

READING COMPREHENSION

Comprehension : the act or capability of understanding.

(com: with + Latin *prehendere*: grasp).

A major chunk of Verbal Section of any exam is devoted to Reading Comprehension .It is an area that assumes terrifying proportions for most students as they grapple with an assortment of topics ranging from the aesthetics to science, economics and sports. Most students find it difficult to tackle topics that are diverse from the field they are in or are comfortable with. This is an initial obstacle that must be surmounted at any cost. Perseverance, tenacity, ambition and a sprinkling of ego (I-do-not-believe-I-can't type) might come in handy at this stage.

Despite the conventional wisdom of speed-reading, comprehension does not imply reading at great speed. It implies a **comprehensive understanding of the key elements** that distinguish a comprehension passage from the average bedtime story. Questions are based on the facts actually presented in the passage and not on general knowledge, which has the rather temptress-like habit of interrupting the process of answering questions. Besides the facts mentioned in the passage, words and their implications are of paramount importance and the reader has to virtually go through the maze of reading with a mental magnifying glass. This also calls for a good knowledge of the English language to understand the complexities that underlie the language especially for implied idea questions.

What this means is that one has to **read the lines, as well as between them**, carefully, for certain question types test the reader's skill at comprehending the implication of a sentence, a word, or, at times, a thought that seems to run like a thread through the passage. The questions do not always require the correct answer, but the best or most appropriate answer to the question(s). Therefore, one must use prudence in the selection of answers when the options are closely related to each other.

A good way to begin the seemingly easy but later-on-dauntingly-awesome task of tackling comprehension passages is to **read newspaper editorials**. But one has to be sufficiently prudent while doing so, as not all newspapers would serve the purpose equally well. The *Times of India*, *Deccan Herald* and *The Hindu* would definitely go a long way in helping one in the practice of purposeful reading.

Time is important in the competitive examinations and one has to master the art of reading well in as short a time as possible. The process has an inherent trap, which must be avoided. One tends to read fast without actually 'reading'. The trick is to not read as many words as possible in a second, but to **grasp as many points or ideas as possible in the time available**. It is difficult to remember every detail one comes across in a passage. There are basically three techniques one could adopt to answer the questions accurately.

1. Read the first line of each paragraph to ascertain the content or focus of the passage. Then read the entire passage and move on to the questions.
2. The reverse order is also useful for some students. One could read the questions first without looking at the answers. Since most of us are not prepared to look for anything particular or specific in the passage, reading the questions helps one to go literally armed to the battlefield. One knows exactly what is required and looks for specific details.
The pitfall however, is that it is neither possible to remember all the details from the passage, nor to remember all the questions. Therefore it is advisable to practice a combination that is best suited to the individual.

3. While reading the passage, it is advisable to have a pencil at hand. Any important facts, theories, names, dates, etc. should be marked out so that when one has to tackle a question pertaining to a specific fact, one has to simply look at the right place instead of rummaging among details in a crowd of information.

Question types

Questions will be based mainly on:

1. The main idea of the text.
2. The implied idea.
3. Specific details.
4. Tone.
5. The logical structure of the passage.
6. Application questions.

Note: All the examples are based on Passages in the given at the end of 'question types'. i.e. Go to page number 9 for Passage I.

1. Let us begin with **FOCUS**. Most of us approach a piece of writing with a blank mind, which can be useful in literary studies, where one cannot approach the serious reading of a text with any particular focus. Here, however, there is not much time for second readings and one has to have a focused approach to the text. This is easier said than done but practice makes perfect. It helps to tell oneself, this is what I have to look for and I might as well do the job well. Very much like a treasure hunt where we know what it is we are looking for and what reward we can look forward to at the end of the search.

We have to first of all locate the **CENTRAL IDEA** of the passage. This is often established in the very first paragraph or at most in the first two or three paragraphs.

Which of the following is the main point of the passage?

The primary purpose of the passage is to.

The author is primarily concerned with ...

Which of the following titles is most appropriate for the passage?

Which of the following titles best describes the passage?

In Passage I, the central idea of the passage is evident in the first paragraph: *Hitler's policy of extermination of inferior peoples*. However, in Passage II, the central idea appears later, in the second and third paragraphs: *The Rebel, and how Camus tries to come to terms 'with the times', as well as his idea of the ideological struggle behind the concept of rebellion in the book*. In Passage V, the first paragraph (or first two) might lead one to think that the central idea revolves around the plan devised by Leonardo da Vinci. However, the third paragraph makes it clear that not the plan per se, but Leonardo's genius, is the focus of the passage.

The last example (da Vinci) brings us to another important point in the process of reading a comprehension passage. Although it is advisable to read the entire passage before arriving at a conclusion, it could help to read the first line of each paragraph. This helps one to know the central thrust of the passage before attempting the entire passage. Another method could be to read the first line of each paragraph and the question stems before reading the entire passage. The first lines give a fair idea of the passage and the question stems prepare the student for the details he / she should look for. However, it is best to adopt one's individual approach rather than take some body else's word for it.

The title of the passage also depends on the contents of the passage. The title will obviously be a representation in a nutshell of the central idea and contents of the passage. For example, a possible title for Passage III could be *'Curtain Call for Sherlock Holmes'*.

Once the central idea is clear, one has to look for **associated information**. Details regarding the idea, its elucidation, concepts that seem to be inherent in the idea, the manner of elucidation, the examples used, etc. From the second paragraph we have the 'description' of Hitler's mode of extermination. The sprinkling of names should be taken into consideration as there could be a question concerning them.

- 2 Reading between the lines is essential to understand the **IMPLICATIONS** (for **implied idea questions**) of certain phrases, words, sentences, etc. These questions ask about what is not mentioned explicitly in the passage, but can be logically inferred from the information in the passage. For example, the passage might mention that *managers must know labour laws in order to tackle labour problems legally and ethically*. Based on this information an implied idea question could ask the following question:

Managers who do not know labour laws

- (a) are not capable of tackling labour problems.
- (b) are ill-equipped to tackle labour problems.
- (c) might not be able to tackle labour problems legally. ✓
- (d) none of the above.

Some question types could be:

The passage implies that ...

The author uses the phrase '...' to mean ...

It can be inferred from the passage that.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage.

EXAMPLE 1 (Passage I)

The passage implies that

- (a) Hitler considered only the Germans to be pure Aryans.
- (b) According to Hitler no inferior people should live in Eastern Europe.
- (c) Only Western Europe consisted of superior people.
- (d) The people of Eastern Europe were inferior and therefore to be massacred. ✓

For the above question, it would be natural for any student to tick off (a) as the correct answer. However, not General knowledge, but information actually available within the passage has to be studied. Neither (b), nor (c) is the correct answer, because the passage gives no evidence of either. (d) is the correct reading of the implied statement within the lines, *"Hitler's new Europe was entirely based on the concept of superior and inferior peoples. Whether by annexations or by war, he was determined to create machinery for putting into practice the decimation of Eastern Europe."*

EXAMPLE 2 (Passage III)

What, according to the passage, may be inferred to be the cause of Conan Doyle stopping writing more Sherlock Holmes stories?

- (a) He had run out of new plots for the stories.
- (b) He thought that Holmes might be overstaying his welcome from the public. ✓
- (c) He was sick of writing only Sherlock Holmes stories.
- (d) He thought that Holmes had lost his popularity.

'I fear,' he wrote in the article which was entitled 'Mr. Sherlock Holmes to His Readers', 'that Mr. Sherlock Holmes may become like one of those popular tenors who, having outlived their time, are still tempted to make repeated farewell bows to their indulgent audiences.'

The above lines, found in Passage III, incorporating the image of a tenor bidding a prolonged adieu to his audience imply the 'overstaying his welcome' in the question. The key words here are 'having outlived their time', 'still tempted to make repeated farewell bows to their indulgent audience'. The mention of an 'indulgent audience' makes it amply clear that indulgence per se cannot be depended upon for long and might not remain indulgent for long, at which stage it would definitely want to see the last of the performer.

EXAMPLE III (Passage IV)

Why do you think that the author clarifies that Hippocrates was "a man, not a god"?

- (a) Because he had human follies like all men.
- (b) Because people are wont to think of him as a god. ✓
- (c) Because he was born in the human world like all men.
- (d) Because he was of a godlike disposition.

The passage established Hippocrates in the mortal world immediately after the sentence. Though it is evident that options (a) and (c) are irrelevant, some of us might be tempted to mark (d) as the correct answer. The passage does not deal with the godlike disposition of Hippocrates, therefore we cannot read wrongly between the lines and come to this conclusion.

EXAMPLE IV (Passage II)

Camus believes that

- (a) revolt leads to a great turnaround.
- (b) revolt is a paradox that returns the process to the point where it started.
- (c) not everybody can understand the concept of revolution.
- (d) revolt against orderliness is also a revolt for orderliness. ✓

As in the above examples, the explanation for the answer to the question lies in the words of the passage.

"... it is a metaphysical revolt, the revolt of man against the conditions of life, against creation itself. At the same time, it is an aspiration towards clarity and unity of thought - even, paradoxically, towards order. That, at least, is what it becomes under the intellectual guidance of Camus."

3. It is easier to answer **SPECIFIC DETAIL QUESTIONS** than implied idea questions. The latter requires a greater understanding of the words (and language) in the passage, while specific detail questions call for a greater scrutiny of the information presented in the passage. The questions could ask for any detail such as numbers, dates, names, places, methods mentioned, qualities of people mentioned, experiments conducted as mentioned in the passage, etc. These questions refer to a point mentioned by the author in the passage as a part of the development of the theme of the passage.

Question types:

- 1. The author mentions which of the following?
- 2. According to the author ...
- 3. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?
- 4. According to the passage, .. etc.

EXAMPLE I (Passage V)

According to the passage, Leonardo da Vinci had discovered

- (a) the laws of aerodynamics.
- (b) most of the laws of aerodynamics. ✓
- (c) some laws of aerodynamics.
- (d) none of the above.

Such questions, as is evident from the correct answer, requires a detailed and careful reading of the information or data given. Options (a) and (c) are obviously wrong because 'all the laws' (a) and 'some laws' (c) are not the same as 'most of the laws' (b) which the passage mentions.

EXAMPLE II (Passage II)

According to Camus, revolt is a

- (a) psychological phenomenon.
- (b) physical sensation.
- (c) metaphysical phenomenon. ✓
- (d) all of the above.

As in Example I, here too, the question is based directly on facts given in the passage.

EXAMPLE III (Passage I)

Poland was selected as the base for the Nazi extermination camps because

- (a) The Poles hated the Jews and wanted them to be massacred.
- (b) Poland had an extensive railway network.
- (c) The vast deserted tracts in Poland made isolation possible for the Nazis.
- (d) both b and c. ✓

4. Most students falter at questions regarding **TONE** and therefore tend to get scared away from them. Here, as nowhere else, a sense of language plays a major role. Tone is manifest in the writer's use of words and syntax.

A string of words / sentences spewing sarcasm would obviously mean that the writer's tone is **sarcastic**.

Trenchant criticism, without any positive suggestions shows a **cynical** tone. The cynic's work, after all, like that of the opposition, is to oppose everything, propose nothing.

For example, a passage where the writer raves and rants about the commercialisation of art, evincing scant respect for all the means and reasons of commercialisation without suggesting any remedy would belong to the cynical-tone category.

Description without criticism or analysis would make the passage a **descriptive** one, while description with some analysis would render it a combination of the two.

A detailed examination of a topic taking into consideration both its merits and demerits is the sign of an **analytical** passage. The writer does not usually take any definite stand vis-à-vis the topic or the argument but simply lists the facts of the case in an unbiased manner.

A tongue-in-cheek humour, using humorous anecdotes, puns, jocular jibes at someone or something, provides a **humorous** tone.

If the writer shows absolute lack of respect for the object of criticism or discussion, and does not mince his / her words in proving so, the tone is **derisive**.

Some passages might have a strident, angry, **indignant** tone. These would concentrate mainly on the writer protesting vehemently against something or somebody.

Very often the writer says something in an **ironical** manner. He /she uses words and phrases (often humorous or sarcastic), which have an underlying meaning or implication. It must be remembered though, that **sarcasm** and irony have a subtle difference. While irony could veer more towards humour, 'bite' is inherent to sarcasm which is also a distinguishing feature of certain passages.

Passages in which the writer takes a close look at himself, his mental and emotional self, carry an **introspective** tone.

It is not possible to merely describe the various types of tone since it requires careful study and perseverance on the part of the student. The more one works at solving comprehension passages, the better equipped will one be to solve these questions. Familiarity in this case breeds expertise.

5. **LOGICAL STRUCTURE** questions ask about the overall structure of the development of the idea. Some question types:

The author develops the passage primarily by.....

The author mentions In order to ...

Which of the following best explains why the author introduces

EXAMPLE I (Passage II)

In the passage, the author develops the thought primarily by

- (a) alluding to various other schools of thought.
- (b) developing the idea of revolution through its various phases.
- (c) bringing together disjointed thought processes.
- (d) describing the progress of Camus's thought vis-à-vis his concept of revolution. ✓

EXAMPLE II (Passage I)

The writer mentions the Polish estimate of the number of Jews exterminated to

- (a) show the efficacy of Hitler's cleansing programme. ✓
- (b) show the way Jews were massacred.
- (c) show the efficiency of the SS.
- (d) give proof of one of the worst cases of genocide in history.

6. **APPLICATION** based questions are similar to implied idea questions, but unlike the latter, the former require the student to apply information or ideas used in the passage. The questions may be worded as

With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?

The passage is most probably taken from

EXAMPLE I (Passage II)

The passage is most probably taken from

- (a) a literary magazine.
- (b) an introduction to the novel *The Rebel*. ✓
- (c) a book review.
- (d) none of the above.

EXAMPLE II (Passage I)

With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?

- (a) there was madness in the method adopted by the Nazis.
- (b) the Jewish holocaust reeked of a method in the madness. ✓
- (c) Europe was the charnel house for the madness called Hitler.
- (d) there was a cause in the persecution, but no persecution of the cause.

EXAMPLE III (Refer to Passage III, Qn. 2).

Solved Examples

Given below are passages I – V, followed by questions. Solutions have been given after each passage.

PASSAGE I

Hitler's new Europe was entirely based on the concept of superior and inferior peoples. Whether by annexations or by war, he was determined to create machinery for putting into practice the decimation of Eastern Europe. Equally, war or no war, as no other practical solution offered itself, he would eventually have had to find ways of physically exterminating the Jews; the only logical conclusion of the psychological defamation campaign on which most of his programme was built.

The 'concentration' camps were originally set up as extended prison services to deal with those resisting the New Order, and to eliminate them, with bogus legality, as 'traitors' or 'spies' if their 're-education' proved impossible. From 1941, most of these camps became vast slave-labour markets, but even then they varied a good deal in severity, largely depending upon the nationality of the prisoners they catered for. And even in the worst of them, however terrible the conditions, they offered at least a slim chance of survival.

The 'extermination' camps offered no such chance. They were created for the sole purpose of exterminating primarily the Jews of Europe, and also the Gypsies. There were four of these installations, planned exclusively for extermination; first, and as testing ground, Chelmno (Kulmhof), set up in December 1941. Then, following the Wannsee Conference of January 1942 which, chaired by Reinhardt Heydrich, put the official seal of approval on the extermination programme, Belsec (March 1942), Sobibor (May), and the largest of them, Treblinka (June 1942). All were within a two-hundred-mile radius of Warsaw.

The decision to place all of them on Polish soil has been attributed widely to the well-known anti-Semitism of large segments of the Polish population. Although this fact may have marginally influenced the choice, it is more reasonable to assume that it was mainly prompted by tactical considerations. Poland's railway system covered all of the country, with stations in even the smallest towns; while large tracts of the Polish countryside, densely forested and very thinly populated, made isolation possible. In this sense - and this sense only - the war did contribute to making this huge and sinister operation possible, for it is unlikely that it could have been attempted in any other region of Europe.

None of the extermination camps existed for longer than seventeen months when, one after the other, they were totally obliterated by the SS. The official Polish estimate - the most conservative, and not universally accepted - is that approximately 2,000,000 Jews and 52,000 gypsies (children made up at least one-third of this total) were killed in these four camps during that period. The concentration camps too had gas-vans, gas chambers, crematoriums and mass graves. In them too people were shot, given lethal injections, gassed, and apart from being murdered, hundreds of thousands died of exhaustion, starvation and disease. But - even in Birkenau, the extermination section of Auschwitz (where 860,000 Jews are believed to have been killed) - there was in all of them a chance of life.

In the extermination camps, the only people who retained this chance from day to day were the pitifully few who were kept as 'work-Jews' to operate the camps. Eighty-two people - no children among them - survived the four Nazi death-camps in Poland. But it was not only the policy behind the Nazi murder of the Jews, which distinguished it from other instances of genocide. The methods employed, too, were unique and uniquely calculated. The killings were organised systematically to achieve the maximum humiliation and dehumanisation of the victims before they died. This pattern was dictated by a distinct and careful purpose, not by 'mere' cruelty or indifference: the crammed airless freight-cars without sanitary provisions, food or drink, far worse than any cattle-transport; the whipped (literally so) hysteria of arrival; the immediate and always violent separation of men, women and children; the public undressing; the incredibly crude internal physical examinations for hidden valuables; the hair-cutting and shaving of the women; and finally the naked run to the gas chamber, under the lash of the whips.

1. The initial idea behind the establishment of concentration camps was...
 - (a) to exterminate the Jews.
 - (b) to provide a market for slaves.
 - (c) to eliminate 'traitors' if indoctrination failed.
 - (d) to proselytize 'traitors' or eliminate them.
2. The extermination camps differed from concentration camps in.
 - (a) their number.
 - (b) their locations.
 - (c) the severity of their prison environment.
 - (d) the chances of survival it offered to those in custody.
3. It can be inferred from the passage...
 - (a) that all concentration camps were set up in Poland.
 - (b) that 'Chelmo, Belsec, Sobibor and Treblinka' were in Poland.
 - (c) that all extermination camps were set up in Poland.
 - (d) that Wannsee is a place in Poland.
4. Which of the following is not a reason for the setting up of extermination camps in Poland?
 - (a) Predominance of Jews in the populace.
 - (b) Prevalence of Anti-Semitism.
 - (c) Tactical considerations.
 - (d) All of the above.
5. The Nazi genocide of Jews differed from other known instances of genocide on all the following counts except...
 - (a) the uniqueness of methods employed.
 - (b) its policy of rigorous examination.
 - (c) its focus on humiliation of its victims.
 - (d) its use of war for decimation.
6. The tone of the passage is...
 - (a) descriptive & analytical.
 - (b) narrative.
 - (c) descriptive.
 - (d) outrageous.

SOLUTIONS

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C

1. These are **specific detail** questions. The answer to 1 can be located in the second paragraph of the passage:
The 'concentration' camps were originally set up as extended prison services to deal with those resisting the New Order, and to eliminate them, with bogus legality, as 'traitors' or 'spies' if their 're-education' proved impossible.
2. The answer to 2 can be found in paragraphs 2 and 3.
The 'concentration' camps were originally set up as extended prison services even in the worst of them, however terrible the conditions, they offered at least a slim chance of survival. The 'extermination' camps offered no such chance.
3. This question requires a close reading of the passage since it asks for an inference based on the information provided in the passage. Option (a) is not the answer since the passage states explicitly that all the extermination (and not concentration) camps were set up in Poland. Option (c) is not the answer either because it is information **stated** in the passage and **need not be inferred**. Option (d) is a wrong choice because the passage gives no indication of Wannsee being situated in Poland. It could be in any country and even if one has spent an entire lifetime in Wannsee, it does not privilege him / her to situate it in any

country that is not implicitly indicated by the passage. Option (b) is the only answer based on the information provided by the passage.

There were four of these installations, planned exclusively for extermination; first, and as testing ground, Chelmno, Belsec (March 1942), Sobibor (May), and the largest of them, Treblinka (June 1942). All were within a two-hundred-mile radius of Warsaw. all of them on Polish soil

4. This typical application-based question calls upon the student's reading of the text, which mentions (b) and (c), but does not say anything about (a). We cannot assume that Poland had a huge Jewish populace without any clear proof in the passage which mentions (para 4) the main reasons for situating the extermination camps in Poland.
5. This is again an application-based question. The passage again mentions nothing about war being used as a means of decimating the people and we cannot jump to any conclusion regarding the same.
6. The writer simply describes a process: of extermination and elimination based on an ideology. He / she does not criticise the process or point out its merits and demerits. Therefore, it cannot be analytical but merely descriptive. It is akin to describing a city without pointing out the merits and demerits of the same.

PASSAGE II

With the publication of this book, a cloud that has oppressed the European mind for more than a century begins to lift. After an age of anxiety, despair and nihilism, it seems possible once more to *hope* - to have confidence again in man and the future. M. Camus has not delivered us by rhetoric, or any of the arts of persuasion, but by the clarity of his intelligence. His book is a work of logic. Just as an earlier work of his (*Le Mythe de Sisyphe*) began with a meditation on living or not living - on the implications of the act of suicide; so this work begins with a meditation on enduring or not enduring - on the implications of the act of rebellion. If we decide to live, it must be because we have decided that our personal existence has some positive value; if we decide to rebel, it must be because we have decided that human society has some positive value. But in each case, the values are not 'given' - that is the illusionist trick played by religion or philosophy. They have to be deduced from the conditions of living, and are to be accepted along with the suffering entailed by the limits of the possible. Social values are rules of conduct implicit in a tragic fate; and they offer a hope of creation.

The Rebel, that is to say, offers us a philosophy of politics. It is a kind of book that appears only in France, devoted, in a passionate intellectual sense, to the examination of such concepts as liberty and terror. Not that it is a theoretical work - on the contrary, it is an examination of the actual situation of Europe today, informed by a precise historical knowledge of the past two centuries of its social development. It is 'an attempt to understand the times'.

Camus believes that revolt is one of the 'essential dimensions' of mankind. It is useless to deny its historical reality - rather we must seek in it a principle of existence. But the nature of revolt has changed radically in our times. It is no longer the revolt of the slave against the master, nor even the revolt of the poor against the rich; it is a metaphysical revolt, the revolt of man against the conditions of life, against creation itself. At the same time, it is an aspiration towards clarity and unity of thought - even, paradoxically, towards order. That, at least, is what it becomes under the intellectual guidance of Camus.

He reviews the history of this metaphysical revolt, beginning with the absolute negation of Sade, glancing at Baudelaire and the 'dandies', passing on to Sterner, Nietzsche, Lautreamont, and the Surrealists. His attitude to these prophetic figures is not unsympathetic, and once more it is interesting to observe the influence of Andre Breton on the contemporary mind. Camus then turns to the history of revolt in the political sense, his main object being to draw a clear distinction between rebellion and revolution. Here, and not for the first time, Camus' ideas come close to anarchism, for he recognises that revolution always implies the establishment of a new government, whereas rebellion is action without planned issue - it is spontaneous protestation. Camus reviews the history of the French Revolution, of the regicides and the deicides, and shows how inevitably, from Rousseau to Stalin, the course of revolution leads to authoritarian dictatorship.

