which one of the following can be inferred with regard to the use of currency during the Tang era?**

A Copper coins were more valuable and durable than textiles

B Currency usage was similar to that of modern times

C Currency that deteriorated easily was not used for official work

D Grains were the most used currency because of government requirements

Solution

Option A is incorrect. Textiles were more valuable than coins.

Option B is correct. ‘In actuality, our own currency system today has some similarities even as it is changing in front of our eyes. . . . We have cash – coins for small transactions like paying for parking at a meter, and banknotes for other items; cheques and debit/credit cards for other, often larger, types of payments. At the same time, we are shifting to electronic banking and making payments online.’

Option C is not supported by the passage as the passage states that both grains and cloth which were perishable goods were used to pay taxes by the peasants.

Option D has not been stated nor can it be inferred from the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

B. According to the passage, the modern currency system shares all the following features with that of the Tang EXCEPT that:

A It uses different materials as currency.

B Its currencies fluctuate in value over time.

C It uses different currencies for different situations.

D It is undergoing transformation.

Solution

The last paragraph of the passage highlights the similarities between the modern currency system and that of the Tang dynasty. The passage states that our currency system uses different modes of transactions, cash, cheques, debit and credit cards. Thus, options A, B, and C are supported by the passage.

Option D is the correct answer. Refer to the extract, ‘In actuality, our own currency system today has some similarities even as it is changing in front of our eyes...’

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

C. When discussing textiles as currency in the Tang period, the author uses the words ‘steady’ and ‘stable’ to indicate all of the following EXCEPT which one?

A Reliable transportation

B Reliable quality

C Reliable supply

D Reliable measurements

Solution

The words ‘steady’ and ‘stable’ have been used by the author in the following extract: ‘Furthermore, the dimensions of a bolt of silk held remarkably steady from the third to the tenth century: 56 cm wide and 12 m long... The values of different textiles were also more stable than the fluctuating values of coins....’ Therefore, the two words indicate reliable quality, supply, and measurements but transportation as such is not indicated.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

D. During the Tang period, which one of the following would not be an economically sound decision for a small purchase in the local market that is worth one-eighth of a bolt of cloth?

A Cutting one-eighth of the fabric from a new bolt to pay the amount

B Using coins issued by the government to make the payment

C Making the payment with the appropriate weight of grain

D Paying with a faded bolt of cloth that has approximately the same value

Solution

In order to make a transaction worth one-eighth of a bolt of cloth, paying by grain, using coins or paying with a faded cloth (which registers a depreciation in value because of wear and tear) would be appropriate, while cutting one-eighth of the fabric from a new bolt would not be a wise move since it would lessen the value of the textiles.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

4. The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Vocabulary used in speech or writing organizes itself in seven parts of speech (eight, if you count interjections such as Oh! and Gosh! and Fuhgeddaboutit!).

Communication composed of these parts of speech must be organized by rules of grammar upon which we agree. When these rules break down, confusion and misunderstanding result. Bad grammar produces bad sentences. My favorite example from Strunk and White is this one: “As a mother of five, with another one on the way, my ironing board is always up.”

Nouns and verbs are the two indispensable parts of writing. Without one of each, no group of words can be a sentence, since a sentence is, by definition, a group of words containing a subject (noun) and a predicate (verb); these strings of words begin with a capital letter, end with a period, and combine to make a complete thought which starts in the writer’s head and then leaps to the reader’s.

Must you write complete sentences each time, every time? Perish the thought. If your work consists only of fragments and floating clauses, the Grammar Police aren’t going to come and take you away. Even William Strunk, that Mussolini of rhetoric, recognized the delicious pliability of language. “It is an old observation,” he writes, “that the best writers sometimes disregard the rules of rhetoric.” Yet he goes on to add this thought, which I urge you to consider: “Unless he is certain of doing well, [the writer] will probably do best to follow the rules.”

The telling clause here is Unless he is certain of doing well. If you don’t have a rudimentary grasp of how the parts of speech translate into coherent sentences, how can you be certain that you are doing well? How will you know if you’re doing ill, for that matter? The answer, of course, is that you can’t, you won’t. One who does grasp the rudiments of grammar finds a comforting simplicity at its heart, where there need be only nouns, the words that name, and verbs, the words that act.