1. The book being talked about is written by...
(a) Andre Breton (b) Nietzsche (c) Albert Camus (d) Baudelaire
2. According to the passage, what can be deduced from the conditions of living?
(a) The tragic fate of humanity.
(b) The advantages of the act of meditation.
(c) The implications of the act of rebellion.
(d) The positive values of human society.
3. *The Rebel* is 'a kind of book that appears only in France' because...
(a) the French are rebellious in nature.
(b) the French are passionate and intellectual examiners of theories.
(c) France was the only country in Europe where there had been a full-fledged revolution.
(d) the French are devoted to concepts of liberty and terror.
4. The word 'issue' in the context of the passage means...
(a) progeny (b) Agenda (c) topic (d) manifesto
5. The difference between revolution and rebellion is that...
(a) the first is spontaneous and the second is planned.
(b) the first is planned and the second is spontaneous.
(c) the first is on a bigger scale than the second.
(d) the first is on a smaller scale than the second.
6. According to the passage,
(a) revolt is an essential dimension of mankind.
(b) the author believes that revolt is an essential dimension of mankind.
(c) Camus believes that revolt is an essential dimension of mankind.
(d) Andre Breton believes that revolt is an essential dimension of mankind.
7. The nature of revolt in our times is...
(a) the revolt of the slave against the master.
(b) the revolt of man against the conditions of life.
(c) the revolt of the oppressed against the higher strata of society.
(d) a physiognomic revolt against psychological oppression.
8. The book in question is about...
(a) the implications of the act of rebellion. (b) the implications of the act of suicide.
(c) the implications of being an anarchist. (d) None of the above.
9. According to the author, the book in question...
(a) teaches us the value of nihilism.
(b) causes us to lose faith in man and the future.
(c) renews in us confidence in man and the future.
(d) shows us the clarity of intelligence of the author.

SOLUTIONS

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C

1. The answer is self-evident.
2. The passage does not say anything about the tragic fate of humanity being deduced from the 'conditions of living'. All it says is that social values are implicit in a tragic fate. Therefore (a) cannot be the correct answer to the question. Neither does the conditions of living talk of the advantages of the act of meditation or option (c) for that matter. Option (c) is the subject of the book *The Rebel* and not of the passage per se. The book is, in turn, the object of the passage. However, the passage definitely proves option (d) as the correct choice. The question merely requires careful reading and a mind on the watch for correct information.

If we decide to live, it must be because we have decided that our personal existence has some positive value; if we decide to rebel, it must be because we have decided that human society has some positive value. But in each case, the values are not 'given' They have to be deduced from the conditions of living. Social values are rules of conduct implicit in a tragic fate; and they offer a hope of creation.

3. The answer can be found in paragraph 2.
It is a kind of book that appears only in France, devoted, in a passionate intellectual sense, to the examination of such concepts as liberty and terror.
4. Questions to comprehension passages often deal with a knowledge of vocabulary and its usage in a specific context. In this case, the context is: *rebellion is action without planned issue*. Thus one might be confused as to the correct answer since issue means progeny, agenda, as well as topic. Option (d) is irrelevant although at first glance it could seem to be the correct option. A manifesto is a public declaration of policy and aims. Therefore it does seem to fit in by a long shot. However, once the context is identified, it is evident that neither progeny nor topic is the issue here. The only correct answer we could have is 'agenda', i.e., a plan of activities or action.
5. In the last paragraph of the passage, the writer mentions Camus's stance vis-à-vis rebellion and revolution: *revolution always implies the establishment of a new government, whereas rebellion is action without planned issue*.
6. Refer to the first line of paragraph 3.
7. Refer to paragraph 3: *But the nature of revolt has changed radically in our times. it is a metaphysical revolt, the revolt of man against the conditions of life, against creation itself.*
8. The writer talks of Camus's earlier work, *Le Mythe de Sisyphe* that dealt with suicide. The Rebel deals, as the passage says, with *a meditation on enduring or not enduring - on the implications of the act of rebellion*. (Paragraph 1).
9. Among the four options given, (a and b) are definitely the antithesis of what the book deals with: With the publication of this book, a cloud that has oppressed the European mind for more than a century begins to lift. After an age of anxiety, despair and nihilism, it seems possible once more to hope - to have confidence again in man and the future. Therefore, neither of the two is correct. Though the passage says M. Camus has not delivered us by rhetoric, or any of the arts of persuasion, but by the clarity of his intelligence. His book is a work of logic, it does not mean that the book shows us the clarity of Camus's intelligence, which is only a means of conveying the actual message. The best answer is (c) not just because it finds mention in the passage, but also because it is a more appropriate answer as compared to (d).

PASSAGE III

In March 1927, some months prior to the publication of the fifth and final volume of the short Holmes Adventures, the *Casebook of Sherlock Holmes*, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle took up his pen for the last time to write about his famous sleuth. Appropriately it was for the self-same magazine in which the Great Detective had been 'born', the Strand. The occasion was the announcement of a competition in which readers were invited to pick their favourite Holmes Adventure, and Sir Arthur had agreed to provide the definitive list. Seemingly he could not resist the opportunity for a last parting shot at the character who had made him famous and wealthy, but had also overshadowed every other achievement of his lifetime. 'I fear,' he wrote in the article which was entitled 'Mr. Sherlock Holmes to His Readers', 'that Mr. Sherlock Holmes may become like one of those popular tenors who, having outlived their time, are still tempted to make repeated farewell bows to their indulgent audiences. This must cease and he must go the way of all flesh, material or imaginary. One likes to think that there is some fantastic limbo for the children of imagination, some strange, impossible place where the beaux of Fielding may still make love to the belles of Richardson, where Scott's heroes still may strut, Dickens's delightful Cockneys still raise a laugh, and Thackeray's worldlings continue to carry on their reprehensible careers. Perhaps in some humble corner of such a Valhalla, Sherlock and his Watson may for a time find a place, while some more astute sleuth with some even less astute comrade may fill the stage which they have vacated.'

Although by this time Holmes had literally dozens of rivals clamouring after his position of pre-eminence in the detective field, the passing years were certainly not going to oblige his creator: the two men from Baker Street were already numbered among the immortals of literature and there they were destined to remain. In the rest of his article Conan Doyle again went over the facts of Holmes's career and commented on the views, which were reaching him that some readers felt the standard of the Adventures had declined in the later years. He concluded, 'It is as a little test of the opinion of the public that I inaugurate the small competition announced here. I have drawn up a list of the twelve short stories contained in the four published volumes which I consider to be the best, and I should like to know to what my choice agrees with that of Strand readers. I have left my list in a sealed envelope with the Editor of the Strand.' Three months after the appearance of this article, in the June issue, Conan Doyle ended the speculation by publishing his list --- or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that he really began the arguments that have continued unabated to this day about the respective merits of the stories.

Later that year Sir Arthur used his essay 'Mr. Sherlock Holmes to His Readers' as the Preface to The Casebook of Sherlock Holmes, just deleting the reference to the competition and, for some strange reason best known to himself, the very relevant comment about the quality of the stories I have reprinted at the front of this book. With this list of his twelve favourite stories, Conan Doyle had finally done with Sherlock Holmes: he was never to write another word about him in the three short years of life which remained to him. Perhaps though, there was no need to say any more, for his last paragraph in the address to readers was as good a finale as any author might hope to write about a character he had created and his particular ambitions for that character. So in bringing together this final collection of Sherlock Holmes material by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, I can think of no better way of concluding my own remarks than by quoting his words one last time:

'And so, reader, farewell to Sherlock Holmes! I thank you for your constancy, and can but hope that some return has been made in the shape of that distraction from the worries of life and stimulating change of thought which can only be found in the fairy kingdom of romance.'

1. According to the passage, how many books has Sir Arthur Conan Doyle written and published?
(a) Four. (b) Five. (c) Less than five. (d) Not mentioned in passage.
2. Why does the author say that Doyle 'appropriately' chose the Strand to write about his famous creation for the last time?
(a) Because the real Sherlock Holmes was born in the Strand house.
(b) Because the real Sherlock Holmes lived in Strand road.
(c) Because the first Holmes story was published in the Strand magazine.
(d) Because The Strand magazine gave Sir Arthur his first break as a writer.
3. The word 'sleuth' in the context of the passage means...
(a) detective. (b) slothful person. (c) author. (d) clever man.
4. Why do you think Conan Doyle gives the examples of Fielding, Richardson, Scott, Dickens and Thackeray?
(a) He wants his creations to be ranked along with theirs always.
(b) He wants his creations to rank along with their popularity at least for some time.
(c) He wants his creations to be more popular than theirs.
(d) Conan Doyle does not say this; the author of the passage does.
5. What, according to the passage, does Conan Doyle finally considers his Holmes stories to be?
(a) Practical guides to life. (b) Thrillers.
(c) Romances. (d) Handbook for amateur detectives.

SOLUTIONS

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B

1. Such questions usually consume time and are best left unattended unless the student is aware of the correct answer. There is no point in looking for numbers simply because these are time-wasters, so to say. As you will notice, there is no number mentioned in the passage

and you take up unnecessary time looking for the answer instead of utilising that time to attempt the other questions correctly.

2. The answer can be located early in the first paragraph:
In March 1927, some months prior to the publication of the fifth and final volume of the short Holmes Adventures, the Casebook of Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle took up his pen for the last time to write about his famous sleuth. Appropriately it was for the self-same magazine in which the Great Detective had been 'born', the Strand.
Since the first Holmes story was published in the Strand, it was appropriate to end the series in the same magazine. The story had come full circle.
3. This question deals with vocabulary, and, given the options, one need not look for the meaning in the context, since the meaning is self-evident to anyone who knows it. For all questions based on vocabulary, either one knows the meaning or one does not, except in cases where the context can help to identify the meaning.
4. Inference / Implied idea question. Read the following lines from the passage carefully:
One likes to think that there is some fantastic limbo for the children of imagination, some strange, impossible place where the beaux of Fielding may still make love to the belles of Richardson, where Scott's heroes still may strut, Dickens's delightful Cockneys still raise a laugh, and Thackeray's worldlings continue to carry on their reprehensible careers. Perhaps in some humble corner of such a Valhalla, Sherlock and his Watson may for a time find a place,
The speaker is aware that the great writers before him, have ensured a place for their creations in the minds of people and that Sherlock Holmes and Watson could also aspire to occupy a corner of that place in the minds of readers along with these popular figures. It is better not to get confused by names such as Valhalla and only look for the idea behind the examples mentioned.
5. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage.

PASSAGE IV

The fifth and fourth centuries BC were the Golden Age of Enlightenment in Greece, and such great searchers for wisdom as Socrates, Sophocles, and Plato speculated on the nature of man of the universe. The time was ripe for a great scientific mind like that of Hippocrates to free medical practice from its mythical and superstitious bonds.

Hippocrates, the father of medicine, was a man, not a god. He was born in the year 460 BC, on the island of Cos in the Aegean Sea. Very little is actually known about his life. Apparently, his father was a member of the physicians' guild in the magnificent temple at Cos. According to custom, the boy was initiated into the secrets of the healing art by his father. He showed such brilliant perception in his studies that his father sought out the wisest teachers in order to give his son the best education possible. One of his masters is believed to have been Democritus, who had travelled throughout the world to gain a vast knowledge of the natural sciences, mathematics, philosophy, and the fine arts. Hippocrates received an excellent foundation for his future intellectual growth.

Like his master, the young Hippocrates visited the great centres of learning in the ancient world. He went to Athens and remained there for several years to teach and to practice medicine. He may well have met Plato, the pupil of Socrates, and the most distinguished teacher of the era. Plato, in his writings, referred to Hippocrates as an eminent medical teacher, and quoted him as saying "one cannot understand the nature of the body's parts without understanding the nature of the whole organism."

Hippocrates insisted that the physician should study the patient, not just his illness. To make a correct diagnosis, he must learn everything possible about the patient's condition, his daily routine and occupation, his family background, and the environment in which he lives. In treating his patient, he should do everything to assist nature, the great healer, to effect a cure. His final prognosis should follow from his careful observations. With a remarkably modern approach, Hippocrates fought to eliminate guesswork and haphazard remedies from medical practice.

While Hippocrates rejected most of the speculative theories proposed by the philosophers to account for human behaviour and well-being, he accepted the humoral doctrine of his time. According to this teaching, men were phlegmatic or spirited, choleric or melancholic, depending upon the blending of

cold, hot, dry, and moist humours (fluids) in the body. A serious excess or deficiency of any of the body humours might result in abnormal behaviour, ill health, or even death. The physician's duty was to restore and maintain a proper balance in the body humours.

1. Which of the following is not mentioned as belonging to fourth and fifth century Greece?
(a) Aristotle. (b) Plato. (c) Sophocles. (d) Socrates.
2. Which of the following did Democritus not have a knowledge of?
(a) Medicine. (b) Fine Arts.
(c) Psychology. (d) Mathematics.
3. Which of the following is true of Hippocrates?
I. He believed in the humoral doctrine.
II. He learnt a lot from Plato.
III. He believed in assisting natural cures.
(a) Only I. (b) Only II. (c) I and II. (d) I and III.
4. Which, in the context of the passage, would not be a type of man?
(a) A melancholy man.
(b) A high spirited man.
(c) A humorous man.
(d) A cholera patient.
5. Hippocrates was born in
(a) 5th century BC. (b) 4th century BC.
(c) 3rd century BC. (d) The Aegean.

SOLUTIONS

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A
1. Aristotle is not mentioned in the list of the great thinkers belonging to the fourth and fifth century Greece. (First paragraph, second line).
 2. *One of his masters is believed to have been Democritus, who had travelled throughout the world to gain a vast knowledge of the natural sciences, mathematics, philosophy, and the fine arts.* There is no mention of Psychology.
 3. The passage mentions Hippocrates's faith in the humoral doctrine: *he accepted the humoral doctrine of his time.* It also mentions his belief in assisting natural cures: *In treating his patient, he should do everything to assist nature, the great healer, to effect a cure.* However, the passage gives no evidence of the fact mentioned in option (ii).
 4. The humours mentioned point to the type of man depending on the combination of body fluids. A cholera patient is obviously not a type of humour, but a type of ailment.
 5. The passage clearly mentions Hippocrates's year of birth: 460 B. C.

PASSAGE V

A bitter and indecisive war was waged between the Italian city-states of Pisa and Florence in 1503. The Florentine army was at the gates of Pisa, and the prospect of a bloody and prolonged siege was in the offing. At this point, the Signoria of Florence enlisted the aid of a world-famous painter. The painter was Leonardo da Vinci, a gentle humanitarian, who had voluntarily stopped eating meat many years previous because of his great love for animals.

Leonardo's fertile mind conceived a daring and unusual plan which could permanently reduce the power of Pisa. The idea was so simple, yet so effective, that it would cause Pisa to lose both its water supply and its seaport. His plan was to divert the Arno River from its course into a pair of canals that would empty into the sea at Leghorn, which was south of Pisa. He then proceeded to design a dam on the Arno and a series of efficient and novel machines for digging the canals.

This was the same Leonardo da Vinci who had painted the Mona Lisa and the Last Supper and who, almost single-handedly, had discovered most of the laws of aerodynamics more than four hundred

years before the first successful flight in a heavier-than-air machine. He has been called by some the world's greatest all-round genius. His recently-discovered science notebooks describe and picture a bat-like ornithopter and an earlier design of a glider-like device. Because of the secrecy surrounding Leonardo's experiments, no one knows for sure whether he ever flew either of these devices successfully. However, many of today's scientists are willing to concede that Leonardo could have achieved the first airplane flight if a gasoline engine had already been invented.

Leonardo was born in a small town in Italy called Anchiano on April 15, 1452, to a peasant girl named Caterina. When he was five years old, his father, Piero da Vinci, took Leonardo back to the family house in the nearby town of Vinci, from which they both acquired their second name. Leonardo was welcomed warmly by his stepmother, who had no children of her own. Thus early years were comfortable ones, during which he first began to display some of his unique talent as both an artist and a scientist. By the age of fifteen he was an avid collector of insects specimens. He would invariably bring his "catch" home, where he would painstakingly study and draw sketches of each specimen.

1. Which of the following would be a suitable title to the passage?
 (a) A tale of two cities. (b) The greatest painter in the world.
 (c) Portrait of a genius. (d) The man who invented the first aeroplane.
2. How did Leonardo DA Vinci get his surname?
 (a) His father gave it to him.
 (b) From the name of their family town.
 (c) Because he was originally known as Leonardo the invincible.
 (d) From the name of the town of his birth.
3. who is most probably the Signoria of Florence?
 (a) the potentate of Florence. (b) the signing authority of Florence.
 (c) Florence Nightingale. (d) the chief-engineer of Florence.
4. Which of the following was not done by Leonardo da Vinci ?
 (a) Flying the world's first heavier-than-air machine.
 (b) Diversion of the Arno river by making dams.
 (c) Painting the Last Supper.
 (d) Having an interest in biology.
5. The word 'concede', in the context of the passage means...
 (a) acknowledge. (b) confess. (c) condemn. (d) announce.
6. It can be inferred from the passage that...
 (a) da Vinci was an excellent painter.
 (b) da Vinci was a secretive man as regards his experiments.
 (c) Both (a) and (b).
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
7. All the laws of thermodynamics were discovered by...
 (a) Leonardo da Vinci.
 (b) Modern scientists.
 (c) Various people.
 (d) Not enough information in passage to answer this question.

SOLUTIONS

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. D

1. Option (a) is definitely wrong because the passage introduces the topic with an allusion to the war between the two cities. It does not deal with the tale of the two cities per se. Leonardo da Vinci is not depicted as a great painter. The only mention of his painting prowess is the allusion to Mona Lisa and the Last Supper. Neither does the passage attribute the invention of the first aeroplane to him. It only says he discovered most of the laws of

aerodynamics and could have achieved the first airplane flight if a gasoline engine had been invented at the time. Thus, we cannot assume that he was the inventor of the first aeroplane. However, the passage attempts to highlight the many facets to Leonardo da Vinci's genius, and could therefore, aptly be given the title '*Portrait of a Genius*'.

2. *When he was five years old, his father, Piero da Vinci, took Leonardo back to the family house in the nearby town of Vinci, from which they both acquired their second name.*
3. *At this point, the Signoria of Florence enlisted the aid of a world-famous painter.* The sentence makes it clear that the Signoria of Florence could only be the ruler of Florence since it is clear that it was she who had the authority to enlist somebody's help to save the city and could wield that authority.
4. The passage does not mention Leonardo as having flown an air machine. It clearly says that Leonardo da Vinci *almost single-handedly, had discovered most of the laws of aerodynamics more than four hundred years before the first successful flight in a heavier-than-air machine.* It is obvious that the heavier-than-air machine was flown successfully long after da Vinci discovered the laws of aerodynamics.
5. (a) acknowledge.
6. Inference / Implied idea question: The passage refers to da Vinci's paintings – the Mona Lisa and the Last Supper. These two names seem to be synonymous with masterpieces from a genius in the context of the passage by the way the allusion is made: *This was the same Leonardo da Vinci who had painted the Mona Lisa and the Last Supper.* It is obvious that da Vinci's fame as a painter was already established and any further reference to him could be made by simply referring to his paintings. Therefore, option (a) is valid. The passage also notes the following about da Vinci's experiments: *Because of the secrecy surrounding Leonardo's experiments, no one knows for sure whether he ever flew either of these devices successfully.* Therefore, option (b) is equally valid and the answer has to be option (c) which includes (a) and (b).
7. Even a superficial reading of the passage reveals that no names as such have been mentioned regarding discoverers of the laws of thermodynamics.

Orientation Passages

This part is aimed at orienting you with the actual task of tackling comprehension passages. Given below is a set of six passages, followed by questions of varying levels of difficulty. You have not been set any time limit in this section. However, it is advisable to move gradually towards setting self-imposed time limits, if only to accustom yourself to the idea of completing this section of the examination paper within a limited time frame.

ORIENTATION PASSAGE 1

Pisarev, the theoretician of Russian nihilism, declares that the greatest fanatics are children and adolescents. That is also true of nations. Russia, at this period, is an adolescent nation, which had been delivered with forceps, barely a century ago, by a Czar who was still ingenuous enough to cut off the heads of rebels himself. It is not astonishing that she should have pushed German ideology to extremes of sacrifice and destruction of which German professors had only been capable in their minds. Stendhal noticed an essential difference between Germans and other people in the fact that they are excited by meditation rather than soothed. That is true, but it is even more true of Russia. In that immature country, completely without philosophic tradition, the youth enthusiastically embraced the concepts of German thought and incarnated the consequences in blood. A 'proletariat of undergraduates' then took the lead in the great movement of human emancipation and in doing so gave it its most violent aspect. Until the end of the nineteenth century these undergraduates never numbered more than a few thousand. However, entirely on their own, and in defiance of the most compact absolutism of the time, they claimed and actually did contribute to the liberation of forty million mujiks. Almost all of them paid for this liberation by suicide, execution, prison, or madness. The entire history of Russian terrorism can be summed up in the struggle of a handful of intellectuals to abolish tyranny, against a background of a silent populace. Their attenuated victory was finally

betrayed. But by their sacrifice and even by their most extreme negations they gave substance to a new standard of values or a new virtue which, even today, has not ceased to oppose tyranny and to give aid to the cause of true liberation.

The germanization of nineteenth-century Russia is not an isolated phenomenon. The influence of German ideology at that moment was preponderant, and we are well aware, for example that the nineteenth century in France, with Michelet and Quinet, is the century of German thought. But, in Russia, this ideology did not encounter an already established system, while in France it had to contend and compromise with libertarian socialism. In Russia, it was on conquered territory. The first Russian university, the University of Moscow, founded in 1750, is German. The slow colonisation of Russia by German teachers, bureaucrats, and soldiers, which began under Peter the Great, was transformed at the instance of Nicholas I into systematic germanization. The intelligentsia developed a passion for Schelling simultaneously with their passion for French writers in the eighteen-thirties, for Hegel in the eighteen-forties, and, in the second half of the century, for German socialism derived from Hegel. Russian youth then proceeds to pour into these abstract thoughts the inordinate violence of its passions and authentically experiences these already moribund ideas. The religion of person already formulated by it's German pastors was still missing its apostles and martyrs. Russian Christians, led astray from their original vocation, played this role. For this reason they had to accept life without transcendence and without virtue.

1. Which of the following did not contribute to the germanisation of Russia ?
(a) Hegelian theories. (b) Pisarev's dictum.
(c) Schelling's ideas. (d) Nicholas i's reign.
2. Which of the following is definitely not German ?
(a) Schelling. (b) Stendahl.
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
3. Russia was not colonised by German...
(a) teachers. (b) traders.
(c) bureaucrats. (d) soldiers.
4. The word 'moribund,' in the context of the passage means...
(a) something to do with death.
(b) something very violent.
(c) something which influences people.
(d) putting a moratorium on future plans.
5. Which of the following did not happen to the agitating undergraduates?
(a) They committed suicide. (b) They were executed.
(c) They were sent to prison. (d) They were exiled.
6. What, according to the author, was the positive outcome of the ill-fated students' agitation?
(a) The students henceforth started to concentrate on their studies and not on politics.
(b) They set a new standard of virtue, which makes people oppose tyranny even today.
(c) They turned from their violent path and followed the path of civil disobedience.
(d) They helped start the first really effective students' union under the monarchy.
7. Pisarev's dictum may be rephrased thus--
(a) Children and adolescents have the most correct beliefs.
(b) Children and adolescents have the strongest beliefs.
(c) Children and adolescents have the strongest faith in the fallibility of their beliefs.
(d) Children and adolescents have the strongest faith in the correctness of their beliefs.

ORIENTATION PASSAGE 2

In the British diplomatic service, says Ruth Dudley Edwards in her endlessly fascinating "True Brits," an officer used to be allowed two illegitimate children without being fired. These days, it seems, there are no limits. Cohabiting couples are treated as if they are married when applying for a joint posting abroad. Homosexuals are no longer barred "automatically" from the service. It would be wrong,

though, as British diplomacy tries to adjust to the modern world, to assume that the service is full of dangerous radicals and gays. In most of the things it does it clings to tradition.

Gentle British humour is apparently one of its admired skills. A book of advice to newcomers to the Foreign Office includes the instruction, "Maintain a sense of the ridiculous." During Britain's tussle with Iceland over fishing rights in the 1970s Sir Donald Maitland, an eccentric even by Foreign Office standards (and dubbed the "poison dwarf" by his foes), was ordered to make urgent representations to his Icelandic opposite number. The Iclander was a foot taller than the Brit. Sir Donald climbed on to the Iclander's desk. "I have been told," he announced, "to make representations at the very highest level."

What Miss Edwards, an occasional reviewer for *The Economist*, calls British "self-deprecating wit" may not be understood by foreigners, but she says British diplomats are regarded by their foreign colleagues as among the best in the world. If there is a *longueur* in her book it is her pleas for diplomats to be treated kindly by the public.

Life can be tough for our people in cramped quarters in Minsk or sweltering it out in Kampala or sipping orange juice at diplomatic receptions in Islamic lands. Perhaps, but most people will continue to regard the foreign service as an agreeable, cosseted life, if only because people such as Sir John Ure, a former British ambassador, write about it so affectionately. His "Diplomatic Bag" is a collection of diplomatic anecdotes from Marco Polo onwards. It is just the thing to read in bed at the end of an undiplomatic day. Miss Edwards' book, sadly, may have a shorter shelf life because it is tied to a BBC series.

1. From the first sentence of the passage, which of the following may be surmised ?
 - (a) Ruth Edwards is an author who has written a book called "True Brits".
 - (b) If a British diplomatic officer had more than two children, he was fired.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
2. According to the author...
 - (a) there are plenty of unmarried couples in the diplomatic corps.
 - (b) there are a lot of homosexuals in the diplomatic corps.
 - (c) there are not enough married couples in the diplomatic corps.
 - (d) there should be more homosexuals in the diplomatic corps.
3. When the foreign office instructs "Maintain a sense of the ridiculous," it means...
 - (a) that all diplomats should behave ridiculously.
 - (b) diplomats should behave ridiculously sometimes.
 - (c) diplomats should have a sense of humour.
 - (d) diplomats should learn to accept ridicule aimed at them.
4. What, according to the passage, is one of the most admired British characteristics?
 - (a) Diplomacy. (b) Ridiculousness. (c) Gaiety. (d) Humour.
5. Why does the author tell us a funny anecdote in the middle of the passage? Probably...
 - (a) To prove that Sir Donald Maitland used to make representations at the highest level.
 - (b) To prove that Sir Donald Maitland was a ridiculous person.
 - (c) To prove that Sir Donald Maitland had an eccentric sense of humour.
 - (d) To prove that Icelanders are taller than Britishers.
6. A suitable title to the passage would be...
 - (a) British Humour.
 - (b) Book review of "True Brits".
 - (c) 'Diplomatic' Laughter.
 - (d) Laughter is the best medicine.

ORIENTATION PASSAGE 3

In its early days, socialism was a revolutionary movement of which the object was the liberation of the wage-earning classes and the establishment of freedom and justice. The passage from capitalism to the new regime was to be sudden and violent: capitalists were to be expropriated without

compensation, and their power was not to be replaced by any new authority. Gradually a change came over the spirit of socialism. In France, socialists became members of the government, and made and unmade parliamentary majorities. In Germany, social democracy grew so strong that it became impossible for it to resist the temptation to barter away some of its intransigence in return for government recognition of its claims. In England, the Fabians taught the advantage of reform as against revolution, and of conciliatory bargaining as against irreconcilable antagonism.

The method of gradual reform has many merits as compared to the method of revolution, and I have no wish to preach revolution. But gradual reform has certain dangers, to wit, the ownership or control of businesses hitherto in private hands, and by encouraging legislative interference for the benefit of various sections of the wage-earning classes. I think it is at least doubtful whether such measures do anything at all to contribute toward the ideals which inspired the early socialists and still inspire the great majority of those who advocate some form of socialism.

Let us take as an illustration of a measure for state purchase of railways. This is a typical object of state socialism, thoroughly practicable, already achieved in many countries, and clearly the sort of step that must be taken in any piecemeal approach to complete collectivism. Yet I see no reason to believe that any real advancement toward democracy, freedom, or economic justice is achieved when a state takes over the railways after full compensation to the shareholders. Economic justice demands a diminution, if not a total abolition, of the proportion of the national income which goes to the recipients of rent and interest. But when the holders of railway shares are given government stock to replace their shares, they are given the prospect of an income in perpetuity equal to what they might reasonably expect to have derived from their shares. Unless there is reason to expect a great increase in the earnings of railways, the whole operation does expropriate, or pays nothing to alter the distribution of wealth. This could only be effected if the present owners were less than the market value, or given a mere life-interest as compensation. When full value is given, economic justice is not advanced in any degree.

There is equally little advance toward freedom. The men employed on the railway have no more voice than they had before in the management of the railway, or in the wages and conditions of work. Instead of having to fight the directors, with the possibility of an appeal to the government, they now have to fight the government directly; and experience does not lead to the view that a government department has any special tenderness toward the claims of labour. If they strike, they have to contend against the whole organised power of the state, which they can only do successfully if they happen to have a strong public opinion on their side. In view of the influence which the state can always exercise on the press, public opinion is likely to be biased against them, particularly when a nominally progressive government is in power. There will no longer be the possibility of divergence between the policies of different railways. Railway men in England derived advantages for many years from the comparatively liberal policy of the North Eastern Railway, which they were able to use as an argument for a similar policy elsewhere. Such possibilities are excluded by the dead uniformity of state administration.

And there is no real advance towards democracy. The administration of the railways will be in the hands of officials whose bias and associations separate them from labour, and who will develop an autocratic temper through the habit of power. The democratic machinery by which these officials are normally controlled is cumbrous and remote, and can only be brought into operation on first-class issues which rouse the interest of the whole nation. Even then it is very likely that the superior education of the officials and the government, combined with the advantages of the position, will enable them to mislead the public as to the issues, and alienate the general sympathy even from the most excellent cause.

I do not deny that these evils exist at present; I say only that they will not be remedied by such measures as the nationalisation of railways in the railways in the present economic and political environment. A greater upheaval, and a greater change in men's habits of mind, is necessary for any really vital progress.

1. Which of the following was not among the original objectives of Socialism?
(a) Liberation of wage-earning classes. (b) Establishment of freedom.
(c) Equal salary for all classes. (d) Establishment of justice.
2. Which of the following countries are not mentioned as playing a part in the change of practical socialism?

- (a) Russia. (b) Germany. (c) Britain. (d) France.
3. On the question of whether it is better to have gradual or violent reform, the author is...
 (a) sombrely taciturn. (b) very biased.
 (c) fairly objective. (d) inordinately silent.
 4. According to the author, the state takeover of the railway system is...
 (a) piecemeal. (b) practicable easily.
 (c) very difficult to achieve. (d) revolutionary.
 5. It may be inferred from the passage that...
 (a) the author believes that the state takeover of railways does not serve any useful purpose.
 (b) the author is strictly against all government control of railways.
 (c) the author believes that socialism should be separate from industries like railways.
 (d) the author is a brilliant social scientist.
 6. According to the author the takeover of the railways is not said to do nothing to further the interests of...
 (a) Democracy. (b) Freedom.
 (c) Economic justice. (d) Social justice.
 7. Of the following, the passage may be said to be...
 (a) an oblique critique of socialism.
 (b) a lionizing critique of socialism.
 (c) a valedictory critique of socialism.
 (d) a contumacious critique of socialism.
 8. The word 'intransigence,' in the context of the passage, means...
 (a) abstinence. (b) obduracy. (c) savagery. (d) adamantine.
 9. Which of the following does the author not give in support of his statement that there is no advance towards democracy if railways are privatised?
 (a) The governments usually do not seem to have any different an attitude towards employees than the private companies.
 (b) The government has strong influence on the press which usually moulds public opinion.
 (c) The governments are usually financially deficient as compared to the private companies and thus there is no chance of getting higher pay from it.
 (d) There is no possibility of comparison between different railway companies and using the good points of one to improve the other.

ORIENTATION PASSAGE 4

Our present ideas about the motion of bodies date back to Galileo and Newton. Before them people believed Aristotle, who said that the natural state of a body was to be at rest and that it moved only if driven by a force or impulse. It followed that a heavy body should fall faster than a light one, because it would have a greater pull towards the earth. The Aristotelian Tradition also held that one could work out all the laws that govern the universe by pure thought: it was not necessary to check by observation. So no one until Galileo bothered to see whether bodies of different weight did in fact fall at different speeds. It is said that Galileo demonstrated that Aristotle's belief was false by dropping weights from the leaning tower of Pisa. The story is almost certainly untrue, but Galileo did do something equivalent: he rolled balls of different weights down a smooth slope. The situation is similar to that of heavy bodies falling vertically, but it is easier to observe because the speeds are smaller. Galileo's measurements indicated that each body increased its speed at the same rate, no matter what its weight. For example, if you let go of a ball on a slope that drops by one meter for every ten meters you go along, the ball will be travelling down in the slope at a speed of about one meter per second after one second, two meters per second after every two seconds, and so on, however heavy the ball. Of course a lead weight would fall faster than a feather, but that is because a feather is slowed down by air resistance. If one drops two bodies that don't have much air resistance, such as two different lead weights, they fall at the same rate.

Galileo's measurements were used by Newton as the basis of his laws of motion. In Galileo's experiments, as a body rolled down the slope it was always acted on by the same force (its weight), and the effect was to make it constantly speed up. This showed that the real effect of a force is always to change the speed of a body, rather than just to set it moving as was previously thought. It also meant that whenever a body is not acted on by any force, it will keep on moving in a straight line at the same speed. This idea was first stated explicitly in Newton's *Principia Mathematica*, published in 1687, and is known as Newton's first law. What happens to a body when a force does act on it is given by Newton's second law. This states that the body will accelerate, or change its speed, at a rate that is proportional to the force. (For example, the acceleration is twice as great if the force is twice as great.) The acceleration is also smaller the greater the mass (or quantity of matter) of the body. (The same force acting on a body of twice the mass will produce half the acceleration.) A familiar example is provided by a car; the more powerful the engine, the greater the acceleration, but the heavier the car, the smaller the acceleration for the same engine.

In addition to his laws of motion, Newton discovered a law to describe the force of gravity, which states that every body attracts every other body with a force that is proportional to the mass of each body. Thus the force between two bodies would be twice as strong if one of the bodies (say, body A) had its mass doubled. This is what you might expect because one could think of the new body A as being made of two bodies with the original mass. Each would attract body B with the original mass. Thus the total force between A and B would be twice the original force. And if, say, one of the bodies had twice the mass, and the other had three times the mass, then the force would be six times as strong. One can now see why all bodies fall at the same rate: a body of twice the weight will have twice the force of gravity pulling it down, but it will also have twice the mass. According to Newton's second law, these two effects will exactly cancel each other, so the acceleration will be the same in all cases.

Newton's law of gravity also tells us that the farther apart the bodies, the smaller the force. Newton's law of gravity says that the gravitational attraction of a star is exactly one quarter that of a similar star at half the distance. This law predicts the orbits of the earth, the moon, and the planets with great accuracy. If the law were that the gravitational attraction of a star went down faster with distance, the orbits of the planets would not be elliptical, they would spiral in to the sun. If it went down slower, the gravitational forces from the distant stars would dominate over that from the earth.

1. A suitable title to the passage would be...
 - (a) Newton -The God of Physics.
 - (b) An introduction to Newtonian laws.
 - (c) Galileo versus Newton.
 - (d) Newton and Gravity.
2. Which of the following ideas are not Aristotelian?
 - (a) The natural state of a body is to be at rest.
 - (b) All laws of the universe may be worked out by scientific reasoning.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
3. The fact that, if not acted upon, a body will maintain uniform direction and speed is...
 - (a) Newton's first law of motion.
 - (b) Newton's second law of motion.
 - (c) Newton's third law of motion.
 - (d) None of the above.
4. What, according to the information given in the passage, would happen to the force between them if two attractive entities increased their masses two and sixteen times respectively?
 - (a) It would increase eight times.
 - (b) It would increase sixtyfour times.
 - (c) It would increase sixteen times.
 - (d) None of the above.
5. Newton says that for the same force applied...
 - (a) a body will accelerate at the same rate regardless of its mass.
 - (b) a body accelerates differently in different conditions.
 - (c) a body's acceleration will be inversely proportionate to its mass.
 - (d) a body's acceleration will be directly proportionate to its mass.
6. It may be inferred from the passage that Newtonian laws may be used to...
 - (a) predict the relative gravitational fields of distant stars with accuracy.

- (b) help automobile manufacturers to fix acceleration limits according to the mass of the cars they produce.
 - (c) predict accurately the orbits of the Earth and other planets in the Solar system.
 - (d) All of the above.
7. What, according to the passage, was Galileo's major contribution to science?
- (a) He proved that whatever Aristotle said was wrong.
 - (b) He proved that bodies increased their speeds at the same rate while falling.
 - (c) He proved that bodies fall at the same speed, irrespective of weight.
 - (d) He proved that a feather falls as fast as a lead ball, but air resists its attempts.
8. The story that Galileo proved Aristotle wrong by dropping balls from the leaning tower of Pisa is...
- (a) definitely false.
 - (b) most probably false.
 - (c) most probably true.
 - (d) cannot be deduced from the passage.

ORIENTATION PASSAGE 5

Many illustrious visitors came to the studio at this time: Melba, Leopold Godowsky and Paderewski, Nijinsky and Pavlova. Paderewski had great charm, but there was something bourgeois about him, an over-emphasis of dignity. He was impressive with his long hair, severe, slanting moustache and the small tuft of hair under his lower lip, which I thought revealed some form of mystic vanity. At his recitals, with house lights lowered and the atmosphere sombre and awesome when he was about to sit on the piano stool, I always felt someone should pull it from under him.

During the war I met him at the Ritz Hotel in New York and greeted him enthusiastically, asking if he were there to give a concert. With pontifical solemnity he replied: "I do not give concerts when I am in the service of my country." Paderewski became Prime Minister of Poland, but I felt like Clemenceau, who said to him during a conference of the ill-fated Versailles Treaty: 'How is it that a gifted artist like you should stoop so low as to become a politician?'

On the other hand Leopold Godowsky, a greater pianist, was simple and humorous, a small man with a smiling, round face. After his concert in Los Angeles he rented a house there, and I visited him quite frequently. On Sundays I was privileged to listen to him practising and to witness the extraordinary facility and technique of his exceptionally small hands.

Nijinsky, with members of the Russian Ballet, also came to the studio. He was a serious man, beautiful-looking, with high cheekbones and sad eyes, who gave the impression of a monk dressed in civilian clothes. We were shooting *The Cure*. He sat behind the camera, watching me at work on a scene which I thought was funny, but he never smiled. Although the other onlookers laughed, Nijinsky sat looking sadder and sadder. Before leaving he came and shook hands, and in his hollow voice said how much he enjoyed my work and asked if he could come again. 'Of course,' I said. For two more days he sat lugubriously watching me. On the last day I told the cameraman not to put film in the camera, knowing Nijinsky's doleful presence would ruin my attempts to be funny. Nevertheless, at the end of each day he would compliment me. 'Your comedy is balletique--you are a dancer,' he said. I had not yet seen the Russian Ballet, or any other ballet for that matter. But at the end of the week I was invited to attend the matinee. At the theatre Diaghilev greeted me --- a most vital and enthusiastic man. He apologised for not having the programme he thought I would most enjoy. 'Too bad it isn't *L'Après-midi d'un Faune*,' he said. 'I think you would have liked it.' Then quickly he turned to his manager. 'Tell Nijinsky we'll put on the *Faune* after the interval for *Charlot*.'

The first ballet was *Scheherazade*. My reaction was more or less negative. There was too much acting and too little dancing, and the music of Rimsky-Korsakov was repetitive, I thought. But the next was a *pas de deux* with Nijinsky. The moment he appeared I was electrified. I have seen few geniuses in the world, and Nijinsky was one of them. He was hypnotic, godlike, his sombreness suggesting moods of other worlds; every movement was poetry, every leap a flight into strange fancy.

1. It may be inferred from the passage that the author...
- (a) is an actor.

- (b) is himself a great artiste.
 (c) is a journalist.
 (d) Not enough information in the passage to say for sure.
2. Which of the following statements is not true?
 (a) Paderewski is a pianist. (b) Clemenceau is a pianist.
 (c) Godowsky is a pianist. (d) Nijinsky is a dancer.
3. The author's attitude towards Paderewski may be described as...
 (a) amused exasperation. (b) lugubrious surveyal.
 (c) biting scorn. (d) tolerant adulation.
4. The tone of the passage may be said to be...
 (a) reminiscent (b) anecdotal
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
5. Who among the following did not work with Nijinsky?
 (a) Rimsky. (b) Dighaliev. (c) Scheherazade. (d) Korsakov.
6. It may be inferred from the passage that Ninjinsky and the author...
 (a) tolerated each other (b) were great friends.
 (c) admired each other (d) were arty people.
7. The word 'pontifical,' in the context of the passage means...
 (a) bird-like. (b) statue-like. (c) devil-like. (d) priest-like.

ORIENTATION PASSAGE 6

When I was young, we were taught that a multinational was some sort of corporate Great Satan because, among many other things, it meddled in Third World politics. This, the reasoning went, amounted to neocolonialism. Indeed, a number of companies engaged in some bizarre extramural activities. Who can forget ITT's pas de deux with the CIA in Chile --- a graceless dance of economic and political destabilisation often blamed for leading to Salvador Allende's 1973 overthrow? Many years have passed since my youth. Times have changed. Nowadays, from Nigeria to Myanmar (formerly Burma), multinationals are castigated for not meddling in Third World politics. Shell, Total, et al., the argument goes, should make dictators behave. In the past developing countries were to be shielded from any intrusive gaze. Today they are to be exposed.

Doing business in the Third World can be an obstacle course. Take the two new US laws that, in the commendable desire to curb international terrorism, come close to committing an act of legal terrorism themselves. They threaten dire consequences for every company that deals with a country that has been declared terra non grata by the US. They extend the long arm of American law around the world. The US plays globocop again.

But even if you stay clear of the likes of Libya, Iran or Cuba, business in developing countries can still be tricky. With South Africa now on the side of the angels, the sanctions industry is on the lookout for fresh prey. Remember Nigeria, November 1995, when the military government hanged nine dissidents? It was not so much the regime that found itself in the international firing line. Strong words against the junta came only from Nelson Mandela: "General Abacha is sitting on a volcano. I will explode it under him." Today Mandela has backpedalled and the general sits pretty. Some volcano. Some explosion.

The brunt of the worldwide protests was borne by Shell, which was lambasted for not leaning on Abacha. Could Shell have made a difference in Nigeria --- or, for that matter, Agip in Libya, Total in Iran or Unocal in Myanmar? History suggests a measure of caution in this regard. Indeed, sometimes economic pressure seems to extend the shelf life of a dictator --- Fidel Castro being a prime example. But even if the multinationals hold some sway, the question remains; should they use their political clout? The same people who demand that corporations throw their weight around in distant places would be horrified if they did the same at home. Multinationals were not made to succour the masses.

Capitalism is organised acquisitiveness. Companies weren't built for comfort; they were built for greed.

But bullying your host government is only the start. With many Third World states disintegrating, multinationals are expected to be ersatz governments. Still, your troubles might be far from over. If you are a mining concern, Greenpeace might accuse you of raping the environment. If you are a manufacturer, the ethics industry might accuse you of paying slave wages. Sometimes it almost seems as if you can't win unless you conduct your Third World business according to First World specifications. Like granting your workers in Guangdong six weeks paid leave and an annual spa cure. And observing a strict emission-control regime in Papua New Guinea.

Telling the South to go easy on the environment because the North has wrung it dry already is a bit like that exchange in Pygmalion: "Have you no morals, man?" "Can't afford them, Governor." And telling the hungry that low-paid jobs are no good reeks of paternalism. One man's pittance is another man's living wage. Holding multinationals to some code of conduct may not do much for the South. It is certainly a wonderful make-work scheme for lobbyists and consultants in the North.

It sounds unpalatable, but the only chance for developing countries to develop is to accept higher pollution levels or lower wages. One can call it exploitation, or one can call it industrialisation. This is the road to riches. Now, in the name of brotherly solidarity, some well-meaning Westerners want to prevent the poor from following in their footsteps. That way the people of the South will remain brothers in alms.

The ethics industry revels in its role as the little braves taking on the industrial giants. However, these modern Goliath's are actually corporate softies. The male-dominated multinational has changed in much the same way as the male. The corporate macho has been eclipsed by the corporate softie. Slightly guilt ridden and very understanding these emasculated members of an evolved and empathetic species are eager to please and long for a meaningful relationship with all relevant stakeholders. After political comes corporate correctness. When Greenpeace, the Body Shop, et al. say "Jump!" the multinationals, predominantly male and pale, ask "How high?" Who says white men can't jump?

1. A suitable title to the passage would be...
(a) The home and the outside world. (b) Multinationals and the world.
(c) America: friend or opportunist? (d) Multinationals and the third world.
2. According to the author, the attitude of America on the role of its multinationals is...
(a) hypocritical. (b) ambiguous.
(c) dubitable. (d) All of the above.
3. Which of the following countries is not mentioned as being suspected of fomenting international terrorism, according to the passage?
(a) Burma. (b) Cuba. (c) Libya. (d) Iran.
4. Why, in all probability, does the author give the example of Fidel Castro?
(a) To show how countries are sometimes controlled by the multinationals.
(b) To show how sanctions sometimes makes a dictator more entrenched in his position.
(c) To show the futility of getting multinationals to control the entire economy of a country.
(d) To show how even a small country's dictator can defy the might of America.
5. The word, 'ersatz', in the context of the passage, means...
(a) surrogate. (b) powerful. (c) slick. (d) virtual.
6. Which of the following is not a potential hazard to a multinational trying to run a business in a Third World country?
(a) They might be accused of being environment-unfriendly.
(b) They might be accused of paying native workers less.
(c) They might be expected to try and influence the government.
(d) They might be pilloried for not having a strict code of conduct for its employees.
7. It may be inferred from the passage that...
(a) the new trend in multinationals is towards soft and empathetic approach.

- (b) the new trend in multinationals is towards a hard go-getting approach.
 (c) the new trend in multinationals is towards anti-environmental concerns.
 (d) none of the above.
8. The author treats the new system of political and corporate correctness among the multinationals in a__ way. {fill in the blank}
 (a) apocryphal. (b) derisive. (c) approving. (d) casual.
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 (a) Fidel is the dictator of Cuba. (b) Agip is the dictator of Libya.
 (c) Abacha is the dictator of Nigeria. (d) None of the above.

ANSWERS TO ORIENTATION PASSAGE 1 TO 6

Exercise 1

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. D

Exercise 2

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. C

Exercise 3

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C

Exercise 4

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. B

Exercise 5

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. D

Exercise 6

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. B

Reading Comprehension Exercises

This section is different from the previous section, which dealt with theory and introduced you to the various question types. It also introduced you to different types of passages and questions related to them along with the solutions to the questions. This was followed by orientation exercises to familiarise you with complete comprehension passages.

By now you have a fair idea of the various types of questions that you could expect. This section is intended to help you focus on time and try to complete each exercise in the allotted time. You have an assortment of passages followed by questions. The exercises have to be completed within the time limit stipulated at the beginning of each exercise. This exercise will help you to slowly increase your speed at attempting the questions.

Speed involves three elements: reading the passage within the allotted time; understanding what you read within that duration; answering the questions with a minimum number of second glances at the passage. The latter is easier said than done, but should be the aim of all students. Once this level of proficiency is achieved, the rest is easy to tackle.

PGFA

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 1(A)

Directions: Given below is a set of two passages. You are required to read the passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

. . . I'm not a politician, not even a student of politics; in fact, I'm not a student of much of anything. I'm not a Democrat, I'm not a Republican, and I don't even consider myself an American. If you and I were Americans, there'd be no problem. Those Hunkies that just got off the boat, they're already Americans; Polacks are already Americans; the Italian refugees are already Americans. Everything that came out of Europe, every blue-eyed thing, is already an American. And as long as you and I have been over here, we aren't Americans yet.