Take any noun, put it with any verb, and you have a sentence. It never fails. Rocks explode. Jane transmits. Mountains float. These are all perfect sentences. Many such thoughts make little rational sense, but even the stranger ones (Plums deify!) have a kind of poetic weight that’s nice. The simplicity of noun-verb construction is useful—at the very least it can provide a safety net for your writing. Strunk and White caution against too many simple sentences in a row, but simple sentences provide a path you

can follow when you fear getting lost in the tangles of rhetoric— all those restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses, those modifying phrases, those appositives and compound-complex sentences. If you start to freak out at the sight of such unmapped territory (unmapped by you, at least), just remind yourself that rocks explode, Jane transmits, mountains float, and plums deify. Grammar is . . . the pole you grab to get your thoughts up on their feet and walking.

A. **‘Take any noun, put it with any verb, and you have a sentence. It never fails. Rocks explode. Jane transmits. Mountains float.’ None of the following statements can be seen as similar EXCEPT which one?**

A Take any vegetable, put some spices in it, and you have a dish.

B A collection of people with the same sports equipment is a sports team.

C A group of nouns arranged in a row becomes a sentence.

D Take an apple tree, plant it in a field, and you have an orchard.

Solution

The question asks to look for an option which is similar to the ones given as examples. We have to look for sentences which are less complicated, use minimum parts of speech and have an evident interplay between the noun and the verb. Therefore, options B and C get eliminated as this interplay between nouns and verbs is not present in either of them.

Option D and A resemble the structure of the examples given in the question. However, option D is a sheer exaggeration since one apple tree in a field does not make an orchard. It, therefore, gets dismissed on account of logic.

Option A matches the construction of the examples given in the question stem and is therefore, the correct answer.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

B. Which one of the following statements, if false, could be seen as supporting the arguments in the passage?

A

An understanding of grammar helps a writer decide if she/he is writing well or not.

B

Regarding grammar, women writers tend to be more attentive to method and accuracy.

C

It has been observed that writers sometimes disregard the rules of rhetoric.

D

Perish the thought that complete sentences necessarily need nouns and verbs!

Solution

The question asks for an option which, if false, will support the argument made in the passage. Option A, when true, seems to support the passage, not otherwise. Eliminate option A.

Option B is beyond the scope of the passage. So, it is eliminated.

Option C, when true, supports the argument made in the passage and not otherwise. Eliminate option C.

Option D, if untrue/false, happens to support the argument in the passage. This means it establishes (when untrue) the importance of nouns and verbs in complete sentences, which is in sync with what has been stated in the passage—'Nouns and verbs are the two indispensable parts of writing.'

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

C. Which one of the following quotes best captures the main concern of the passage?

A

'Nouns and verbs are the two indispensable parts of writing. Without one of each, no group of words can be a sentence...'

B

'The telling clause here is unless he is certain of doing well.'

C

'**Bad grammar produces bad sentences.**'

D

'Strunk and White caution against too many simple sentences in a row, but simple sentences provide a path you can follow when you fear getting lost in the tangles of rhetoric...'

Solution

Throughout the passage, the author tries to establish the important role that Grammar plays and the last line of the passage, ‘Grammar is . . . the pole you grab to get your thoughts up on their feet and walking’, reiterates it. The passage maintains that grammar is fundamental to language and when rules break down, ‘confusion and misunderstanding result’. Thus, option C is the correct answer.

Option A limits itself to the role of nouns and verbs and does not capture the bigger idea of the passage. Hence, it can be eliminated.

Option B talks about a caveat by the author, wherein he states that only when a writer is certain of doing well that is when he can take a chance to flout the rules of grammar. The limiting clause here is ‘unless’, and one who is unsure of the fundamentals of grammar may not know that he is doing well. Option D too highlights the importance of grammar in language but limits itself to a writer's perspective, while option C is more generic.

Option D talks about using simple sentences when ‘you fear getting lost in the tangles of rhetoric’. This is not the main idea of the passage and thus, option D can be eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

D. Inferring from the passage, the author could be most supportive of which one of the following practices?

A

A campaign demanding that a writer’s creative license should allow the breaking of grammatical rules

B

A creative writing course that focuses on how to avoid the use of rhetoric

C The critique of standardised rules of punctuation and capitalization

D

The availability of language software that will standardise the rules of grammar as an aid to writers

Solution

Option A mentions breaking the rules of grammar which is outside the purview of the passage.

Option B can be eliminated as the author is not against the use of rhetoric, which is, the fundamentals of grammar.

Option C limits itself to rules of punctuation and capitalization and does not talk about grammar rules in general and therefore, it gets eliminated as well.