Well, I am one who doesn't believe in deluding myself. I'm not going to sit at your table and watch you eat, with nothing on my plate, and call myself a diner. Sitting at the table doesn't make you a diner, unless you eat some of what's on that plate. Being here in America doesn't make you an American. Being born here in America doesn't make you an American. Why, if birth made you American, you wouldn't need any legislation, you wouldn't need any amendments to the Constitution, you wouldn't be faced with civil-rights filibustering in Washington, DC, right now. They don't have to pass civil-rights legislation to make a Polack an American.

No, I'm not an American. I'm one of the 22 million black people who are the victims of Americanism. One of the 22 million black people who are the victims of democracy, nothing but disguised hypocrisy. So, I'm not standing here speaking to you as an American, or a patriot, or a flag-saluter, or a flag-waver - no, not I. I'm speaking as a victim of this American system. And I see America through the eyes of the victim. I don't see any American dream. I see an American nightmare.

These 22 million victims are waking up. Their eyes are coming open. They're beginning to see what they used to only look at. They're becoming politically mature. They are realising that there are new political trends from coast to coast. As they see these new political trends, it's possible for them to see that everytime there's an election the races are so close that they have to have a recount. They had to recount in Massachusetts to see who was going to be governor, it was so close. It was the same way in Rhode Island, in Minnesota, and in many other parts of the country. And the same with Kennedy and Nixon when they ran for president. It was so close they had to count all over again. Well, what does this, mean? It means that when white people are evenly divided, and black people have a bloc of votes of their own, it is left up to them to determine who's going to sit in the White House and who's going to be in the dog house.

It was the black man's voter that put the present administration in Washington, DC. Your vote, your dumb vote, your ignorant vote, your wasted vote put in an administration in Washington, DC, that has seen fit to pass every kind of legislation imaginable, saving you until last, then filibustering on top of that. And your and my leaders have the audacity to run around clapping their hands and talk about how much progress we're making. And what a good President we have. If he wasn't good in Texas, he sure can't be good in Washington, DC. Because Texas is a lynch state. It is in the same breath as Mississippi, no different; only they lynch you in Texas with a Texas accent and lynch you in Mississippi with a Mississippi accent. And these Negro leaders have the audacity to go and have some coffee in the White House with a Texan, a Southern cracker - that's all he is - and then come out and tell you and me that he's going to be better for us because, since he's from the South, he knows how to deal with the Southerners. What kind of logic is that?

1. The passage is most probably...
 - (a) a part of a speech.
 - (b) a newspaper article.
 - (c) a revolutionary pamphlet.
 - (d) rhetorical jingoism.
2. It may be inferred from the passage that the writer / speaker is...
 - (a) a persecuted minority.
 - (b) a firebrand leader.
 - (c) a government spokesman.
 - (d) a foreigner to America.

3. What, according to you, is the tone of the passage?
(a) conciliatory. (b) ironical. (c) narcissistic. (d) indignant.
4. The word 'filibustering', in the context of the passage means...
(a) procrastination. (b) overbearance. (c) law-making. (d) protestation.
5. Why does the author give the example of the Kennedy-Nixon election ?
(a) He wants to prove that elections nowadays are very close.
(b) He sees both Kennedy and Nixon as enemies of the blacks.
(c) He wants to show that the votes of blacks makes a difference in the elections.
(d) He wants to bring out the internal enmities among the white people.
6. Why does the author call Texas a "lynch state"?
(a) Because it is very similar to Mississippi, which is a lynch state.
(b) Because Texas is probably famous, like Mississippi, for being anti-black.
(c) Because it is famous for hosting big lunches.
(d) Because Texas is the lynchpin of America.
7. When the author says that his leaders "run around clapping their hands", he means...
(a) that the leaders are childish and do not understand the realities.
(b) that the leaders are mistakenly happy about progress that is not actually happening.
(c) that the leaders are sycophants and clap at whatever the President says.
(d) that the leaders are congratulating themselves on the good work done by them for the blacks.

He, therefore, who wishes to rejoice without doubt in regard to the truths underlying phenomena must know how to devote himself to experiment. For authors write many statements, and people believe them through reasoning which they formulate without experience. Their reasoning is wholly false. For it is generally believed that the diamond cannot be broken except by goat's blood, and philosophers and theologians misuse the idea. But fracture by means of blood of this kind has never been verified, although the effort has been made; and without that blood it can be broken easily. For I have seen this with my own eyes, and this is necessary, because gems cannot be carved except by fragments of this stone. Similarly it is generally believed that the castors employed by physicians are the testicles of the male animal. But this is not true, because the beaver has these under its breast, and both the male and female produce testicles of this kind. Besides these castors the male beaver has its testicles in their natural place; and therefore what is subjoined is a dreadful lie, namely, that when the hunters pursue the beaver, he himself knowing what they are seeking cuts out with his teeth these glands. Moreover, it is generally believed that hot water freezes more quickly than cold in vessels, and the argument in support of this advanced that contrary is excited by contrary, just like enemies meeting each other. But it is certain that cold water freezes more quickly for any one who makes the experiment. People attribute this to Aristotle in the second book of the Meteorologics; but he certainly does not make this statement, but he does make one like it, by which they have been deceived, namely, that if cold water and hot water are poured on a cold place, as upon ice, the hot water freezes more quickly, and this is true. But if hot water and cold are placed in two vessels, the cold will freeze more quickly. Therefore all things must be verified by experience. . . .

Since this experimental science is wholly unknown to the rank and file of students, I am therefore unable to convince people of its utility unless at the same time I disclose its excellence and its proper signification. This science alone, therefore, knows how to test perfectly what can be done by nature, what by the effort of art, what by trickery, what the incantations, conjurations, invocations, deprecations, sacrifices, that belong to magic, mean and dream of, and what is in them, so that all falsity may be removed and the truth alone of art and nature may be retained. This science alone teaches us how to view the mad acts of magicians, that they may not be ratified but shunned, just as logic considers sophistical reasoning. . . .

The formation of judgements, as I have said, is a function of this science, in regard to what can happen by nature or be affected in art, and what not. This science, moreover, knows how to separate the illusions of magic and to detect all their errors in incantations, invocations, conjurations, sacrifices, and cults. But unbelievers busy themselves in these mad acts and trust in them, and have believed that the Christians used such means in working their miracles. Wherefore this science is of

the greatest advantage in persuading men to accept the faith, since this branch alone of philosophy happens to proceed in this way, because this is only branch that considers matters of this kind, and is able to overcome all falsehood and superstition and error of unbelievers in regards to magic, such as incantations and the like already mentioned. How far, moreover, it may serve to reprobate obstinate unbelievers is already shown by the violent means that have just been touched upon, and therefore I pass on.

8. The first line of the passage means...
 - (a) that people should always be in some doubt about various phenomena.
 - (b) that only experimentation can prove the truth about any phenomena.
 - (c) that one should not be unduly happy about anything with verifying it first.
 - (d) that there is no truth without an element of doubt.
9. The fact that diamonds can only be broken down by goat's blood is...
 - (a) not verified.
 - (b) is misused by theologians.
 - (c) is a kind of philosophy.
 - (d) is not a fact at all.
10. Which of the following may not be inferred from the passage?
 - (a) The beaver is hunted for its castors.
 - (b) The beaver has its testicles under its breast.
 - (c) Both male and female beavers have castors.
 - (d) Castors are used by physicians.
11. The fallacy that hot water freezes quicker than cold water is...
 - (a) supported by the author.
 - (b) true.
 - (c) is not a fallacy.
 - (d) is a misinterpretation of a fact.
12. Which of the following would be a suitable title for the passage?
 - (a) The Art of Science.
 - (b) The necessity of experimentation.
 - (c) Facts and Fallacies.
 - (d) Science and Magic.
13. Pick the odd word out, with respect to the passage:
 - (a) Depreciation.
 - (b) Incantation.
 - (c) Conjuration.
 - (d) Invocation.
14. According to the last paragraph of the passage...
 - (a) Philosophy encourages superstition while Science does not.
 - (b) Experimental science is a branch of Philosophy.
 - (c) Science and Philosophy are basically one and the same.
 - (d) Science and Philosophy have no connection with each other.
15. The word 'reprobate', in the context of the passage means...
 - (a) censure.
 - (b) immoral.
 - (c) villain.
 - (d) probate again.

Exercise 1 (B)

Plato who may have understood better what forms the mind of man than do some of our contemporaries who want their children exposed only to "real" people and everyday events - knew what intellectual experiences make for true humanity. He suggested that the future citizens of his ideal republic begin their literary education with the telling of myths, rather than with mere facts or so-called rational teachings. Even Aristotle, master of pure reason, said: "The friend of wisdom is also a friend of myth."

Modern thinkers who have studied myths and fairy tales from a philosophical or psychological viewpoint arrive at the same conclusion, regardless of their original persuasion. Mircea Eliade, for one, describes these stories as "models for human behaviour [that,] by that very fact, give meaning and value of life. "Drawing on anthropological parallels, he and others suggest that myths and fairy tales were derived from, or given symbolic expression to, initiation rites or other rites of passage- such as metaphoric death of an old, inadequate self in order to be reborn on a higher plane of

existence. He feels that this is why these tales meet a strongly felt need and are carriers of such deep meaning.

Other investigators with a depth-psychological orientation emphasise the similarities between the fantastic events in myths and fairy tales and those in adult dreams and daydreams- the fulfilment of wishes, the winning out over all competitors, the destruction of enemies- and conclude that one attraction of this literature is its expression of that which is normally prevented from coming to awareness.

There are, of course, very significant differences between fairy tales and dreams. For example, in dreams more often than not the wish fulfilment is disguised, while in fairy tales much of it is openly expressed. To a considerable degree, dreams are the result of inner pressures which have found no relief, of problems which beset a person to which he knows no solution and to which the dream finds none. The fairy tale does the opposite: it projects the relief of all pressures and not only offers ways to solve problems but promises that a "happy" solution will be found.

We cannot control what goes on in our dreams. Although our inner censorship influences what we may dream, such control occurs on an unconscious level. The fairy tale, on the other hand, is very much the result of common conscious and unconscious content having been shaped by the conscious mind, not of one particular person, but the consensus of many in regard to what they view as universal human problems, and what they accept as desirable solutions. If all these elements were not present in fairy tale, it would not be retold by generation after generation. Only if a fairy tale met the conscious and unconscious requirements of many people was it repeatedly retold, and listened to with great interest. No dream of a person could arouse such persistent interest unless it was worked into a myth, as was the story of the pharaoh's dream as interpreted by Joseph in the Bible.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's interest in fairy tales centres chiefly on their
 - (a) literary qualities
 - (b) historical background
 - (c) factual accuracy
 - (d) psychological relevance
2. According to the passage, fairy tales differ from dreams in which of the following characteristic?
 - I. The communal nature of their creation
 - II. Their convention of a happy ending
 - III. Their enduring general appeal
 - (a) I
 - (b) II
 - (c) I & II
 - (d) I, II & III
3. It can be inferred from the passage that Mircea Eliade is most likely
 - (a) a writer of children's literature
 - (b) a student of physical anthropology
 - (c) a twentieth-century philosopher
 - (d) an advocate of practical education
4. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward fairy tales?
 - (a) Reluctant fascination
 - (b) Wary scepticism
 - (c) Indulgent tolerance
 - (d) Open approval
5. The author quotes Plato and Aristotle primarily in order to
 - (a) define the nature of myth
 - (b) contrast their opposing points of view
 - (c) support the point that myths are valuable
 - (d) give an example of depth psychology.
6. The author mentions all of the following as reasons for reading fairy tales except
 - (a) emotional catharsis
 - (b) behavioural paradigm
 - (c) uniqueness of experience
 - (d) sublimation of aggression

Of the 197 million square miles making up the surface of the globe, 71 per cent is covered by the interconnecting bodies of marine water; the Pacific Ocean alone covers half the Earth and averages near 14,000 feet in depth. The continents Eurasia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica are the portions of the continental masses rising above sea level. The submerged borders of the continental masses are the continental shelves, beyond which lie the deep sea basins.

The oceans attain their greatest depths not in their central parts, but in certain elongated furrows, or long narrow troughs, called deeps. These profound troughs have a peripheral arrangement, notably around the borders of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The position of the deeps near continental masses suggests that the deeps, like the highest mountains, are of recent origin, since otherwise they would have been filled with waste from the lands. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that the deeps are frequently the sites of world-shaking earthquakes. For example, the "tidal wave" that in April, 1946, caused widespread destruction along Pacific coasts resulted from a strong earthquake on the floor of the Aleutian Deep.

The topography of the ocean floors is none too well known, since in great areas the available soundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart. However, the floor of the Atlantic is becoming fairly well known as a result of special surveys since 1920. A broad, well-defined ridge-the Mid-Atlantic ridge-runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas, and numerous other major irregularities diversify the Atlantic floor. Closely spaced soundings show that many parts of the oceanic floors are as rugged as mountainous regions of the continents. Use of the recently perfected method of echo sounding is rapidly enlarging our knowledge of submarine topography. During World War II great strides were made in mapping submarine surfaces, particularly in many parts of the vast Pacific basin.

The continents stand on the average 2870 feet-slightly more than half a mile-above sea level. North America averages 2300 feet; Europe averages only 1150 feet; and Asia, the highest of the larger continental subdivisions, averages 3200 feet. The highest point on the globe, Mount Everest in the Himalayas, is 29,000 feet above the sea; and as the greatest known depth in the sea is over 35,000 feet, the maximum relief (that is, the difference in altitude between the lowest and highest points) exceeds 64,000 feet, or exceeds 12 miles. The continental masses and the deep-sea basins are relief features of the first order; the deeps, ridges, and volcanic cones that diversify the sea floor, as well as the plains, plateau's, and mountains of the continents, are relief features of the second order. The lands are unendingly subject to a complex of activities summarised in the term erosion, which first sculpts them in great detail and then tends to reduce them ultimately to sea level. The modelling of the landscape by weather, running water, and other agents is apparent to the keenly observant eye and causes thinking people to speculate on what must be the final result of the ceaseless wearing down of the lands. Long before there was a science of geology, Shakespeare wrote "the revolution of the times makes mountains level."

7. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
(a) Features of the Earth's Surface (b) Marine Topography
(c) The Causes of Earthquakes (d) How to prevent Erosion
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the largest ocean is the
(a) Atlantic (b) Pacific (c) Indian (d) Antarctic
9. The revolution of the times as used in the final sentence means
(a) the passage of years (b) the current rebellion
(c) the science of the geology (d) the action of the ocean floor
10. According to the passage, the peripheral furrows or deeps are found
(a) only in the Pacific and Indian Oceans (b) near the earthquakes
(c) near the shore (d) in the centre of the ocean
11. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions?
I. What is the highest point on North America?
II. Which continental subdivision is, on the average, 1150 feet above sea level?
III. How deep is the deepest part of the ocean?
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) III only (d) II and III only

12. From this passage it can be inferred that earthquakes
- (a) occur only in the peripheral furrows
 - (b) occur more frequently in newly formed land or sea formation
 - (c) are a prime cause of soil erosion
 - (d) will ultimately "make mountains level"

Rocks which have solidified directly from molten materials are called igneous rocks. Igneous rocks are commonly referred to as primary rocks because they are an original source of material found in sedimentaries and metamorphics. Igneous rocks compose the greater part of the earth's crust, but they are generally covered at the surface by a relatively thin layer of sedimentary or metamorphic rocks. Igneous rocks are distinguished by the following characteristics: (1) they contain no fossils; (2) they have no regular arrangement of layer; and they are nearly always made up of crystals.

Sedimentary rocks are composed largely of minute fragments derived from the disintegration of existing rocks and in some instances from the remains of animals. As sediments are transported, individual fragments are assorted according to size. Distinct layers of such sediments as gravel's, sand, and clay build-up, as they are deposited by water and occasionally wind. These sediments vary in size with the material and the power of the eroding agent. Sedimentary materials are laid down in layers called strata.

When sediments harden into sedimentary rocks, the names applied to them change to indicate the change in physical state. Thus, small stones and gravel cemented together are known as conglomerates; cemented sand becomes sandstone; and hardened clay becomes shale. In addition to these, other sedimentary rock such as limestone frequently result from the deposition of dissolved material. The ingredient parts are normally precipitated by organic substances, such as shells of corals or hard skeletons of other marine life.

Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be changed by pressure, heat, solution, or cementing action. When individual grains from existing rocks tend to deform and interlock, they are called metamorphic rocks. For example, granite, an igneous rock, may be metamorphosed into a gneiss or a schist. Limestone, sedimentary rock, when subjected to heat and pressure may become marble, a metamorphic rock. Shale under pressure becomes slate.

13. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (a) differentiate between and characterise igneous and sedimentary rocks
 - (b) explain the factors that may cause rocks to change in form
 - (c) show how the scientific names of rocks reflect the rocks' composition
 - (d) define and describe several diverse kinds of rocks
14. All of the following are sedimentary rocks except
- (a) shale
 - (b) gravel
 - (c) sand
 - (d) schist
15. The passage would be most likely to appear in a
- (a) technical article for geologists
 - (b) teaching manual accompanying an earth science text
 - (c) pamphlet promoting conservation of natural resources
 - (d) newspaper feature explaining how oil is found
16. The relationship between igneous and sedimentary rocks may best be compared to the relationship between
- (a) leaves and compost
 - (b) water and land
 - (c) DNA and heredity
 - (d) nucleus and cell wall
17. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions?
- I. Which element form igneous rocks?
 - II. What produces sufficient pressure to alter a rock?
 - III. Why marble called a metamorphic rock?
- (a) I only
 - (b) III only
 - (c) I and II only
 - (d) I, II, and III

18. Which of the following methods is not used by the author?
 (a) inclusion of concrete (b) classification and discussion
 (c) comparison and contrast (d) observation and hypothesis
19. The author's tone in the passage can best be described as
 (a) meditative (b) objective (c) ironic (d) concerned

Nearly two thousand years have passed since a census decreed by Caesar Augustus became part of the greatest story ever told. Many things have changed in the intervening years. The hotel industry worries more about overbuilding than overcrowding, and if they had to meet an unexpected influx, few inns would have a manager to accommodate the weary guests. Now it is the census taker that does the travelling in the fond hope that a highly mobile population will stay put long enough to get a good sampling. Methods of gathering, recording, and evaluating information have presumably been improved a great deal. And where then it was the modest purpose of Rome to obtain a simple head count as an adequate basis for levying taxes, now batteries of complicated statistical series furnished by governmental agencies and private organisations are eagerly scanned and interpreted by sages and seers to get a clue to future events. The Bible does not tell us how the Roman census takers made out, and as regards our more immediate concern, the reliability of present-day economic forecasting, there are considerable differences of opinion. They were aired at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the American Statistical Association. There was the thought that business forecasting might well be on its way from an art to a science, and some speakers talked about newfangled computers and high-falutin mathematical systems in terms of excitement and endearment which we, at least in our younger years when these things mattered, would have associated more readily with the description of a fair maiden. But others pointed to the deplorable record of highly esteemed forecasts and forecasters with a batting average below that of the Mets, and the President-elect of the association cautioned that "high powered statistical methods are usually in order where the facts are crude and inadequate, the exact contrary of what crude and inadequate statisticians assume." We left his birthday party somewhere between hope and despair with the conviction, not really newly acquired, that proper statistical methods applied to ascertainable facts have their merits in economic forecasting as long as neither forecaster nor public is deluded into mistaking the delineation of probabilities and trends for a prediction of certainties of mathematical exactitude.

20. The passage would be most likely to appear in
 (a) a journal of biblical studies
 (b) an introductory college textbook on statistics
 (c) the current bulletin of the census bureau
 (d) a newspaper review of a recent professional festivity
21. According to the passage, taxation in Roman times was based on
 (a) mobility (b) wealth (c) population (d) census takers
22. The author refers to the Romans primarily in order to
 (a) cite an authority to support the thesis of the passage
 (b) provide a historical framework for the passage
 (c) relate an unfamiliar concept to a familiar one
 (d) show that statistical forecasts have not significantly improved
23. The author refers to the Mets primarily in order to
 (a) show that sports not depend on statistics
 (b) provide an example of an unreliable statistic
 (c) contrast verifiable and unverifiable methods of record keeping
 (d) illustrate the failure of statistical predictions
24. On the basis of the passage, it can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements?
 (a) Computers have significantly improved the application of statistics in business.
 (b) Statistics is not, at the present time, a science.

- (c) Most Mathematical systems are inexact.
- (d) It is useless to try to predict the economy.

25. The author's tone can best be described as
 (a) jocular (b) scornful (c) pessimistic (d) objective

The term low-temperature phenomena refers to the behaviour of matter at temperatures below the boiling point of liquid nitrogen, about -196°C (-321°F). At temperatures close to absolute zero (-273.2°C) (-459.7°F) the thermal electric and magnetic properties of many substances undergo great change temperature, and indeed the behaviour of matter may seem strange when compared to that at room temperature. Superconductivity and superfluidity can be cited as two such phenomena that occur below certain critical temperatures; in the former many metal and alloys show no resistance whatsoever to the flow of electricity and in the latter, liquid helium can flow through tiny holes impervious to any other liquid.

Although the phenomena displayed by matter at low temperatures are many and diverse, they constitute a coherent body of study by virtue of the second law of thermodynamics, which introduces the concept of entropy and provides a criterion for the direction of spontaneous change to a final equilibrium condition for any system at fixed absolute temperature. A system may be thought of as an isolated assemblage of a large number of particles, i.e., a group of atoms, molecules, subatomic particles, or some combination of them. The macro (large scale) state of a system as a whole can be described by a few thermodynamic (i.e., macro) variables such as pressure, volume, energy, entropy and temperature. These few constraints can usually be satisfied by a tremendous number of arrangements (micro ways) of the modes of motion of the constitute particles in the system. Entropy is a measure of this number of detailed, different possible micro states open to the macro system and it increases as this number increases.

Extremely tiny energy differences, the effects of which are not observable at ordinary temperatures, can be of great importance in arriving at a final observable low-temperature configuration that is, physical arrangement-of the particles of a system. For physical science, the low-temperature region is an important field of study, because only within its confines can there be experimental elucidation of the nature of the interactions leading to the above mentioned tiny energy differences. The effects manifested are often novel and unique, and in the case of superconductivity they are also of great technological importance.

Finally, there is a fundamental reason behind the fact that many phenomena not peculiar to the low-temperature region are best studied at low temperatures. The atomicity of the surroundings causes irregular fluctuations or noise in any measurable physical variable of a system such that the mean square fluctuation in any observable at equilibrium is directly proportional to the absolute temperature. Working at low temperatures thus means an enhanced sensitivity for all instruments in distinguishing real physical phenomena from background thermal noise.