Option D is supported by the passage. The author has quoted William Strunk who states that though the best writers may disregard the rules of grammar, it would be wise for others to follow them. Therefore, this suggests that the author would recommend, ‘The availability of language software that will standardize the rules of grammar as an aid to writers.’

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

E. All of the following statements can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT that:

A sentences do not always have to be complete.

B the subject–predicate relation is the same as the noun–verb relation.

C ‘Grammar Police’ is a metaphor for critics who focus on linguistic rules.

D
the primary purpose of grammar is to ensure that sentences remain simple.

Solution

The question asks for an option that cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option A can be eliminated as it can be inferred from the excerpt- ‘Must you write complete sentences each time, every time? Perish the thought.’

Option B can be eliminated as it can be inferred from the excerpt- ‘Since a sentence is, by definition, a group of words containing a subject (noun) and a predicate (verb)’..

Option C can be eliminated because it can also be inferred from the passage. Refer to the extract, ‘If your work consists only of fragments and floating clauses, the Grammar Police aren’t going to come and take you away. Even William Strunk, that Mussolini of rhetoric, recognized the delicious pliability of language... Unless he is certain of doing well, [the writer] will probably do best to follow the rules.’

Option D is not supported by the passage. Though the passage does state that there is ‘comforting simplicity’ at the heart of grammar, it does not mean that the purpose of grammar is to make sentences simple. Refer to

the extract, ‘...when you fear getting lost in the tangles of rhetoric—all those restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses, those modifying phrases, those appositives and compound-complex sentences...’

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

5. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.

1) Tensions and sometimes conflict remain an issue in and between the 11 states in South East Asia (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam).

2) China's rise as a regional military power and its claims in the South China Sea have become an increasingly pressing security concern for many South East Asian states.

3) Since the 1990s, the security environment of South East Asia has seen both continuity and profound changes.

4) These concerns cause states from outside the region to take an active interest in South East Asian security.

A 3124

B 3421

C 3214

D 1234

Solution

Sentence 3 is the introductory sentence of the sequence as it sets the context, time period, and the background.

Sentence 1, with the phrase 'remain an issue', adds to the word 'continuity' in sentence 3. So, it follows 3.

Sentence 2 further leads the idea by bringing in the role of China and sentence 4 sums up the entire state that all these 'concerns' collectively have invited 'states from outside the region to take an active interest in South East Asian security'.

Hence, the correct sequence is 3124

6. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.

1) Relying on narrative structure alone, indigenous significances of nineteenth century San folktales are hard to determine.

2) Using their supernatural potency, benign shamans transcend the levels of the San cosmos in order to deal with social conflict and to protect material resources and enjoy a measure of respect that sets them apart from ordinary people.

3) Selected tales reveal that they deal with a form of spiritual conflict that has social implications and concern conflict between people and living or dead malevolent shamans.

4) Meaning can be elicited, and the tales contextualized, by probing beneath the narrative of verbatim, original-language records and exploring the connotations of highly significant words and phrases.

A 1324

B 1342

C 1234

D 1432

Solution

The sentences are about ‘San folktales’. Sentence 1 initiates the discussion by naming ‘San folktales’ and suggesting that by relying on the narrative structure alone, it was hard to determine their indigenous significance.

Sentence 4 continues the idea by stating that the significance or the ‘meaning’ could be elicited by probing beneath the narrative and exploring the connotation (a feeling or an idea that is suggested by a word or thing, which may not be a part of its original meaning).

Sentence 3 mentions those implications or connotations. It states that selected tales reveal a ‘spiritual conflict’... and sentence 2 takes the idea forward, describing more about the revelation.

Hence, the correct sequence is 1432.

The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

- 7. As Soviet power declined, the world became to some extent multi polar, and Europe strove to define an independent identity. What a journey Europe has undertaken to reach this point. It had in every century changed its internal structure and invented new ways of thinking about the nature of international order. Now at the culmination of an era, Europe, in order to participate in it, felt obliged to set aside the political mechanisms through which it had conducted its affairs for three and a half centuries. Impelled also by the desire to cushion the emergent unification of Germany, the new European Union established a common currency in 2002 and a formal political structure in 2004. It proclaimed a Europe united, whole, and free, adjusting its differences by peaceful mechanisms.**

A

Europe has consistently changed in keeping with the changing world order and that has culminated in a united Europe.

B

The establishment of a formal political structure in Europe was hastened by the unification of Germany and the emergence of a multi polar world.

C

Europe has chosen to lower political and economic heterogeneity, in order to adapt itself to an emerging multi-polar world.