26. One of the properties of nitrogen is that
 (a) it freezes at -196°C (b) it becomes gas at -321°F
 (c) it vanishes at -273°C (d) its entropy is complicated
27. Superfluidity occurs in a substance
 (a) when it is heated beyond its boiling point
 (b) when it is cooled below freezing point of water
 (c) when it is cooled below the boiling point of liquid nitrogen
 (d) when electricity is passed through it
28. One of the substance with which the super-fluidity of a substance can be tested is
 (a) electricity (b) magnetism (c) low temperature (d) helium
29. Study of phenomenon displayed by matter at low temperatures is a branch of
 (a) electromagnetics (b) thermal physics (c) thermodynamics (d)electrotechnology
30. 'Entropy' is a measure of
 (a) the temperature at which a substance becomes a super-conductor
 (b) the number of atoms in a given quantity of substance

- (c) the number of elements in an alloy
 - (d) the number of different possible motions of the particles of a system
31. The effects of tiny energy differences of the particles of a system
 - (a) can be observed at high temperatures
 - (b) have no practical application
 - (c) are strange and unique
 - (d) create considerable thermal noise.
 32. The study of even the normal phenomena at low-temperature region
 - (a) is quixotic and expensive
 - (b) can expose scientists to radiation
 - (c) can give more accurate results
 - (d) requires super-sensitive instruments
 33. The importance of the study of low-temperature regions lies in the fact that
 - (a) it can explain extremely small energy differences
 - (b) it can ultimately lead to the elimination of energy differences
 - (c) it can help more accurate measurement of the value of absolute zero degree temperature
 - (d) it can enable superfluidity at still higher temperatures

"What if all scientists were to publish anonymously?" I was asked this question recently by Dr. L. Green. "Don't you think," he continued, "that scientific literature would be far less cultured with nearly useless and carelessly produced articles, were the authors to receive no public credit for their contributions? We might, in fact, be able to achieve that great nirvana in which science would be practised for its own sake, rather than for fame and fortune".

What lies at the heart of the notion pondered by Green is the idea that individual and community interests are necessarily separate entities. Does he seriously believe that the best interests of society would be served by depersonalising science? Would he suggest that artists not sign their paintings?

"The highest form of vanity is love fame," wrote George Santayana. But is an ambition for fame the worst reason for practising science? Dr. Samuel Johnson said, "None but a blockhead ever wrote except for money." We scientists might paraphrase him, "None but a blockhead ever published a scientific article except for recognition."

Furthermore, anonymity leads to secrecy and secrecy in science is deplorable. Even when countries are at war, recognition of individual performance is necessary. True, scientists have, during periods of crisis such as the Second World War, sacrificed public recognition. In time, however, most of the important breakthroughs were credited to their discoverers.

34. The author's purpose in the passage is to
 - (a) trace the history of an idea
 - (b) merge two differing view of an issue
 - (c) discredit the majority of research scientists
 - (d) argue against a proposed change
35. It can be inferred that Dr. Green is dissatisfied with the
 - (a) desire for anonymity among noted scientists
 - (b) overall quality of articles appearing in scientific literature
 - (c) small number of articles published by scientists
 - (d) recent emphasis on secrecy in the scientific community
36. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the "nirvana" (line 6) mentioned by Dr. Green?
 - (a) Excited enthusiasm
 - (b) Indulgent tolerance
 - (c) Fascinated curiosity
 - (d) Disapproving dismissal
37. The author implies that an artist who did not sign his painting should be regarded as
 - (a) a fool
 - (b) a martyr
 - (c) an egotist
 - (d) a conformist

Modern logistics systems must meet the requirements of (1) limited war without the threat of nuclear attack, (2) limited war with a nuclear threat, and (3) nuclear war on a global scale.

The procurement of weapons for such a wide range of threats is complicated. The most vital and also the most difficult calculation involves the time factor between the development and testing of a new weapon and its actual production. This reflects difficulties in the methods by which defence policy is decided; the central control of programs, budgeting, and expenditure; the construction of a framework

of strategic policy against which the requirements for new weapons can be assessed; and the machinery to control the competing demands of rival services for expensive weapon systems.

It takes from seven to ten years to develop a weapon system from drawing board to operational use. If the weapon's useful life is another ten or more years, then the defence planner has to assess values about 20 years ahead against the uncertain background of technical progress and economic, defence, and foreign policies. Critics argue that this time scale makes errors of judgement inevitable because the weapon can be outdated before it is operational. The best answer available is careful scrutiny of projects to ensure their operational need and cost effectiveness, but, despite all precautions, wrong decisions can be made. After the Korean War (1950-53), for example, the US and UK planned weapon system to maintain a global military presence and a nuclear delivery system, but the time and cost taken to develop these new weapons were underestimated. By 1961, research and development costs represented a third of a complex weapon system. The cost of military research and development in the UK was four-fifths of the nation's total research allocation. The arms race increased costs by making weapons obsolete even before they became operational. Changes in operational requirement and design led to delays in production and cancellation of major projects. The cancellation of the British Blue Streak nuclear missile and the costly argument between the US Army and Air Force over two similar ballistic missile systems, Thor and Jupiter, show the difficulties.

By 1960, problems of cost dominated the whole field of weapon procurement. Smaller nations could not find the money to design and produce sophisticated weapon systems; yet they could not ignore the advance of technology, and affluent America could hardly afford to continue its mistakes of the past decade. Uncertainties in strategic planning aggravated the problem of allocation of resources. In the US and the UK, the defence departments assumed mandatory powers over all stages of weapon procurement.

When the need for a new weapon has been established the concerned service normally makes a "feasibility study" that gives a detailed description of the weapon, its required operational performance, and the anticipated cost in time, resources, and money. If this report is accepted a "project study" normally follows to establish certain cost and development criteria. If the study shows that these conditions cannot be met, the project can be abandoned without wasting more than 5 percent of the total estimated cost. Though such feasibility and project studies may take from 18 months to two years to complete, they are assumed to avoid much waste.

One US Secretary of Defence in the 1960s encouraged US universities and other institutions to study strategic threats and force requirements. These studies are called systems analysis. They seek to define, for example, whether in a nuclear war most lives would be saved by a full civil defence organisation, an active missile defence, or a powerful nuclear delivery system with a counter-force capability. The techniques of cost effectiveness and quantitative analysis are applied to weapon systems-i.e., to intercontinental ballistic missiles on the one hand, and airlift and air support requirements in limited war on the other.

38. The most difficult factor in assessing the requirement of modern defence logistics is
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) the financial implications | (b) the enemy's potential |
| (c) the useful life of a new weapon | (d) the time element |
39. One of the factors that a defence planner cannot foresee that has been specifically mentioned in the passage is
- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) the future course of foreign policy | (b) the demands of rival services |
| (c) the cost of the weapons | (d) the allocations for the defence research |
40. In producing a complex weapons system,
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) four-fifths of the costs is of research | (b) one-third of the cost is on research |
| (c) wrong decisions are always made | (d) obsolescence cannot be avoided at all |
41. The Anglo-American plan on a global nuclear delivery system was given up
- | |
|---|
| (a) because of inter-services rivalry. |
| (b) because of under-estimation of the cost involved. |
| (c) because the defence departments were given mandatory powers for arms procurement. |
| (d) because the feasibility study proved negative. |

42. The feasibility and project studies regarding a weapons system
 (a) are made by selected universities.
 (b) are detrimental in practice because of the delay caused by them.
 (c) become obsolete even before they are completed.
 (d) can save 95% of an otherwise faulty project.
43. A 'systems analysis' study
 (a) accurately forecasts future escalation rates
 (b) evaluates alternative choices against desirable criteria
 (c) is always undertaken by a university
 (d) takes 18 months to two years to be completed
44. The number of years that a defence planner should normally have in view is
 (a) seven to ten (b) about twenty (c) five (d) fifteen
45. The probable cost of a new weapons systems is first estimated in
 (a) the feasibility study
 (b) the project study
 (c) systems analysis
 (d) the universities

When a new movement in Art attains a certain vogue, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their tenets may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right it can hardly be classed as Literature.

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been continually speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a cataract of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different coloured inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

Certainly their descriptions of battles are vividly chaotic. but it is a little disconcerting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: "Pluff! Pluff! a hundred and eighty five kilograms."

This, thought it fulfils the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

46. The main idea of this selection is best expressed as
 (a) The past versus the future
 (b) Merits of the Futurist movement
 (c) What constitutes literature
 (d) An evaluation of Futurist poetry
47. When novel ideas appear, it is desirable, according to the writer, to
 (a) discover the aims of their adherents
 (b) ignore them
 (c) follow the fashion
 (d) regard them as normal

48. The Futurists claim that we must
(a) increase the production of literature
(b) look to the future
(c) develop new literary forms
(d) avoid unusual words
49. The writer believes that Futurist poetry is
(a) too emotional
(b) too new in type to be acceptable
(c) not literature as he knows it
(d) essential to a basic change in the nature of mankind
50. The Futurist poet uses all the following devices except
(a) imitative words
(b) qualifying adjectives
(c) different coloured inks
(d) a stream of essential words

PGA

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2(A)

Imagine that you are a superbeing from some distant star system, and that your spacecraft is approaching the earth. Even from beyond the orbit of Neptune, your scanners have made you aware that the earth is the only planet in the solar system that contains life. Its white clouds and its blue seas reflect an unusual amount of sunlight, and this enables you to see that it is also streaked with green and brown patches which indicate vegetation. So there is obviously life; the question is, of what kind? You have studied planets that are completely covered in water, and whose inhabitants live in gigantic cities in the depths of the sea. You have encountered a planet whose gravity is so immense that the only intelligent beings take the form of mountains, whose living flesh is harder than steel. You have even visited a planet made of attenuated gas, whose highly intelligent life forms appear to be gigantic clouds. But these creatures have evolved over hundreds of millions of years, and your high energy probes inform you that the planet you are now approaching is too young for such advanced evolutionary products.

All living creatures are surrounded by their own vital aura, which is perceptible to other living creatures - particularly those who possess a high degree of intuition. As you approach the earth you tune in to its aura, and are impressed by its sheer vitality; the creatures on this planet are obviously driven by an immense and enthusiastic will to live. But as you approach more closely you become aware of a more disturbing vibration - the cosmic equivalent of an unpleasant smell. It tells you that some of the most dominant creatures of this planet are also possessed of an immense will to power. The aura of the planet reeks of tragedy. A week later you have completed your case study of the blue and white planet and you are in a sombre mood. The beings on your home planet are rational, benevolent and highly motivated, so that life there is almost totally free of conflict. By comparison, this planet seems to exist in a state of perpetual crisis. Many of its creatures have achieved a high degree of rationality, and this accounts for the technical achievements of their civilisation. But even they have failed to carry their insights to their logical conclusion, and trust themselves entirely to reason. In the face of all common sense they continue to have a deep distrust of reason. It takes them an absurdly long time to learn from experience. Another complication is that these creatures are so short-lived - their life span is less than a century, so that they are only just beginning to achieve some kind of insight into the meaning of their lives when their faculties begin to decay.

But what troubles you most, as most, as you study the historical record is their capacity for sheer cruelty. It is true that the majority are well-meaning and good natured, but these tend to be lazy and passive, and to have little influence on history. The greatest single problem of this race is that those dominant individuals who are their natural leaders are often sadistic psychopaths. The result is that their history consists largely of wars, revolutions and massacre. And even at this fairly advanced stage in their civilisation, large numbers of their dominant individuals feel no social obligation towards their fellows, and spend their lives preying on them. You find it hard to imagine how a society with such a high level of antisocial behaviour can resist the forces of disintegration.

How did it all come about? As good a theory as any was put forward in 1953 by the palaeontologist Raymond Dart, in a paper called *The Predatory Transition from Ape to Man*. What Dart suggested, briefly, is that man is the only member of the ape species who is a born killer. About fifteen million years ago, an intelligent ape discovered that it could kill its prey by hitting it with a bone club. This made it a far more efficient killer than its fellows. But if it was going to carry a club, it had to learn to walk upright on two feet, so its hands were free to grasp. It was forced to learn to balance on its hind legs. Hitting an animal with its club - or hurling a stone from a distance - meant a new kind of co-ordination between the hand and the eye. So its brain began to develop. Within a few million years this killer ape had become the most dominant species on the surface of the earth. But because its dominance had been gained through violence, its deepest instinct was for killing. And even when it finally created a complex civilisation, it was unable to shake off the old habit.

1. A suitable title to the passage would be...
 - (a) A bird's eye view of Earth
 - (b) Planet of the killer apes.
 - (c) Man and superman.
 - (d) Imagine.

2. It may be inferred from the passage that...
 (a) man is a rational being. (b) man is distrustful of reason.
 (c) man is a reasonable animal. (d) man is basically peaceful.
3. Which of the following conclusions does the imaginary creatures from outer space not come to?
 (a) That the inhabitants of Earth have an immense will to live.
 (b) That the inhabitants of Earth have enormous hunger for power.
 (c) That the Earth is a comparatively new planet.
 (d) That the Earth gives out an unpleasant smell.
4. The planet is in a perpetual state of crisis because...
 (a) man takes too long to learn from experience. (b) man is short-lived.
 (c) Both (a) and (b). (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
5. In what way does the impression about the earth's creatures undergo a change?
 (a) You first feel that the creatures on the earth have the will to live and then you realise that they are already dead.
 (b) They appear very rational but always have an illogical approach.
 (c) They have their own aura which later turns into a crisis.
 (d) You think they are immensely enthusiastic and have a will to live, but they fail to have an insight.
6. What, according to the author is the single most important problem for mankind?
 (a) The fact that most men are followers and not leaders.
 (b) The fact that man has no social obligation towards his fellow men.
 (c) The fact that the dominant natural leaders of mankind are often sadistic psychopaths.
 (d) The fact that man loves killing.
7. The theory that man is a born killer was suggested by...
 (a) the author. (b) the beings from outer space.
 (c) a certain palaeontologist. (d) Not clear from the passage.
8. What, according to the passage, was one of the reasons for the development of the brain?
 (a) Man began to use his rational faculties more and more.
 (b) The hand-eye co-ordination needed to kill an animal.
 (c) To give an outlet for the basic instincts of man, such as killing.
 (d) The evolution of man.
9. The tone of the passage may be said to be...
 (a) miasmic. (b) conversational. (c) indignant. (d) eclectic.

Nietzsche's first step is to accept what he knows. Atheism for him goes without saying and is 'constructive and radical'. Nietzsche's superior vocation, so he says, is to provoke a kind of crisis and a final decision about the problem of atheism. The world continues on its course at random and there is nothing final about it. Thus God is useless, since He wants nothing in particular. If He wanted something, and here we recognise the traditional formulation of the problem of evil, we would have to assume Him responsible for 'a sum-total of pain and inconsistency which would debase the entire value of being born'. We know that Nietzsche was publicly envious of Stendhal's formula: 'the only excuse for God is that he does not exist.' Deprived of the divine will, the world is equally deprived of unity and finality. That is why it is impossible to pass judgement on the world. Any attempt to apply a standard of values to the world leads finally to a slander on life. Judgements are based on what is, with reference to what should be - the kingdom of heaven, eternal concepts, or moral imperatives. But what should be does not exist: and this world cannot be judged in the name of nothing. 'The advantages of our times; nothing is true, everything is permitted.'

These magnificent or ironic formulae, which are echoed by thousands of others, at any rate suffice to demonstrate that Nietzsche accepts the entire burden of nihilism and rebellion. In his somewhat puerile reflections on 'training and selection' he even formulated the extreme logic of nihilistic reasoning: 'Problem: by what means could we obtain an exact definition of nihilism in its most

extreme and infectious aspect which would teach and practice, with a completely scientific awareness, voluntary death?

But Nietzsche enlists values in the cause of nihilism which, traditionally, have been considered as restraints on nihilism - principally morality. Moral conduct, as explained by Socrates, or as recommended by Christianity, is in itself a sign of decadence. It wants to substitute the mere shadow of a man for a man of flesh and blood. It condemns the universe of passion and emotion in the name of an entirely imaginary world of harmony. If nihilism is the inability to believe, then its most serious symptom is not found in atheism, but in the ability to believe in what is, to see what is happening, and to live life as it is offered. This infirmity is at the root of all idealism. Morality has no faith in the world. For Nietzsche, real morality cannot be separated from lucidity. He is severe on the 'calumniators of the world' because he discerns in the calumny a shameful taste for evasion. Tradition morality, for him, is only a special type of immorality. 'It is virtue', he says, 'which has need of justification.' And again: 'It is for moral reasons that good will, one day, cease to be done.'

10. It may be inferred from the passage that...
 - (a) Nietzsche is crazy.
 - (b) Nietzsche does not believe in god.
 - (c) Nietzsche is a religious person.
 - (d) Nietzsche is basically a moral person.
11. "The only excuse for God is that he does not exist" was said by...
 - (a) Nietzsche
 - (b) Socrates
 - (c) Stendhal
 - (d) Both Nietzsche and Stendhal
12. According to Nietzsche, god does not matter because...
 - (a) the world continues on its course at random and without any finality.
 - (b) he is useless, since he wants nothing in particular.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
13. Which of the following 'formulae' is not mentioned in the passage?
 - (a) It is impossible to pass judgement on the world.
 - (b) Nothing is true; everything is permitted.
 - (c) Atheism is the order of the day.
 - (d) What should be does not exist: and the world cannot be judged in the name of nothing.
14. The label that can be best applied to Nietzsche is...
 - (a) Atheist.
 - (b) Nihilist.
 - (c) Rebel.
 - (d) All of the above.
15. The word 'puerile' in the context of the passage means...
 - (a) childish.
 - (b) brilliant.
 - (c) persuasive.
 - (d) thoughtful.
16. According to the passage, the extreme logic of Nihilism wants...
 - (a) a new world order where there would be no god.
 - (b) the right to teach and practice voluntary death.
 - (c) the separation of morality from lucidity.
 - (d) the virtue of selfishness.

Freedom, 'that terrible word inscribed on the chariot of the storm', is the motivating principle of all revolutions. Without it, justice seems inconceivable to the rebel's mind. There comes a time, however, when justice demands the suspension of freedom. The terror, on a grand or small scale, makes its appearance to consummate the revolution. Every act of rebellion expresses a nostalgia for innocence and an appeal to the essence of being. But, one day, nostalgia takes up arms and assumes the responsibility of total guilt; in other words, adopts murder and violence. The servile rebellions, the regicide revolutions, and the twentieth-century revolutions had thus, consciously, accepted a burden of guilt which increased in proportion to the degree of liberation they proposed to introduce. This contradiction, which has become only too obvious, prevents our contemporary revolutionaries from displaying that aspect of happiness and optimism which shone forth from the faces and the speeches of the members of the Constituent Assembly in 1789. Is this contradiction inevitable? Does it characterise or betray the value of rebellion? These questions are bound to arise about revolution as they are bound to arise about metaphysical rebellion. Actually, revolution is only

the logical consequence of metaphysical rebellion, and we shall discover, in our analysis of the revolutionary movement, the same desperate and bloody effort to affirm the dignity man in defiance of the things that deny its existence. The revolutionary spirit thus undertakes the defence of that part of man which refuses to submit. In other words, it tries to assure him his crown in the realm of time, and, rejecting God, it tries history with an apparently inevitable logic.

In theory, the word revolution retains the meaning that it has in astronomy. It is a movement which describes a complete circle, which leads from one form of government to another after a total transition. A change of regulations concerning property without a corresponding change of government is not a revolution, but a reform. There is no kind of economic revolution, whether its methods are violent or pacific, which is not, at the same time, manifestly political. Revolution can already be distinguished, in this way, from rebellion. The warning given to Louis XVI: 'no, sire, this is not a rebellion, it is a revolution' accents the essential difference. It means precisely that 'it is the absolute certainty of a new form of government'. Rebellion is, by nature, limited in scope. It is no more than incoherent pronouncement. Revolution, on the contrary, originates in the realm of ideas. Specifically, it is the injection of ideas into historic experience while rebellion is only the movement which leads from individual experience into the realm of ideas. While even the collective history of a movement of rebellion is always that of a fruitless struggle with facts, of an obscure protest which involves neither methods nor reasons, a revolution is an attempt to shape actions to ideas, to fit the world into a theoretic frame. That is why rebellion kills men while revolution destroys both men and principles.

17. According to the passage, every rebellion expresses...
(a) nostalgia. (b) anger. (c) idealism. (d) a childish mind.
18. What, according to the passage, prevents contemporary rebels from feeling happy and optimistic?
(a) The knowledge that they are also guilty of misdeeds.
(b) The fact that they adopt murder and violence as tools of rebellion.
(c) Both (a) and (b).
(d) Neither (a) nor (b).
19. According to the passage, revolution is..
(a) the breaking of existing societal conditions.
(b) the overthrow of the corrupt governments.
(c) basically a mental thing.
(d) the natural consequence of metaphysical rebellion.
20. Why has the author equated revolution with astronomy?
(a) Because both are substantially based on imagination.
(b) Because revolution also, like in astronomy describes a full circle.
(c) Because in both man tries to reach the level of the stars.
(d) Because astronomy also caused a revolution in the scientific world.

Exercise 2 (B)

A second major hypothesis would argue that the most important dimension of advanced technological institutions is the social one; that is the institutions are agencies of highly centralised and intensive social control. Technology conquers nature, as the saying goes. But to do so it must first conquer man. More precisely, it demands a very high degree of control over the training, mobility, and skills of the work force. The absence (or decline) of direct controls or of coercion should not serve to obscure from our view the reality and intensity of the social controls which are employed (such as the internalised belief in equality of opportunity, indebtedness through credit, advertising, selective service channelling, and so on).

Advanced technology has created a vast increase in occupational specialties, many of them requiring many, many years of highly specialised training. It must motivate this training. It has made ever more complex and "rational" the ways in which these occupational specialties are combined in our economic and social life. It must win passivity and obedience to this complex activity. Formerly, technical rationality had been employed only to organise the production of rather simple physical

objects, for example, aerial bombs. Now technical rationality is increasingly employed to organise all of the processes necessary to the utilisation of physical objects, for example, aerial bombs. Now technical rationality is increasingly employed to organise all of the processes necessary to the utilisation of the physical objects, such as bombing systems, maintenance, intelligence and supply systems. For this reason it seems a mistake to argue that we are in a "post-industrial" age, a concept favoured by the laissez innover school. On the contrary, the rapid spread of technical rationality into organisational and economic life and, hence, into social life is more aptly described as second and much more intensive phase of industrial revolution. One might reasonably suspect that it will create analogous social problems

Accordingly, a third major hypothesis would argue that there are very profound social antagonisms or contradictions not less sharp or fundamental than those ascribed by Marx to the development of nineteenth century industrial society. The general form of the contradictions might be described as follows: a society characterised by the employment of advanced technology requires an ever more socially disciplined population, yet retains an ever declining capacity to enforce the required discipline.

One may readily describe four specific forms of the same general contradiction. Occupationally, the work force must be over-trained and under-utilised. Here, again, an analogy to classical industrial practice serves to shorten and simplify the explanation. I have in mind the assembly line. As a device in the organisation of the work process the assembly line is valuable mainly in that it gives management a high degree of control over the pace of the work and, more to the point in the present case, it divides the work process into units so simple that the quality of the work performed is readily predictable. That is, since each operation uses only a small fraction of a worker's skill, there is a very great likelihood that the operation will be performed in a minimally acceptable way. Alternately, if each operation taxed the worker's skill there would be frequent errors in the operation, frequent disturbance of the work flow, and a thoroughly unpredictable quality to the end product. The assembly line also introduces standardisation in work skills and thus makes for a high degree of interchange ability among the work force.

For analogous reasons the work force in advanced technological systems must be relatively over-trained or, what is the same thing, its skills relatively under-used. My impression is that this is no less true now sociologists than of welders, of engineers than of assemblers. The contradiction emerges when we recognise that technological progress requires a continuous increase in the skill levels of its work force, skill levels which frequently embody a fairly rich scientific and technical training, While at the same time the advance of technical rationality in work organisation means that those skills will be less and less fully used.

Economically, there is a parallel process at work. It is commonly observed that the work force within technologically advanced organisations is asked to work not less hard but more so. This is particularly true for those with advanced training and skills. Brezezinski's conjecture that technical specialists undergo continuous retraining is off the mark only in that it assumes such retraining only of a managing elite. To get people to work harder requires growing incentives. Yet the prosperity which is assumed in technologically advanced society erodes the value of economic incentives (while of course, the values of craftsmanship are "irrational"). Salary and wage increases and the goods they purchase lose their over riding importance once necessities, creature comforts, and an ample supply of luxuries are assured. As if in confirmation of this point, it has been pointed out that among young people one can already observe a radical weakening in the power of such incentives as money, status, and authority.