D

Europe has consistently changed its internal structure to successfully adapt to the changing world order.

Solution

The key ideas are the following:

- After the decline of the Soviet power, Europe strove to establish its independent identity.
- Europe took measures to change its internal structure and invented new ways of thinking about the nature of international order.
- In order to be a part of the culmination era, Europe decided to put aside its political mechanisms through which it had conducted its affairs for three and a half centuries.
- Also driven by the desire to mitigate the effects generated by the unification of Germany, the new European Union established a common currency in 2002 and a formal political structure in 2004.
- It proclaimed a Europe united, whole, and free, adjusting its differences by peaceful mechanisms.

Options A, B, and D do not capture all the key points. They do not mention that Europe did away with the political mechanisms through which it had conducted its affairs for three and a half centuries. Therefore, they can be eliminated.

Option C best captures the main idea, which is, that in order to be a part of the culmination era, it put away the political mechanisms of the past, and projected itself as a united, whole, and free Europe adjusting its differences by peaceful mechanisms.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

Five jumbled up sentences, related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd one out and key in the number of the sentence as your answer:

8. 1) Talk was the most common way for enslaved men and women to subvert the rules of their bondage, to gain more agency than they were supposed to have.

2) Even in conditions of extreme violence and unfreedom, their words remain ubiquitous, ephemeral, irrepressible, and potentially transgressive.

3) Slaves came from societies in which oaths, orations, and invocations carried great potency, both between people and as a connection to the all-powerful spirit world.

4) Freedom of speech and the power to silence may have been preeminent markers of white liberty in Colonies, but at the same time, slavery depended on dialogue: slaves could never be completely muted.

5) Slave-owners obsessed over slave talk, though they could never control it, yet feared its power to bind and inspire—for, as everyone knew, oaths, whispers, and secret conversations bred conspiracy and revolt.

A 1

B 2

C 3

Solution

Sentences 1-2-4-5 are linked. Sentence 4 states slavery depended on dialogue, slaves could never be muted; they could overthrow situations (subvert rules) by sharing dialogues, stated in sentence 1. They connected with each other 'even in conditions of extreme violence and unfreedom'. Their words remained 'ubiquitous and irrepressible' as stated in sentence 2 and slave owners feared the 'slave talk' as they felt it bred conspiracy and revolt stated in sentence 5. Thus, all the sentences primarily revolve around the slave talks and their repercussions.

Only sentence 3 talks about the importance of oaths, orations among people and the spirit world in the societies where slaves came from. Therefore, it is the odd one out.

Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer:

9. **1) Man has used poisons for assassination purposes ever since the dawn of civilization, against individual enemies but also occasionally against armies.**
- 2) These dangers were soon recognized, and resulted in two international declarations—in 1874 in Brussels and in 1899 in The Hague—that prohibited the use of poisoned weapons.**
- 3) The foundation of microbiology by Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch offered new prospects for those interested in biological weapons because it allowed agents to be chosen and designed on a rational basis.**
- 4) Though treaties were all made in good faith, they contained no means of control, and so failed to prevent interested parties from developing and using biological weapons.**

A 1324

B 1234

C 4321

D 4231

Solution

Sentence 1 is the initiator of the sequence. It sets the backdrop, the context, and the time frame. It suggests that the use of poisons against armies has been there ‘since the dawn of civilization’.

Sentence 3 continues the idea by suggesting that the foundation of ‘microbiology’ gave a new way, offered ‘new prospects’, which allowed the agents to be chosen and ‘designed on a rational basis’.

Sentence 2 continues the idea further by suggesting that the ‘dangers’ attached to use of biological weapons were soon recognized and ‘two international declarations’ were passed. Sentence 4 refers to these declarations as ‘treaties’ that eventually failed.

Hence, the correct sequence is 1324.

Five jumbled up sentences, related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd one out and key in the number of the sentence as your answer:

10. 1) For feminists, the question of how we read is inextricably linked with the question of what we read.

2) Elaine Showalter's critique of the literary curriculum is exemplary of this work.

3) Androcentric literature structures the reading experience differently depending on the gender of the reader.

4) The documentation of this realization was one of the earliest tasks undertaken by feminist critics.

5) More specifically, the feminist inquiry into the activity of reading begins with the realization that the literary canon is androcentric, and that this has a profoundly damaging effect on women readers.