1. The term "technical rationality" is used in conjunction with
 - (a) a 20th-century euphemism for the industrial revolution
 - (b) giving credibility to products of simple technology
 - (c) safeguarding against technological over- acceleration
 - (d) effective organisation of production processes
2. The author states that advanced technological institutions exercise control by means of
 - (a) assembly-line work process
 - (b) advertising, selective service channelling, etc.
 - (c) direct and coercive pressures
 - (d) salary incentives

3. The passage indicates that technologically advanced institutions
 - (a) fully utilise worker skills
 - (b) fare best under a democratic system
 - (c) necessarily overtrain workers
 - (d) find it unnecessary to enforce discipline
4. The value of the assembly line is that it
 - I. minimises the frequency of error
 - II. allows for interchange ability among the work force
 - III. allows for full utilisation of workers' skills
 - (a) I only
 - (b) I and II only
 - (c) II & III only
 - (d) I, II & III
5. Technologies cannot conquer nature unless
 - (a) there is another more intense, industrial revolution
 - (b) there is strict adherence to a laissez innover policy
 - (c) worker and management are in concurrence
 - (d) the institutions have control over the training, mobility and skills of the work force
6. The article states that the wok force within the framework of a technologically advanced organisation is
 - (a) expected to work less hard
 - (b) isolated by the fact of its specialisation
 - (c) familiarised with every process of production
 - (d) expected to work harder
7. From the tone of the article, it can be inferred that the author is
 - (a) an eloquent spokesman for technological advancement
 - (b) in favour of increased employee control of industry
 - (c) vehemently opposed to the increase of technology
 - (d) sceptical of the working of advanced technological institutions
8. Economic incentives
 - (a) are necessary for all but the managerial elite
 - (b) are impressive to all but the radical young
 - (c) cease to have importance beyond a certain level of luxury
 - (d) are impressive only to new members of the work force
9. According to the article technological progress requires
 - I. increasing skill levels of work force
 - II. less utilisation of work skills
 - III. rich scientific and technical training
 - (a) I and II only
 - (b) III only
 - (c) I & III only
 - (d) I, II & III
10. The article states that money, status and authority
 - (a) will always be powerful work incentives
 - (b) are not powerful incentives for the young
 - (c) are unacceptable to radical workers
 - (d) are incentives evolving out of human nature

Some of the accidental shortcomings of the scientific method are of particular importance at present. Thus, there is little doubt that, in contradistinction to the relatively matured stage of physics, chemistry, astronomy, and to the rapid advance of biology, the scientific method has yielded so far comparatively poor results in the social sciences and the humanities. The lag in the science is apparent from the largely controversial state of expert opinion in respect of the bulk of the relevant problems and also from the disappointingly small predictive and controlling power of the available theories. However the point is that the present relative backwardness of the science of man is due to an accidental, not to an inherent limitation of the scientific method. This follows from the very fact that the method has by no means been entirely unsuccessful in the science of man. An impressive number of relevant facts has been mustered by carefully planned and controlled observation, e.g. in sociology. In quite a few cases, especially in psychology, general laws adequately supported by observational evidence and providing for fairly accurate prediction of future phenomena have been

established. Practical success in applying theories even to complicated cases are also undeniable. For example, the subtle concepts of the Keynesian theory have been successfully applied in societies with formidable economic structures. These achievements, even if by no means comparable to those of natural sciences, show nevertheless that the scientific method is not intrinsically inapplicable to social and humanistic problems and that the relative backwardness of the science of man is due to an accidental failure of the scientific method to yield results as satisfactory as those obtained in other fields.

11. The main idea of the passage is
 - (a) scientific method has its shortcomings
 - (b) scientific method has not given satisfactory results in social sciences
 - (c) scientific method is applicable to science only
 - (d) None of these
12. The most appropriate title for the passage is
 - (a) Shortcomings of Scientific Method
 - (b) Application of Scientific Method
 - (c) Scientific Method and Man
 - (d) Science and Human Happiness
13. The Application of the passage
 - (a) science is limited in its scope
 - (b) science should play a role in social sciences
 - (c) social sciences need some different methods
 - (d) None of these
14. The approach of the writer is
 - (a) academic
 - (b) practical
 - (c) analytical
 - (d) theoretical

It is not easy to write in familiar style. Many people mistake familiar for a vulgar style, and suppose that to write without affectation is to write at random. On the contrary, there is nothing that requires more precision, and, if I may so say, purity of expression, than the style I am speaking of. It utterly rejects not only all unmeaning pomp, but all new, cant phrases and loose, unconnected slipshod allusions. It is not to take first word that offers, but the best in common use; it is not to throw words together in any combinations we please, but to follow and avail ourselves of the true idiom of the language. To write a genuine, familiar or truly English style is to write as anyone would speak in common conversation who had a thorough command and choice of words, or who discourses with ease, force, and perspicuity, setting aside all pedantic and oratorical flourishes. Or, to give another illustration, to write naturally is the easy thing to give the true accent and inflection to the words you utter, because you do not attempt to rise above the level of ordinary life and colloquial speech. You do not assume, indeed, the solemnity of the pulpit, or the tone of stage declamation, neither are you at liberty to gabble on at a venture, without emphasis or discretion, or to resort to vulgar dialect or clownish pronunciation. You must steer a middle course. You are tied down to a given appropriate articulation, which is determined by the habitual associations between sense and sound, and which you can do only by entering into the author's meaning, as you must find the proper words and style to express yourself by fixing your thoughts on the subject you have to write about. Any one may write a passage with a propriety and simplicity is more difficult task. Thus, it is easy to affect a pompous style, to use a word twice for the thing you want to express; it is not so easy to pitch upon that very word that exactly fits it. Out of eight or ten words common, equally intelligible, with nearly equal pretensions, it is a matter of some nicety and discrimination to pick out the one the preferableness of which is scarcely perceptible, but decisive.

15. According to the passage
 - (a) One should be permitted to speak in any way he wishes to
 - (b) 'getting on stilts' should aid one in speaking more effectively
 - (c) it is easier to write pompously than simply
 - (d) the preacher is a model of good speech
16. If we were to break this selection up into two paragraphs, the second paragraph would best start with
 - (a) "it is not to take the first word ----"
 - (b) "to write a genuine familiar ----"
 - (c) none of these.
 - (d) "you do not assume ----"

17. When the writer says, "You must steer a middle course," he means that
(a) you should speak neither too loudly nor too softly
(b) you should speak neither too formally nor too colloquially
(c) you should write as well as speak
(d) you should not come to any definite conclusion about what is proper or not proper in speech
18. "Cant phrases" means
(a) a type of language which is peculiar to a particular class
(b) a sing-song type of speech
(c) expressions which consistently indicate refusal to do another's bidding
(d) obscene language
19. The author mentions all of the following important to good speech, except
(a) a good command of English vocabulary
(b) the careful selection of words used
(c) the use of allusions and metaphors
(d) straight forward and precise delivery
20. The author
(a) is critical of the person who converses in a manner which is easy to understand
(b) implies that foreigners do not speak well
(c) feels that there is a relationship between the sound of a word and its meaning
(d) criticises pomposity of style more so than vulgarity of style

The United States Supreme Court plays a role equal to that of the legislature and the executive in making public decisions. In the process of judicial review the Court goes far beyond merely interpreting the meaning of legislation to declare whether or not laws are constitutional. This power is essentially political; the Court can thwart reforms which even the legislature has approved. Supreme Court Justices, moreover, face no effective check upon their decisions; their power is limited solely by a difficult and rarely used process of constitutional amendment and by their own sense of judicial self-restraint. During the Progress Era the Court declared unconstitutional many laws that reformers desired. In turn, those whose demands the Court rejected vigorously attacked the entire procedure of judicial review and launched a campaign for measures to check the power of the Justices.

In the decades following the civil War the Supreme Court fashioned a body of new constitutional doctrine with which it struck down numerous laws regulating private business. The constitutional basis for this new doctrine lay in the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment, adopted in 1868: "nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law...." Although Congress originally designed the "due process" clause to protect the legal rights of the recently freed slaves, the Supreme Court, responding to the post-war public apathy toward civil rights for Negroes, interpreted it so narrowly as to render it ineffective for that purpose. On the other hand, reflecting the prevailing climate of opinion favourable to business growth, the Court read into the due process clause an entirely new meaning which served to protect private business from public regulation.

This transition came in several Stages. In *Munn vs., Illinois* (1877) Justice Stephen J. Field first enunciated the view that the due process clause protected private business from state regulation, except that states, in accordance with past court decisions though not specifically provided for in the Constitution, had certain "police powers" to protect the health, morals, and welfare of its citizens and toward that end could restrict business. Although this was a minority opinion, the court's majority gradually accepted Field's argument. In the *Santa Clara* case in 1886, moreover the Court made clear its view that within the meaning of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment a corporation became a legal person and therefore was subject to its protection. To widen the scope of the clause, the Court argued that "liberty" referred not, as previously, merely to liberty of person but also to freedom to use one's faculties, to dispose of one's property, and to contract with others as one saw fit. In *Lochner vs. New York* (1905) the Court struck down a law limiting to ten the daily working hours for bakers on the ground that it infringed freedom of contract within the meaning of the due process clause. The opinion in the *Lochner* case is a classic expression of the new viewpoint; by this time the Court had fully read into the Constitution a new meaning designed to protect business from regulation.

Through its interpretation of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution the Court struck down federal regulation as well. In 1890 Congress passed the Sherman Antitrust Act under its general power to regulate commerce "among the several states." In the E.C. Knight case (1895), involving monopoly in sugar refining, the Court ruled that the Sherman Act did not apply to production; production was clearly not commerce and therefore was subject solely to state regulation. Later cases involving laws that regulated business by regulating goods flowing in interstate commerce met a similar fate; in 1918 the Court struck down Keating-Owen child Labour Law of 1916, which prohibited shipment in interstate commerce of goods manufactured by child labour, on the grounds that it attempted to regulate production and therefore to exercise power reserved to the states. The Court accepted some laws regulating the flow of products in interstate commerce—women in the white-slave traffic, for example, and lottery tickets—on the grounds that these were "bad" products. However, it made no attempt to define good or bad products and retained for itself the power so to distinguish in each individual case.

21. The supreme Court first enunciated the view that the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment protected private business from state regulation in
 - (a) Lochner vs. New York
 - (b) Munn vs. Illinois, Dissent of Justice Field
 - (c) the Santa Clara Case
 - (d) the E.C. Knight case
22. The Supreme Court interpreted the Fourteenth amendment narrowly in each of the following case except-
 - (a) the Slaughterhouse Case (1873)
 - (b) the Civil Right Case (1883)
 - (c) the Santa Clara Case (1886)
 - (d) Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896)
23. Justice Field believed that the only way in which states could restrict business was by
 - (a) using the interstate commerce-clause of the constitution
 - (b) using their police powers to protect the welfare of their citizens
 - (c) using the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
 - (d) calling out the National Guard
24. The author believes the Supreme Court's power to be essentially political because
 - (a) appointments to the Court are political
 - (b) the Court merely interprets the meaning of laws
 - (c) Congress can easily change the makeup of the Court
 - (d) by using power to declare laws unconstitutional, the court can stand in the way of reforms already adopted by the legislature
25. In Lochner vs. New York, the Supreme Court
 - (a) ruled that laws limiting the number of daily working hours violated the right of contract
 - (b) ruled that a corporation was a legal person
 - (c) banned child labour in factories
 - (d) did all of the above
26. The Sherman Antitrust Act
 - (a) prohibited all monopolies
 - (b) prohibited any trust that tended to restrain interstate or international trade
 - (c) authorised Congress to overrule the Supreme Court
 - (d) did none of the above
27. In the E.C. Knight case, the Supreme Court ruled that the Sherman Antitrust Act could not apply to production because
 - (a) the entire act was unconstitutional
 - (b) part of the act was unconstitutional
 - (c) production was not commerce
 - (d) of all of the above
28. The author believes that the Supreme Court, in its role of making public decisions, is
 - (a) more powerful than the executive branch and the legislature
 - (b) becoming less powerful
 - (c) equal in power to the executive branch and the legislature
 - (d) becoming more powerful
29. The author notes that the fourteenth Amendment was originally adopted with the intent of protecting
 - (a) landowners
 - (b) businesses
 - (c) the states
 - (d) Negroes

30. In the decades following the Civil War, the Supreme Court viewed "liberty" as meaning
- (a) freedom to contract
 - (b) gradual growth of "police power"
 - (c) enlarged state regulation
 - (d) liberty of the person

In the study of language, it has been recognised that words used to convey sensory perceptions, feelings, and emotions carry no meaning of themselves. They can trigger feelings or sensations that the listener has experienced-not more than that. We know that the perception of colour varies with light, background, and distance. What is green seen by a colour-blind person? which is the "real" colour? Are we not, in asking that question, implying that colour exists independent of the observer?

Similarly, when we characterise an individual or a social behaviour as "good" or "bad," we are communicating the contention that this evaluation is absolute, objective, and unchanging. Yet it should be apparent that varying observers would present disparate evaluations. We may, then, attempt to win agreement by describing the behaviour in question, offering criteria on which judgement was based, indication that these criteria are personal. This communication style, the semanticist holds, will help bridge the gap between individuals and make it more likely that people will understand each other.

Students of language have experimented with the use of non-symbolic language as a means of overcoming linguistic barriers. The language of sounds, as in the cases of infants and animals, and the language of facial expression and body pose, have been termed "phatic communion" by Bronislaw Malinowski. We all know people who have good "poker faces." We also know some whose face communicate-sometimes contradicting their spoken sentiments. Kyrskybski has pointed out that signal reactions, instantaneous and unmediated, if undifferentiated according to the appropriateness of the situation, reflect immature, impulsive personalities, while the development of the ability to delay response will permit modified, thoughtful symbol behaviour, a characteristic of the mature person.

31. The statement that shows the best understanding of the first two sentences of the passage is
- (a) colour blind people are not good judges of paintings
 - (b) bring me a champagne-coloured blouse that matches this swatch
 - (c) the perception of colour varies with light
 - (d) modern music is not as good as baroque music
32. Which of the following does the semanticist maintain will help bridge the communication gap between people, according to the passage?
- I. characterising behaviour in absolute terms
 - II. describing behaviour objectively
 - III. establishment criteria for judging behaviour
- (a) I only (b) I and II only (c) II and III only (d) III only
33. According to this passage,
- (a) linguistics will overcome the language barrier through the use of symbols
 - (b) behaviour of impulsive personalities permits modified reactions
 - (c) one characteristic of the mature person is the ability to delay response appropriate to the situation
 - (d) a poker face conceals reactions to threatening stimuli
34. Which of the statement that follow is neither expressed nor implied in the passage?
- (a) nonsymbolic language has been used by some researchers in an effort to break down linguistic barriers
 - (b) phatic communion is exemplified by body language
 - (c) colour is not an absolute attribute; it does not exist independent of the perceiver
 - (d) sensory perceptions can be communicated through the use of analogy and other linguistic devices
35. A view expressed by the author is that
- (a) signal reactions reflect impulsive, immature personalities
 - (b) the ability delay response is characteristic of the thoughtful mature person
 - (c) words that convey emotions can only trigger feelings that the listener has experienced, not necessarily those that the speaker or writer has in mind
 - (d) characterisations of behaviour are best expressed in absolute terms when we wish to communicate objectively

In an effort to explain the anomaly of the poet in a society dedicated to the tangible and the materialistic, Shakespeare wrote, "The lunatic, the lover, and the poet are of imagination all compact." Today, four centuries later, the role of the poet has been all but lost in the tumultuous assault of disco, rock, and blaring television. A great poet must have acute sensitivity, penetrating insight, power of language and a great audience. Since poetry is communication, an act of creation shared with the reader, it is vital that the reader be able to receive this offering with understanding.

While poetry may be virtually indefinable, it is unmistakable. Edgar Allan Poe wrote that poetry is "the rhythmical creation of beauty." Samuel Taylor Coleridge, differentiation prose from poetry, described the former as "words in their best order" and the latter as "the best words in their best order." Poetry makes us see the world afresh," wrote T.S.Eliot, "and may make us from time to time a little more aware of the deeper, unnamed feeling to which we rarely penetrate."

Even the story poems of Rudyard Kipling and Walter de la Mare present heightened dramatic impact through insistent rhymes, forceful phrasing, and illuminated human insight. Humorous or melodramatic narrative poems stir our imagination and provoke our questions. Is the rider who "kept his word" symbolic? Does Danny Deever exemplify the dehumanisation of war? Why did Richard Cory go home and "put a bullet through his head"? Simple though some of the subjects may be, the deliberate repetitions, condensed language, hammering rhymes, force us to react through our senses with a depth of feeling unconsciously evoked.

Poetry is not a thing set apart from life, a métier which can be appreciated only by a select coterie. From the pulsing of nature, of our life's blood, from man's primitive chants and rhythmic rituals to the poetic journalism of Homer and Beowulf, we are stirred and enriched by poetry. The conversational rhythms of Robert Frost speak to us as much about the richness of language as do the exquisite lyrics of Herrick and Burns. The "wine - dark sea" of the ancient Greek classic remains as vivid a picture as its progeny, our "star-spangled banner," as we transcend time with great poems.

Starting from "emotion recollected in tranquillity," the poet reaches out to us with intensity, imagination, and beauty.

36. The author suggests that our appreciation of, and reaction to poetry is connected with
- (a) unformulated feeling which defy definition
 - (b) the natural rhythms of our bodies and of the world around us
 - (c) the simplicity of the subjects with which poets deal
 - (d) the intensity of our imaginative recollection emotion
37. The statement that is neither expressed nor implied in the passage is
- (a) poetry puts us in touch with feeling that we seldom are aware of otherwise
 - (b) without receptive audience, the act of poetic creation is incomplete
 - (c) the imagery of modern poetry stems from the same rich tradition as the poetry of the past, and is as vivid
 - (d) story poems, though have heightened dramatic impact through their insistent rhythms, do not strike as deep emotional chords as lyric poems do
38. The meaning of the Shakespearean quotation in the first sentence is most nearly expressed by which of the following?
- (a) Lunatics, lovers, and poets enter into agreements with one another
 - (b) By and large, it is hard to tell the lunatics and lovers from the poets
 - (c) The imagination of the lunatic is very similar to that of the lover and the poet
 - (d) The lunatic, the lover, and the poet are really one and the same
39. According to the passage, poetry
- (a) can be appreciated only by the select few
 - (b) is unmistakable but quite definable
 - (c) is inextricably bound up with everything in our lives, from man's primitive chants to the Homeric epics
 - (d) is "words in their best order"
40. All of the following define poetry, according to the passage except
- (a) rhythmical creation of beauty
 - (b) simple, humorous, or dramatic
 - (c) makes us see the world afresh
 - (d) heightened dramatic impact through insistent rhythms

An action of apparent social significance among animals is that of migration. But several different factors are at work causing such migrations. These may be concerned with food getting, with temperature, salinity, pressure and light changes; with the action of sex hormones and probably other combinations of these factors.

The great aggregations of small crustaceans, such as copepods found at the surface of the ocean, swarms of insects about a light, or the masses of unicellular organisms making up a part of the plankton in the lakes and oceans, are all examples of non-social aggregations of organisms brought together because of the presence or absence of certain factors in their environment, such as air currents, water currents, food or the lack of it, oxygen or carbon dioxide, or some other contributing causes.

Insects make long migrations, most of which seem due to the urge for food. The migrations of the locust, both in this country and elsewhere, are well known. While fish, such as salmon, return to the same stream where they grew up, such return migrations are rare in insects, the only known instance being in the monarch butterfly. This is apparently due to the fact that it is long lived and has the power of strong flight. The mass migrations of the Rocky Mountain and the African species of locust seem attributable to the need for food. Locusts live, eat, sun themselves and migrate in groups. It has been suggested that their social life is in response to the two fundamental instincts, aggregation and imitation.

Migrations of fish have been studied carefully by many investigators. Typically the migrations are from deep to shallow waters, as in the herring, mackerel and many other marine fish. Fresh water fish in general exhibit this type of migration in the spawning season. Spawning habits of many fish show a change in habitat from salt to fresh water. Among these are the shad, salmon, alewife and others. In the north American and European eels, long migrations take place at the breeding season. All these migrations are obviously not brought about by a quest for food, for the salmon and many other fish feed only sparingly during the spawning season, but are undoubtedly brought about by metabolic changes in the animal initiated by the interaction of sex hormones. If this thesis holds, then here is the beginning of social life.

Bird migration have long been a matter of study. The reasons for the migration of the golden plover from the Arctic regions to the tip of South America and back in a single year are not fully explainable. Several theories have been advanced, although none have been fully proved. The reproductive "instinct", food scarcity, temperature and light changes, the metabolic changes brought about by the activity of the sex hormones and the length of the day, all have been suggested, and ultimately several may prove to be factors. Aside from other findings, it is interesting to note that bird migrations take place year after year on about the same dates. Recent studies in the biochemistry of metabolism, showing that there is a seasonal cycle in the blood sugar that has a definite relation to activity and food, seem to be among the most promising leads.

In mammals the seasonal migrations that take place, such as those of the deer, which travel from the high mountains in summer to the valleys in winter, or the migration of the caribou in the northern areas of Canada, are based on the factor of temperature which regulates the food supply. Another mystery is the migration of the lemming, a small rat like animal found in Scandinavia and Canada. The lemming population varies greatly from year to year, and, at times when it greatly increases, a migration occurs in which hordes of lemming march across the country, swimming rivers even plunging into the ocean if it bars their way. This again cannot be purely social association of animals. The horde is usually made up entirely of males, as the females seldom migrate.

41. The migration of lemmings cannot be considered one of social association since
 - (a) only males migrate
 - (b) migrations occur only with population increases
 - (c) it is probably due to the absence of some factor in the environment
 - (d) the migrants do not return.
42. Animals which apparently migrate in quest of food are the
 - (a) fish
 - (b) birds
 - (c) mammals
 - (d) insects
43. A characteristic of migration is the return of the migrants to their former home areas. This is, however, not true of the
 - (a) birds
 - (b) insects
 - (c) mammals
 - (d) fish

44. The reproductive instinct is probably not a factor in the actual migration of
(a) shad (b) lemming (c) golden plover (d) monarch butterfly
45. In paragraph 1, several probable factors causing migrations are given. None of these seem to explain the migrations of
(a) lemming (b) caribou (c) salmon (d) locusts
46. The reasons for the migrations of birds may ultimately be determined by scientists working in the field of
(a) population studies (b) ecology (c) metabolism chemistry (d) reproduction
47. According to the passage, the reproductive process seems to be a known factor in the migration of many
(a) fish (b) insects (c) mammals (d) birds
48. Animals which migrate back and forth between the same general areas are
(a) locusts and salmon (b) salmon and golden plover
(c) golden plover and lemming (d) monarch butterfly and caribou
49. The shortest distance covered by any migrating group is taken by
(a) insects (b) fish (c) birds (d) mammals
50. The main purpose of the passage is to
(a) show how a natural even effects change in different species
(b) present a new theory in regard to biological evolution
(c) teach the reader how to evaluate a natural phenomenon
(d) describe a phenomenon that has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 3(A)

With the world's largest McDonald's now installed near Beijing's Great Hall of the People, some might see equity in the opening of a Chinese-owned theme park next door to Disney World. Since the \$100m park known as Splendid China opened in central Florida last December, tourists have gawked at a miniature replica of the Great Wall two miles down the road from the Magic Kingdom. Signalling the depths of China's headlong plunge into Western-style capitalism, the meticulously reconstructed wall is but one of the marvels of this new 76-acre (31-hectare) attraction devoted to Chinese history and culture. Splendid China is a showcase that aims to lure foreign visitors and foreign investors to China itself. Cultural understanding is another aim, according to park officials. But its critics regard the park as a propaganda ploy, using make-believe and entertainment to polish China's image as preferential trade terms with the United States come up for renewal next month. "Don't look too hard for the Murdered Dissidents' Pavilion," is how the Miami Herald put it in a recent editorial.

Amnesty International and other human-rights groups charge that the park, which features more than 60 miniature versions of such famous Chinese landmarks as the Great wall and the Forbidden City, portrays a false picture of social harmony and contentment among China's persecuted religious and ethnic minorities. In China, dissent is quashed. At Splendid China, Buddhist monks and human-rights activists are staging sporadic protests against the theme park and Chinese repression. The International Campaign for Tibet, a Washington-based pressure group, is particularly agitated by the placid scene involving the replica of the Potala Palace, the exiled Dalai Lama's residence in Lhasa, Tibet, which was invaded by China in 1950. The Dalai Lama, Tibet's religious and political leader, fled into exile in 1959 and since then the Chinese authorities have persecuted Buddhist religious orders and shut down temples in Tibet. Another group of protestors is angered by the way the theme park presents the Mongolians as people content with their lot. In the tableau of the Forbidden City, there is no mention of Tiananmen Square, known to most Americans as the place where the pro-democracy movement met a bloody end in 1989.

Pan Xin Liang, the managing director of the American subsidiary of the Hong Kong-based China Travel Service (CTS), which owns the park, denies the charge of propaganda. "People have been trying to stress the political side instead of the cultural exchange and instead of what is more peaceful," he says. Since 1989 CTS has owned and operated another Splendid China theme park in China's Guangdong province near Hong Kong. The narration of the introductory film shown at the Florida park explains that this enterprise was such a hit "that the Chinese people wanted to share it" with people in the United States.

1. Splendid China is located at...
(a) Florida. (b) Hong Kong. (c) Beijing. (d) Disneyland.
2. Splendid China is considered as a propaganda ploy by its critics because...
(a) the name itself lends itself to such speculation.
(b) China is not as peaceful a place as it seems from the exhibition.
(c) they charge a lot of money to enter the exhibition.
(d) China's image is not good enough for people to want to visit the country.
3. The Miami Herald's editorial comment means...
(a) that dissidents are murdered in China and China tries to hush it up.
(b) there should be a separate pavilion in honour of the murdered dissidents.
(c) that we do not have to look hard for the murdered dissidents' pavilion as it is easily visible.
(d) None of the above.
4. It may be inferred from the passage that...
(a) China is an autocracy.
(b) The Chinese violently quelled a democratic movement at Tiananmen Square.
(c) The Potala Palace is the headquarters of the International campaign for Tibet organisation.
(d) All of the above.

5. What is the defence given by the MD of Splendid China against the charge of propaganda?
 - (a) That he is working under orders from China and he could not do anything about it.
 - (b) That people should look to the cultural and peaceful side instead of other things.
 - (c) That it was a purely business proposition and reality did not matter here.
 - (d) That propaganda was a part of everyday life and one could not do without it.
6. The Dalai Lama is the head of...
 - (a) the Tibetans.
 - (b) the Mongolians.
 - (c) the pro-democracy movement.
 - (d) China's persecuted and religious minorities.
7. How many names of people can you find in the passage?
 - (a) One.
 - (b) Two.
 - (c) Three.
 - (d) Four.
8. Which of the following phrases would best describe the tone of the passage when it talks of China?
 - (a) Open derision.
 - (b) Wary approval.
 - (c) Healthy scepticism.
 - (d) Effusive eulogy.

Attention must be paid to the views of Henry Kissinger. The Harvard professor turned diplomatic superstar, winner of the Nobel Prize for peace in 1973 (with Lee Duc Tho of Nobel Vietnam), has produced a massive, elegant and provocative tome which traces the evolution of the system of nation states from the Thirty Years' War of the 17th century. Its focus is entirely on great men. The purpose is not to recount history but to analyse and instruct -- and, not so incidentally, to defend the author's own role.

Mr. Kissinger's prime concern is to reconcile his advocacy of the European approach of Realpolitik and balance-of-power diplomacy with his recognition that Americans can be moved to great deeds only through a vision that fits their view of their country as moral and exceptional.

President Theodore Roosevelt is presented as a believer in European statecraft whose views were incompatible with American experience and values. In contrast President Woodrow Wilson grasped that idealism was the main spring of American motivation. Mr. Kissinger's frustration can be sensed when he concludes: "For three generations critics have savaged Wilson's analysis and conclusions; and yet, in all this time, Wilson's principles have remained the bedrock of American foreign-policy thinking."

Mr. Kissinger's history is sometimes flawed. It is made fascinating by his conclusions, which are often expressed in striking epigrams. It is also enjoyable to ponder the grades he confers on the protagonists. The man who, with Richard Nixon, set new standards of American duplicity gives Franklin Roosevelt high marks at the same time as he points out that FDR's tactics were devious and that many of his actions were on the fringe of constitutionality. Did he have any other statesman in mind?

His logic can be so relentless as to leave reality behind. During the American civil war, was the main foreign-policy concern of Abraham Lincoln's administration really, as he asserts, to prevent the Confederacy from being recognised by European nations "lest a multi-state system emerge on the soil of North America and with it the balance-of-power politics of European diplomacy"? Or was it, as generations of American school children have been taught, to preserve the union? Can Winston Churchill's intransigence towards Germany in the summer of 1940 really be interpreted "as a decision in favour of American over German hegemony"? Or is it more accurate, as well as simpler, to say merely that Churchill decided that England would try to preserve its historic liberties?

9. The contrast between Roosevelt and Wilson may be best expressed as ...
 - (a) European statecraft vs Idealism.
 - (b) Age vs Beauty.
 - (c) Agression vs Pacifism.
 - (d) American statecraft vs European Idealism.
10. The first line of the last paragraph probably means ...
 - (a) Logic is always antithetical to reality.
 - (b) Logic may be frequently antithetical to reality.
 - (c) Logic is always concomitant with reality.
 - (d) Logic and reality are conundrums.

11. If Henry Kissinger's life could be put in numbered sequence, it would be --
 1. Professor 2. Writer 3. Diplomat 4. Nobel prize winner
 (a) 1234 (b) 3214 (c) 1324 (d) 1342
12. This passage is most probably ...
 (a) a political comment. (b) a book review.
 (c) a departmental communiqué. (d) an analytical speech.
13. It may be inferred from the passage that the author ...
 (a) is not totally convinced by whatever Kissinger says.
 (b) thinks Kissinger is a fraud and should not have been given the Nobel prize.
 (c) pans the book mercilessly.
 (d) None of the above.
14. The author implies that Kissinger is frustrated because ...
 (a) Americans savage Wilson's policies while following them unknowingly.
 (b) Americans have no idea of statecraft at all.
 (c) his views were largely ignored by the people of America.
 (d) Americans consider Wilson one of the greatest statesmen ever born.
15. Which of the following policies does Kissinger advocate?
 (a) European Realpolitik. (b) Balance-of-power diplomacy.
 (c) Both (a) and (b). (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
16. The author implies that Kissinger may be a bit hypocritical because ...
 (a) he accuses Roosevelt of duplicity when he was involved with Nixon's duplicity himself.
 (b) he accuses Nixon of duplicity when Roosevelt himself was also quite deceitful.
 (c) he accuses Nixon and Roosevelt of duplicity when he himself was of their ilk.
 (d) he says that Wilson did not know anything of statecraft while he did not know much himself.
17. According to the author's reading of the book, Kissinger does not believe ...
 (a) that Lincoln's only policy concern was to preserve the state of the union.
 (b) that Churchill's intransigence towards the Germans in '40 was due to a decision in favour of American over German hegemony.
 (c) Both (a) and (b).
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b).

The Great American metaphysician Chuck Jones discerned some years ago that the universe operates in sequences of violent Newtonian reciprocities. Jones dramatised his ideas in the famous Wile E. Coyote --- Road Runner Dynamic: The cartoon character Coyote sets in motion giant boulder A, which whistlingly descends into a canyon to strike lever B, catapulting giant boulder C into orbit... and so on. Jones work is a bridge that carries Isaac Newton across into Chaos Theory. And now Jones is vindicated: we see that some 16 million years ago, the slapstick asteroid A slammed into planet B (Mars the fourth rock from the sun), dislodging spud-size meteorite C, which spitballed through space and whammed into planet D (Earth). Betimes, the alien microspud wakes up in the Antarctic and assumes the shape of an outlandishly hot idea, E (LIFE ON MARS!!!), which pinballs hectically through Earthling media, knocking vases off the mantelpiece, toppling assumptions, causing tabloid amazement and theological consternation.' More vindication: Jones anticipated last week's news by suggesting long ago that life on Mars takes the form of a supercilious ass who wants to disintegrate Earth with his: "Iludium pew-36 Explosive Space Modulator" because Earth obstructs his view of Venus. Earthkind's hero, Bugs Bunny, snuffs out Marvin the Martian's modulator fuse and saves the world, a feat that, theologians agree, must rank slightly ahead of Daffy Duck's space exploration in quest of "Aludium Phosdex, the shaving-cream atom."

The mind resists reducing cosmogony to cartoons. On the other hand, what could be more in the spirit of Coyote and Road Runner than the Big Bang? Science instructs us that the universe is made of beer suds, or of string. Time bends like a pretzel and vanishes into a black hole. What if the universe is the hysterically funny work of a trickster-comic? When humans confront the unknown, they may, at one extreme, resort to humour, or, at the other extreme, to theology. Both impulses (one disciplined, the other not) are forms of speculation, and both may be, in different ways, profound. Anarchic humour tends to inherit the universe when theology falls apart. The humour is either a refreshing relief or a prelude to despair. The wandering piece of Mars reminds everyone of cartoons

and fantasies that the Red Planet has always stimulated; among other things, it has brought radio talk shows alive with the voices of vindicated UFO spotters, the Mars rock being their Rosetta stone, the key that unlocks the mystery. But does the rock threaten the centuries-long assumptions and designs of theology?

Most of the world's faiths are content to enlarge the franchise and embrace the possibility: if life exists on Mars, or anywhere else in the universe, God put it there. "In my Father's house are many mansions." Humankind has been living in one small room. Interesting questions do arise among Christians. For example: If life exists on other worlds, is it intelligent life? Mars' fugitive microbial traces are a long, long way from the ensoulment that distinguishes humankind. If creatures on other planets have souls, are they fallen in the Christian sense? Or are they an unfallen, sinless race? If fallen, does the earthly incarnation and sacrifice of Christ redeem all extraterrestrials as well? Or will --- must --- Christ redeem each planet's souls separately by taking an incarnation in their form? C.S. Lewis worried about these questions years ago, and quoted poet Alice Meynell's Christ in the Universe: "... in the eternities/ Doubtless we shall compare together, hear/ A million alien Gospels, in what guise/ He trod the Pleiades, the Lyre, the Bear."

The possibility that life exists elsewhere is of course a bow to the incorrigible human sense of self-importance. People accustomed to thinking of themselves as significant --- masters of the universe to whom God made all else in creation subsidiary --- might be demoted to distant cousins tenant-farming on their speck of dust. Sentimentalists have clung to the thought that life gives meaning to a barren, indifferent universe. What if life-surprise! --- turns out to be a miracle almost infinitely replicated across the universe? Is its meaning thereby infinitely augmented, or is it instead reduced to a commonplace, as the miracle of human flight became ordinary? The moment, of course, is far off. As early as the 18th century, British scholar Richard Bentley pursued the argument that God's omnipotence and glory might require many planets arenas, for their display. Comedy might reconcile with theology along the same line of thought, by suggesting that perhaps God is a performer who created intelligent life because he needs an audience. "Good evening, ladies and germs," begins the Voice across the deep. "I know you're out there. I can hear you breathing."

18. The tone of the passage may be called...
 - (a) humorous and whimsical.
 - (b) timorous and funny.
 - (c) ingenuous and articulate.
 - (d) solipsistic and aphoristic.
19. According to the passage, why was "Iridium pew-36 Explosive Space Modulator" to be used?
 - (a) To disintegrate Earth because Earth obstructed Mars' view of Venus.
 - (b) To disintegrate Mars because Mars threatened to blow Earth up.
 - (c) To slam an asteroid into Earth in retaliation for Earth obstructing Mars' view of Venus.
 - (d) To act as conveyance for the first manned trip to Mars.
20. Which of the following is a fictional character?
 - (a) Bugs Bunny.
 - (b) Willie E. Coyote.
 - (c) Marvin.
 - (d) All of them.
21. According to the passage, what does the human mind do when confronted by the unknown?
 - (a) They become hilarious.
 - (b) They become religious.
 - (c) Neither (a) nor (b).
 - (d) Both (a) and (b).
22. What do you think is the main idea of the passage?
 - (a) Life on Mars.
 - (b) The effect of Mars on comic literature.
 - (c) Life on Mars and its reactions on people.
 - (d) A funny view of reports of life on Mars.
23. Which of the following is not a question arising from a Christian perspective, as far as life on Mars is concerned?
 - (a) Will Christ redeem extra-terrestrials as well?
 - (b) Are Martians as moral and rational as Earth people?
 - (c) Are Martians pure and sinless?
 - (d) Will Christ have to take a Martian incarnation to redeem them?
24. Who is most probably the "the Voice across the deep?"
 - (a) Extra-terrestrials.
 - (b) God.
 - (c) Probably both.
 - (d) Not enough information in passage.

25. The last three lines of the passage introduces the theory that...
- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| (a) God is egoistic. | (b) God is omnipotent. |
| (c) God is unimportant. | (d) God did not create the whole universe. |

In the West's relations with Russia, several recent setbacks confirm a worrying trend. Last month Russia abruptly decided to set new conditions for signing the Partnership for Peace, NATO's co-operative venture with its former enemies in Eastern Europe. Last week Russia's defence minister told Estonia that, if it did not mind its Ps and Qs, Russia troops pulling out of the country might march back in. Other former Soviet republics, from Ukraine to Kirgizstan, are being nudged none too gently towards a tighter Russian embrace. As western gloom about Russia deepens, hopes of a "strategic partnership" have given way to unease that the Russian bear is once more on the prowl. It is time for the West to rethink the limits of its relations with Russia.

The hope that post-communist Russia would automatically support the West was always misplaced. Though shorn of the other ex-Soviet republics and some of its military might, Russia was bound to remain a great power. It has the largest army in Europe, a superpower-sized nuclear arsenal and its own interests to assert. That need not rule out co-operation with the West, as the bad-tempered collaboration in the Balkans has shown, but it will always be tinged with competition.

Closer to Russia's borders, the problems look more worrying. The upheavals in Russia- from plan to market, from dictatorship to pluralism and from empire to unaccustomed statehood- have predictably caused friction with its neighbours, not all of them entirely Russia's fault. Threats by some ex-Soviet counties to disenfranchise or deport resident Russians have needlessly stirred up trouble; civil wars from the Caucasus to Central Asia have given Russia a pretext to interfere; elsewhere self-inflicted economic weakness has forced governments into closer dependence on Russia. But the friction has been magnified by increasingly clumsy Russian efforts to "define" the interests of the 26m Russians outside the motherland, not just the few in tiny Estonia but also the 11m in nuclear-armed Ukraine. Even so, indulgent western governments have mostly turned a blind eye.

Some fear that disagreeing with Boris Yeltsin's government will win support for his ultra-nationalist foes. Yet turning a blind eye is dangerous. One reason is that Russia has been emboldened, no doubt in part by western silence, to lean harder on its neighbours. In the biggest of those, Ukraine, the tensions between it and Russia and among its own citizens could yet explode into violence. That prospect ought to be enough to remind western governments that what Russia claims as its "near abroad" is their not-so-far abroad too.

26. The phrase "mind your Ps and Qs" most probably means...
- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) 'be on your best behaviour.' | (b) 'have Patience and do not ask Questions.' |
| (c) 'if you have Problems then ask Questions.' | (d) 'improve your language to improve relations.' |
27. How many countries are actually named in the passage?
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| (a) One. | (b) Two. | (c) Three. | (d) Four. |
|----------|----------|------------|-----------|
28. Which of the following is not a cause for friction between Russia and its neighbours?
- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) The various upheavals in Russia. | (b) Pressure by the West on Russia to dominate the neighbours. |
| (c) Threats by neighbours to deport Russians. | (d) Russian intervention in various civil wars of other countries. |
29. The country most likely to engage in a war with Russia is...
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Estonia. | (b) Ukraine. | (c) Kirgiztan. | (d) Uzbekistan. |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
30. Which of the following, according to the passage, is a reason for the West to turn a blind eye to Russian indiscretions?
- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) They are afraid of Russia's wrath if they try to interfere. | (b) They believe in the policy of non-interference in others' internal affairs. |
| (c) They think opposing Yeltsin would help his ultra-nationalist opposition. | (d) They like Yeltsin because of his charisma and personality. |

Exercise 3 (B)

When we say a country is underdeveloped, we make a comparison. We judge its output per capita to be low by some standard. That standard, obviously is not output in another country; some of the poorer countries cannot aspire to our high level of income. The relevant standard is, instead, the level of output an underdeveloped country can hope to achieve. Underdevelopment is not synonymous with poverty, since it implies a capacity for growth. But our discussion will focus upon the development of countries where absolute incomes are low.

Countries may be poor because they lack resources- human or material. Not all underdeveloped countries are over populated; some are short of labour. Syria and Iraq, e.g. have little manpower, skilled and unskilled, compared to the supply of land. Some other countries have few raw materials or too little land suitable for cultivation. In almost every case capital is scarce. Nations accumulate machinery, buildings, roads, and railroad lines by setting resources aside to build them. If labour, land and capital are scarce or poor in quality, they must be fully employed to satisfy current needs. The community cannot spare resources to produce capital goods. To put it differently, savings for capital formation are low when income is low, and poverty is therefore self-perpetuating.

The supply of resources is not fixed. The pool of skilled labour may change in time, along with supply of capital-of manmade resources. Even our endowment of natural resources is elastic. At one time, uranium deposits were not valuable, but the progress of technology has made us reappraise them. Some natural resources may be inaccessible until roads and railroads are built.

The quantity of a nation's resources is also important to economic growth. A country may have surplus labour, but its workers may be plagued by chronic diseases or may be undernourished and unable to work long hours. They may be poor in skill and unaccustomed to mechanical processes. As Margaret Mead puts it:

"Where technology is simple, the tool is an extension of the body, the shuttle elongates and refines the finger, the mallet is a harder and more powerful fist. The tool follows the rhythm of the body. It enhances and intensifies; but it does not replace and does not introduce anything basically different. But the machine is not body-patterned. It has its own existence, its own rhythm, to which man must submit. A woman at her hand loom controls the tension of the weft by the feeling in her muscles and the rhythm of her body motion; in the factory she watches the loom and acts at externally stated intervals, as the operations of the machine dictate them. When she worked at home she followed her own rhythms, and ended an operation when she felt-by the resistance against the pounding mallet or the feel between her fingers-that the process was complete. In the factory she is asked to adjust her rhythm to that of the rhythm prescribed by the factory; to do things according to externally set time limits".

Finally, the way we combine resources affects their productivity. A country rich in land but poor in water cannot produce food or fibre; its land, however plentiful or fine, does not create income. Similarly, ample supplies of mechanical equipment are useless without skilled labour. In many underdeveloped countries, more-over, a shortage of managerial skills and of men with the imagination to put resources to work compounds the shortage of resources itself. There are few risk-takers. This scarcity of entrepreneurship is manifest in private and public life, causing stagnation in industry and inefficiency in government. At one time, economists thought the shortage of capital a decisive barrier to rapid growth in underdeveloped areas. Today, they stress the shortage of entrepreneurship or the need to call forth latent managerial talent. In some cases, potential entrepreneurs are plentiful; there is no lack of talent. But daring and imagination must be connected with opportunity. This point is especially stressed by Professor Albert Hirschman in his exciting study of development economics. He suggest that the strategy of development consists chiefly combining resources-that they are not scarce in an absolute sense, but are difficult to mobilise. If we approach development this way, Hirschman suggests, we may fashion development programs that will bring resources together:

"Instead of concentrating exclusively on the husbanding of scarce resources such as capital and entrepreneurship, our approach leads us to-look for "pressures" and "inducement mechanisms" that would elicit and mobilise the largest possible amounts of these resources. To consider them as irremediably scarce and to plan the allocation of resources on that basis may mean bottling up development, just as a child's mental growth will be badly stunted if an attempt is made to obtain maximum yield from its manifest abilities at a given point of time rather than to call forth his potential

endowment. In this view, then planning for development consists primarily in the systematic setting up of a series of pacing devices".

Attitudes and the problems of resource combination have also been emphasised by historians, including students of American economic development. Economic growth, they point out is not mechanical. It is the work of individuals with imagination and ambition.

1. A country is judged to be undeveloped when
 - (a) its per capita output is lower than that of the United States
 - (b) it has a poverty-level living standard
 - (c) it has a very low level of output potential
 - (d) it is low in natural resources
2. Poverty is self-perpetuating because
 - (a) immediate needs exhaust the resources needed to produce capital goods.
 - (b) money makes it easier to make more money
 - (c) nations with large land areas lack human resources and vice versa
 - (d) nations dependent upon trade are unable to compete in the world market
3. The article quotes a paragraph by Margaret Mead that stresses
 - (a) worker's adaptation from a hand to a power loom
 - (b) the machine as liberation from physical labour
 - (c) the stimulation of body rhythms by machinery
 - (d) the difference between man's relationship with tools and with machines
4. The article lists as additional barriers to economic development:
 - I. Scarcity of entrepreneurship
 - II. Scarcity of water
 - III. Lack of opportunity
 - (a) I
 - (b) II
 - (c) III
 - (d) I, II and III
5. According to Professor Hirschman's theory, the use of "pacing devices" would
 - (a) be analogous to stunting a child's growth
 - (b) facilitate obtaining a maximum yield from scarce resources
 - (c) make it impossible to maximise potential
 - (d) utilise "pressures" on existing systematic "inducement mechanisms"
6. The author's measuring rod for growth is
 - (a) output per capita
 - (b) national output
 - (c) productivity of labour
 - (d) the rate of currency inflation
7. Formerly economists thought the major stumbling block to rapid growth in underdeveloped areas was the shortage
 - (a) of manpower
 - (b) of entrepreneurship
 - (c) of capital
 - (d) of natural resources
8. The author believes that the way resources are put together
 - (a) affects productivity
 - (b) encourages risk-taking
 - (c) solves resources scarcity
 - (d) calls forth managerial talents
9. In simple technology, the tool
 - (a) directs the body
 - (b) is not body-patterned
 - (c) has its rhythm, that the body follows
 - (d) replaces body functions
10. According to the author, two nations which have a shortage of manpower in relation to their land area are
 - (a) India and Kenya
 - (b) Syria and Iraq
 - (c) Japan and Sweden
 - (d) Australia and China

In the old days of laissez faire when industrial relations were governed by the harsh weighted law of hire and fire, the management was the supreme master. Over a period of time, notions of social justice developed and the expanding horizons of socio-economic justice necessitated statutory protection to the workman. The management can still hire but cannot scold at will. It is too late in the day now to stress absolute freedom of an employer to impose any conditions which he likes on his

employee. To get rid of an undesirable person, the employer shall have to initiate disciplinary action against him as per provisions of standing orders or service rules and by following principles of natural justice in holding the domestic inquiry for proving alleged misconduct against him. The handling of the disciplinary matters has become more difficult task in the field of the pampered and over protected labour force combined with a highly politicised trade union movement.