A 4

B 3

C 2

D 1

Solution

Sentences 1-2-4-5 are linked. To begin with, we must understand what the term 'literary canon' signifies. It refers to the body of books, narratives, and other texts considered to be the most important and influential in a particular time period. So, sentence 5 establishes that the feminists' 'activity of reading begins with the realization that the literary canon is androcentric', i.e., focused or centered around men.

Sentence 4 seems to take the idea forward. 'The documentation of this realization' was taken up by feminist critics. Sentence 2 sets an example for a work by a 'feminist critic'.

The theme suggested in sentence 1 also goes well with the definition of 'literary canon'.

Sentence 3 talks about 'androcentric literature' instead of 'literary canon': the narrative being androcentric are two different ideas and therefore, sentence 3 is the odd one out.

Hence, the correct answer is sentence 3.

The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

- 11. For nearly a century most psychologists have embraced one view of intelligence. Individuals are born with more or less intelligence potential (I.Q.); this potential is heavily influenced by heredity and difficult to alter; experts in measurement can determine a person's intelligence early in life, currently from paper-and-pencil measures, perhaps eventually from examining the brain in action or even scrutinizing his/her genome. Recently, criticism of this conventional wisdom has mounted. Biologists ask if speaking of a single entity called "intelligence" is coherent and question the validity of measures used to estimate heritability of a trait in humans, who, unlike plants or animals, are not conceived and bred under controlled conditions.**

A

Biologists have started questioning psychologists' view of 'intelligence' as a measurable immutable characteristic of an individual.

B

Biologists have questioned the view that 'intelligence' is a single entity and the ways in which what is inherited.

C

Biologists have questioned the long-standing view that 'intelligence' is a single entity and the attempts to estimate its heritability.

D

Biologists have criticised the conventional wisdom that individuals are born with more or less intelligence potential.

Solution

The main ideas include the following:

- It has been believed for long that individuals are born with intelligence potential which is influenced by heredity and difficult to alter.
- Intelligence can be measured by paper-and-pencil measures, examining the brain and even studying the genome.
- Recently, this approach has been criticized and biologists have questioned if considering intelligence a single entity is logical.
- Also, they question the validity of measures used to estimate heritability of intelligence in humans who are not kept under controlled environments during study.

Option A brings in a new idea. It calls intelligence as immutable while the passage calls it difficult to alter and it, therefore, gets eliminated.

Option B serves as a blend of correct and incorrect information. The latter half of the option talks about questioning ‘the ways in which intelligence is inherited’ instead of questioning the ‘validity of measures used to estimate heritability of intelligence’. Eliminate option B.

Option D conveys something which is beyond the scope of the passage. Biologists have doubts over the concept of a single entity called intelligence and not what is stated in option D.

Option C best captures all the key ideas well and is therefore, the correct answer. Hence, the correct answer is option C.

The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

12. **For years, movies and television series like Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) paint an unrealistic picture of the “science of voices.” In the 1994 movie Clear and Present Danger an expert listens to a brief recorded utterance and declares that the speaker is “Cuban, aged 35 to 45, educated in the [...] eastern United States.” The recording is then fed to a supercomputer that matches the voice to that of a suspect, concluding that the probability of correct identification is 90%. This sequence sums up a good number of misimpressions about forensic phonetics, which have led to errors in real-life justice. Indeed, that movie scene exemplifies the so-called “CSI effect”—the phenomenon in which judges hold unrealistic expectations of the capabilities of forensic science.**

A

Movies and televisions have led to the belief that the use of forensic phonetics in legal investigations is robust and fool proof.

B

Voice recognition as used in many movies to identify criminals has been used to identify criminals in real life also.

C

Although voice recognition is often presented as evidence in legal cases, its scientific basis can be shaky.

D

Voice recognition has started to feature prominently in crime-scene intelligence investigations because of movies and television series.

Solution

The main ideas are the following:

- For years, movies and television series have painted an unrealistic picture around ‘science of voices’.
- Supercomputers declared that the probability of correct identification is 90%.
- This sequence is an example of a good number of misimpressions about forensic phonetics, which have led to errors in real-life justice.
- This movie sequence is a specimen of the ‘CSI effect’ in which judges hold unrealistic expectations of the ‘capabilities of forensic science’.

Options B and D do not bring out the demerit of placing excessive reliance on the capabilities of forensic science. Therefore, they are eliminated.

Option C limits itself to ‘voice recognition’ alone and not to forensic science in general. Also, it fails to cover the role played by movies and television series. Eliminate option C.

Only option A captures all main ideas properly and is, therefore, the best answer.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.



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