It is said that principles of natural justice is of very ancient origin and were known to early Greeks and Romans. It is said that when the man and woman ate the fruit of knowledge, which was forbidden by God, even God did not pass sentence on Adam before he was called upon to make his defence. Same thing was repeated in case of Eve. Latter on, the principle of natural justice to be so fundamental as to over-ride all laws.

The principle of natural justice relates to a few accepted rules which have been enunciated over a period of time. The expression 'natural justice' means, justice according to the conscience. It is derived from the Roman concept "jusnaturale" Which meant principle of natural law, natural justice equity or good conscience. That every person whose rights are affected must have a reasonable notice of the matter he has to meet.

That he must have reasonable opportunity of being heard in his defence. That the hearing must be by an impartial person i.e. person who is neither directly nor indirectly a party to the case. One who has an interest in litigation is already biased against the party concerned. That the authority hearing the case must act in good faith not arbitrarily but reasonably.

Now, in view of principle, "can a manager of an employer Company - who is ordinarily a disciplinary authority by virtue of standing orders, issue charge sheet, hold inquiry, consider its findings, and impose punishment". The theme of this piece of writing confines to this precise question which is vastly important for the employers of modern times.

Since the purpose of the departmental probe is to ascertain whether punishment should or should not be awarded to an employee, the principles of natural justice are applicable to domestic inquiries even though there may not be any rule or provision to that effect. The principles of natural justice are considered very important to ensure justice to the workman whose conduct is being inquired into. It is therefore essential that we understand its scope and extent and implications for purposes of domestic inquiry. We come across new cases every day but basic structure about the machinery entrusted with the task of holding departmental inquiry and coming to decision, remains the same. Time is ripe when employer should give proper attention to this aspect of the disciplinary action so that net falls on this score could be avoided.

The principles of natural justice are easy to proclaim, but their precise extent is far easy to define. The rule against bias is one thing. The right to be heard is another. These two rules are characteristics of what is often called natural justice. They are twin pillars supporting it. They have recently been put in two words: Impartiality and Fairness.

Viewed from this angle would a manager of an employer company be an impartial inquiry office if he were to hold it and the proceedings so held be fair. This simple question need a thorough examination fairly, objectively yet critically and with a perceptive bent of mind. The simple and direct diction would be that he would not be so being a judge in his own case as we are apt to comprehend this proposition these days, but legal position is quite different.

11. With regard to the industrial relations the writer talks about the following three stages of development. What is the chronological order of the development of these stages, according to the writer. The stages are
 - i. Socio-economic justice
 - ii. Management as supreme master
 - iii. statutory protection to workmen

(a) i, ii, iii (b) ii, iii, i (c) ii, i, iii (d) iii, ii, i
12. The writer thinks that the handling of disciplinary matters has become difficult. Which of the following reasons does he give?

(a) the service rules make it difficult (b) principle of natural justice creates difficulties
(c) trade unions are politicised (d) None of these
13. Which of the following is not the constituent of natural justice?

(a) the affected person must have a reasonable notice of the matter

- (b) the affected person must get an opportunity to be heard
 (c) hearing must be by an unbiased person
 (d) the affected person must get financial help for the case
14. For the purpose of domestic inquiry the employer should take which of the following?
 (a) service rule (b) principle of natural justice
 (c) provisions of standing orders (d) rules laid down by trade unions
15. According to the writer which two rules are characteristics of natural justice?
 i. There should be no biased hearing
 ii. The right to be heard
 iii. The right to appeal against their decision
 iv. The right to participate in management.
 (a) i & ii (b) ii & iii (c) iii & iv (d) i & iv
16. The writer's attitude towards management is
 (a) mechanical (b) liberal (c) rational (d) communistic
17. The theme of the passage is
 (a) the concept of management has passed through many stages
 (b) socio-economic considerations have changed management concept
 (c) an employer should be guided by natural justice in disciplinary concept
 (d) None of these

For me, scientific knowledge is divided into mathematical sciences, natural science, or science dealing with the natural world (physical and biological sciences), and science dealing with mankind (psychology, sociology, all the science of cultural achievement, every kind of historical knowledge). Apart from these sciences is philosophy, about which we will talk shortly. In the first place all this is pure or theoretical knowledge, sought only for the purpose of understanding, in order to fulfil the need to understand that is intrinsic and consubstantial to man. What distinguishes man from animal is that he knows and needs to know. If man did not know that the world existed, and that the world was of a certain kind, that he was in the world and that he himself was of a certain kind, he wouldn't be man. The technical aspects of applications of knowledge are equally necessary for man and are of great importance as they also add to defining him as man and permit him to pursue a life increasingly more truly human.

But even while enjoying the results of technical progress, he must defend the primacy and autonomy of pure knowledge. Knowledge sought directly for its practical applications will have immediate and foreseeable success, but not the kind of important result whose revolutionary scope is in large part unforeseen, except by the imagination of the Utopians. If the Greek mathematicians had not applied themselves to the investigation of conic sections, zealously and without the least suspicion that it might some day be useful, it would not have been possible centuries later to navigate far from shore. The first men to study the nature of electricity could not imagine that their experiments, carried on because of mere intellectual curiosity, would eventually lead to modern electrical technology, without which we can scarcely conceive of contemporary life. Pure knowledge is valuable for its own sake, because the human spirit cannot resign itself to ignorance. But in addition, it is the foundation for practical results that would not have been reached if this knowledge had not been sought disinterestedly.

18. The author points out that the Greeks who studied conic sections
 (a) invented modern mathematical application (b) were interested in navigation
 (c) were unaware of the value of their studies (d) worked with electricity
19. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is
 (a) Technical Progress (b) A Little Learning Is a Dangerous Thing
 (c) Man's Distinguishing Characteristics (d) Learning for its Own Sake
20. It can be inferred from the passage that to the author man's need to know is chiefly important in that it
 (a) it allows the human race to progress technically
 (b) encompasses both the physical and social sciences
 (c) demonstrates human vulnerability
 (d) defines his essential humanity

A self-regulating market demands nothing less than the institutional separation of society into an economic and political sphere. Such a dichotomy is, in effect merely the restatement, from the point of view of society as a whole, of the existence of a self-regulating market. It might be argued that the separateness of the two spheres obtains in every type of society at all times. Such an inference, however, would be based on a fallacy. True, no society can exist without a system of some kind which ensures order in the production and distribution of goods. But that does not imply the existence of separate economic institutions; normally the economic order is merely a function of the social, in which it is contained. Neither under tribal, nor feudal, nor mercantile conditions was there, as we have shown a separate economic system in society. Nineteenth-century society, in which economic activity was isolated and imputed to a distinctive economic motive was, indeed, a singular departure.

Such an institutional pattern could not function unless society was somehow subordinated to its requirements. A market economy can exist only in a market society. We reached this conclusion on general grounds in our analysis of the market pattern. We can now specify the reasons for this assertion. A market economy must comprise all elements of industry, including labour, land and money. (In a market economy the last also is an essential element of industrial life and its inclusion in the market mechanism has, as we will see, far reaching institutional consequences.) But labour and land are no other than the human beings themselves of which every society consists and the natural surroundings in which it exists. To include them in the market mechanism means to subordinate the substance of society itself to the laws of the market.

We are now in the position to develop in a more concrete form the institutional nature of a market economy, and the perils to society which it involves. We will, first, describe the methods by which the market mechanism is enabled to control and direct the actual elements of industrial life; second, we will try to gauge the nature of the effect of such a mechanism on the society which is subjected to its action.

It is with the help of the commodity concept that the mechanism of the market is geared to the various elements of industrial life. Commodities are here empirically defined as objects produced for sale on the market; markets, again, are empirically defined as actual contacts between buyers and sellers. Accordingly, every element of industry is regarded as having been produced for sale, as then and then only will it be subject to the supply-and-demand mechanism interacting with price. In practice this means that there must be markets for every element of industry; that in these markets each of these elements is organised into a supply and a demand group; and that each element has a price which interacts with demand and supply. These markets-and they are numberless-are interconnected and form One Big Market.

The crucial point is this: labour, land, and money are essential elements of industry; they also must be organised in markets; in fact, these markets form an absolutely vital part of the economic system but labour, land and money are obviously not commodities; the postulate that anything that is bought and sold must have been produced for sale is emphatically untrue in regard to them. In other words, according to the empirical definition of a commodity they are not commodities. Labour is only another name for a human activity which goes with life itself, which in its turn is not produced for sale but for entirely different reasons, nor can that activity be detached from the rest of life, be stored or mobilised; land is only another name for nature, which is not produced by man; actual money, finally, is merely a token of purchasing power which as a rule, is not produced at all, but comes into being through the mechanism of banking or state finance. None of them is produced for sale. The commodity description of labour, land and money is entirely fictitious.

Nevertheless, it is with the help of this fiction that the actual markets for labour land and money are organised; they are being actually bought and sold on the market; their demand and supply are real magnitudes; and any measures or policies that would inhibit the formation of such markets *ipso facto* endanger the self-regulation of the system. The commodity fiction, therefore, supplies a vital organising principle in regard to the whole of society affecting almost all its institutions in the most varied way, namely, the principle according to which no arrangement or behaviour should be allowed to exist that might prevent the actual functioning of the market mechanism on the lines of the commodity fiction.

21. According to the article, a market economy
- I. requires a commodity fiction to function
 - II. is subordinated to society
 - III. requires the institutional separation of society

- | | (a) I | (b) II | (c) III | (d) I and III |
|-----|--|--------|---------|---------------|
| 22. | The author's major conclusion is
(a) that the laws of the market govern every society.
(b) that labour is a saleable commodity
(c) the commodity fiction is an organising principle of market society.
(d) the market economy is a unique institution. | | | |
| 23. | The author defines commodities as
(a) A mechanism of the market
(b) another term for human activity
(c) elements of industrial life.
(d) objects produced for sale. | | | |
| 24. | Nineteenth-century society, according to the, author was
(a) an exception to the trend of history
(b) an expected development
(c) similar to mercantile society
(d) merged with the economy | | | |
| 25. | According to the passage, an article is subject to the supply and demand mechanism only if
(a) it has a price
(b) it is on the market
(c) it is regarded as having been produced for sale
(d) it is on the big market | | | |
| 26. | The author states that normally the economic order is
(a) existing within a market society
(b) a Big Market of labour, land and money
(c) merely a function of the social order in which it is contained
(d) separate form the social order | | | |
| 27. | The author considers labour to be
(a) detached from the rest of life
(b) produced for sale on the market
(c) a commodity produced without capital
(d) another term for human activity | | | |
| 28. | Money, according to the author, is
(a) a real magnitude
(b) a form for barter
(c) evidence of purchasing power
(d) a crude form of exchange | | | |
| 29. | A market economy can exist only in a market society because
(a) the two are compatible with each other
(b) market functioning requires the subordination of society
(c) of the dominance of economic motive
(d) the separation of society into two parts | | | |
| 30. | It can be inferred that the author views a market society with
(a) enthusiasm
(b) apprehension
(c) elation
(d) great distress | | | |

The history of mammals dates back at least to triassic time. Development was retarded, however, until the sudden acceleration of evolutionary change that occurred in the oldest Paleocene. This led in Eocene time to increase in average size, larger mental capacity, and special adaptations for different modes of life. In the Oligocene Epoch, there was further improvement, with some appearance of some new lines and extinction of others. Miocene and Pliocene time was marked by culmination of several group and continued approach toward modern characters. The peak of the career of mammals in variety and average large size was attained in the Miocene.

The adaptation of mammals to almost all possible modes of life parallels that of the reptiles in Mesozoic time, and except for greater intelligence the mammals do not seem to have done much better than corresponding reptilian forms. The bat is doubtless a better flying animal than the pterosaur, but dolphin and whale are hardly more fishlike than the ichthyosaur. Many swift-running mammals of the plains, like the horse and the antelope, must excel any of the dinosaurs. The tyrannosaur was more ponderous and powerful carnivore than any flesh-eating mammal, but the lion or tiger is probably a more efficient and dangerous beast of prey because of a superior brain. The significant point to observe is that different branches of the mammals gradually fitted themselves for

all sorts of life, grazing on the plains and able to run swiftly (horse, deer, bison), living in rivers and swamps (hippopotamus, beaver), dwelling in trees (sloth, monkey), digging under-ground (mole, rodent), feeding on flesh in the forest (tiger) and plain (wolf), swimming in the sea (dolphin, whale, seal) and flying in the air (bat). Man is able by mechanical means to conquer the physical world and to adapt himself to almost any set of conditions.

This adaptation produces gradual changes of form and structure. It is biologically characteristic of the youthful, plastic stage of a group. Early in its career an animal assemblage seems to possess capacity for change, which, as the unit becomes old and fixed, disappears. The generalised types of organisms retain longest the ability to make adjustments when required, and it is, from them that new, fecund stocks take origin—certainly not from any specialised end products. So, in the mammals, we witness the birth, plastic spread in many directions, increasing specialisation, and in some branches, the extinction, which we have learned from observation of the geologic record of life is a characteristic of the evolution of life.

31. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
 (a) From Dinosaur to Man (b) Adaptation and Extinction
 (c) The superiority of Mammals (d) The Geologic Life Span
32. It can be inferred from the passage that the chronological order of the geologic period is
 (a) Paleocene, Miocene, Triassic, Mesozoic (b) Paleocene, Triassic, Miocene, Mesozoic
 (c) Miocene, Paleocene, Triassic, Mesozoic (d) Mesozoic, Paleocene, Eocene, Miocene
33. It can be inferred from the passage that the pterosaur
 (a) resembled the bat (b) was Mesozoic mammal
 (c) was a flying reptile (d) lived in the sea
34. According to the passage, the greatest number of form of mammalian life is found in the
 (a) Triassic period (b) Eocene period
 (c) Oligocene epoch (d) Miocene period
35. Which of the following statements, if true, would weaken the statement made by the author in second paragraph?
 (a) Tyrannosaur has been found to have a larger brain than was previously thought.
 (b) Mammals will become extinct within the next thousand years.
 (c) Forms of flying ichthyosaurs have recently been discovered
 (d) The tiger has now been proved to be more powerful than the carnivorous reptiles.
36. It can be inferred from the passage that the evidence the author uses in discussing the life of past time periods was
 (a) developed by Charles Darwin (b) uncovered by the author
 (c) negated by more recent evidence (d) based on fossil remains
37. With which of the following observations about human existence would the author be most likely to agree?
 (a) It's a cruel world
 (b) All the world's stage
 (c) The more things change, the more they remain the same
 (d) Footprints in the sands of time

Socrates' admonition to his grieving friends- "Be of good cheer and say that you are burying my body only" -represents an attitude toward death that has not been widely accepted, although it is basic to most of the world's important philosophies and religions. Death, consequently, has been celebrated with ceremony and often with splendour to a greater degree than any other rite of passage. In some ancient cultures, as widely distant as Egypt and Peru, the preoccupation with mortuary matters was so intense that a major portion of the social resources capital and labour, as well as artistic, scientific, and technological skill was devoted to building a civilisation of tombs. In many cultures, the treatment of the dead body before, during and after burial, mirrors the way of life and thought to such a degree that graves have yielded to archaeologists and anthropologists answers to the mystery of long vanished peoples.

Sociologists vary in their explanations of funeral practices. Some hold them to be mechanisms for releasing tensions and re-establishing group morale; others look upon them as mechanisms for creating tensions and affirming group traditions. Generally, however, most investigators of human behaviour agree that burial practices have their origin in ambivalent emotional responses towards death and the dead: hope and terror, grief and guilt, love and loathing. The dominance of one or the other determines how the corpse shall be treated. Thus, it may be handled lovingly and kept close to the living, as was done among early Christians and continues to be among the Dayak of the Malay Archipelago; or it may be regarded as vile and relegated to a forbidden area, an attitude shared by the ancient Persians and modern Navajo Indians.

Attitudes toward the dead are also derived from concepts of the relationship between life and death. Where the two are closely identified, the hereafter is held to be a spirit world that is an extension of the material here and now, a belief common among primitive people from Homeric Greeks to present day Ashanti tribesmen, and burial rites are most elaborate. Thus, it is thought that if the dead are to enjoy a happy everafter, they must be provided with all that made life enjoyable: food, drink, clothing, jewels, furniture and (sometimes) wives and attendants.

Burial practice are simplest among people who make clear distinctions between spirit and matter. To Jews, Christians, Buddhists, and members of other religious groups who believe that death is "translation to a spiritual realm, the body is of minor importance after the soul has departed and material trappings, therefore, are considered irrelevant and irreverent. Originally, the burials of followers of those sects were simple and stark. But ancient customs persist, as lavishness of modern day funerals the world over indicates.

38. Socrates' views on death approximated to those of
 - (a) Egyptians and Peruvians
 - (b) Dayak of the Malay Archipelago
 - (c) Navajo Indians
 - (d) Jews, Christians and Buddhists
39. Grave-yards have been of tremendous use in archaeology and anthropology because
 - (a) they have invariably been built on elevated ground
 - (b) funerals were lavish in many ancient civilisations
 - (c) the treatment of the dead body provides a good insight into different cultures
 - (d) in all ancient civilisations, dead bodies were buried with a number of material objects.
40. In which civilisation can one expect a prolonged burial ritual?
 - (a) Among early Christians
 - (b) Among Navajo Indians
 - (c) Among Homeric Greeks
 - (d) Among Dayaks in Malay Archipelago
41. In the case of civilisations which consider that spirit and matter are totally distinct,
 - (a) burial ceremonies will be very elaborate
 - (b) dead bodies will be relegated to a forbidden area
 - (c) burial rites will be very simple
 - (d) the dead will be provided with food, drink, clothing, etc.
42. According to the author, archaeologists of the future, when writing about the present age will conclude that
 - (a) funerals were stark and simple
 - (b) our generation believed in spirit world
 - (c) the funerals were lavish
 - (d) our generation considered dead bodies vile
43. According to the author, death and the dead evoked among the ancient civilisations
 - (a) a feeling of awe
 - (b) a feeling of love
 - (c) a feeling of guilt
 - (d) a combined feeling of contradictory emotions.

The universe consists almost entirely of hydrogen and helium, probably with less than 1 percent of the heavier elements. The Earth, on the other hand, consists almost entirely of the heavier elements. Helium is a very rare element on earth, so rare in fact that it was first discovered as an unidentified line in the Sun's spectrum in 1868, some 30 years before it was detected on Earth. Hydrogen is moderately abundant on Earth, largely because it combines with oxygen to form water, whereas helium is an inert element.

The variety of helium and the other inert gases neon, krypton, and xenon on earth is good evidence that the Earth was formed by the accretion of small solid objects, or planetesimal. (Argon is a special case, since most of the Earth's argon has been formed within the planet by the radioactive decay of potassium.) These planetesimal had no atmosphere, and the atmosphere of the Earth has been derived by the outgassing of combined and occluded gases within these planetesimals. This process has operated throughout geological history and is probably still continuing; volcanic activity not only brings up solid material from the Earth's interior but also large amounts of gases, principally water vapour, carbon monoxide and dioxide, and nitrogen. The oxygen in the present atmosphere is almost entirely the product of photosynthesis, whereby carbon dioxide and water are converted to carbohydrate and free oxygen.

Direct information on the composition of the Earth's crust is available in the form of thousands of analyses of individual rocks, the average of which provides a reasonably precise estimate of the bulk composition. For the mantle and the core the information is indirect and thus much less precise. The origin of the Earth by the accretion of planetesimal is a well founded hypothesis, however, and meteorites are probably examples of planetesimal that have survived from the preplanetary stage of the solar system. It thus seems likely that the Earth was formed by the accretion of solid bodies with the average composition of stony meteorites. The accretion process, however, led to massive segregation of the elements. Much of the iron was reduced to the metallic state and sank to the centre to form the core, carrying with it the major part of the siderophile elements. Lithophile elements, those with a greater affinity for oxygen than iron, combined as oxide compounds, mostly silicates, and provided material for the mantle and crust. Chalcophile elements would tend to form sulphides; however, few sulphides are stable at the high temperatures of the Earth's interior, so the fate of the chalcophile elements during the early history of the Earth is somewhat uncertain.

This primary geochemical differentiation of the Earth can be interpreted in terms of the system iron-magnesium-silicon-oxygen-sulphur, because these five elements make up about 95 percent of the Earth. There was insufficient oxygen to combine with the major metallic elements iron, magnesium, and silicon; because magnesium and silicon have a greater affinity for oxygen than iron, these elements combined completely with oxygen, and the remaining oxygen combined with part of the iron, leaving the remainder as the metal iron and iron sulphide. As indicated above, the metal sank to form the core, carrying with it the major part of the chalcophile elements; it does not seem to have formed a distinct shell within the Earth and probably remains primarily in disseminated form through the mantle and the core.

44. The prolific occurrence of hydrogen on earth is accounted for by the fact that
 - (a) it is a predominant component of the whole universe
 - (b) the earth consists of a number heavy elements which combine with it
 - (c) the earth was formed out of a number of planetesimal
 - (d) it is a component of water which forms two thirds of the earth's surface.
45. One of the common features of helium and hydrogen is
 - (a) both are inert gases
 - (b) both of them were first discovered in the sun
 - (c) both occur in abundance in the universe
 - (d) both occur during volcanic eruptions
46. The components of the earth's atmosphere accrued out of all of the following except
 - (a) eruption of volcanoes
 - (b) photosynthesis by plants
 - (c) meteorites hitting the earth
 - (d) occluded gases within planetesimal
47. One of the elements that has a greater affinity for oxygen than iron is (as explicitly stated in the passage)
 - (a) silicon
 - (b) helium
 - (c) sulphur
 - (d) mantle

48. Elements which combine more readily with iron than with oxygen are called
(a) lithophiles
(b) chalcophiles
(c) siderophiles
(d) disseminated
49. It can be surmised that, if more oxygen were available at the time of formation of the earth.
(a) there would have been more water on the earth
(b) the earth's formation might not have taken place at all
(c) there would have been more helium on earth
(d) there would have been less of iron sulphide in the earth's composition
50. Helium was first discovered on earth
(a) through spectrography
(b) in 1838
(c) in 1868
(d) in 1898

PGA

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 4(A)

The woods consist chiefly oak, ash, and birch, and here and there Wych-elm, with underwood of hazel, the white and black thorn, and hollies; in most places alders and willows abound; and yews among the rocks. Formerly the whole country must have been covered with wood to a great height up the mountains; where native Scotch firs must have grown in great profusion, as they do in the northern part of Scotland to this day. But not one of these old inhabitants has existed, perhaps, for some hundreds of years; the beautiful traces, however, of the universal sylvan appearance the country formerly had, yet survive in the native coppice-woods that have been protected by inclosures, and also in the forest-trees and hollies, which, though disappearing fast, are yet scattered both over the inclosed and uninclosed parts of the mountains. The same is expressed by the beauty and intricacy with which the fields and coppice-woods are often intermingled: the plough of the first settlers having followed naturally the veins of richer, dryer, or less stony soil; and thus it has shaped out an intermixture of wood and lawn, with a grace and wildness which it would have been impossible for the hand of studied art to produce. Other trees have been introduced within these last fifty years, such as beeches, larches, limes, &c. and plantations of firs, seldom with advantage, and often with great injury to the appearance of the country; but the sycamore (which I believe was brought into the island from Germany, not more than two hundred years ago) has long been the favourite of the cottagers; and, with the fir, has been chosen to screen their dwellings; and is sometimes found in the fields whither the winds or the waters may have carried its seeds.

The want most felt, however, is that of timber trees. There are few magnificent ones to be found near any of the lakes; and unless greater care would be taken, there will, in a short time, scarcely be left an ancient oak that would repay the cost of felling. The neighbourhood of Rydal, notwithstanding the havoc which has been made, is yet nobly distinguished. In the woods of Lowther, also, is found an almost matchless store of ancient trees, and the majesty and wildness of the native forest.

Among the smaller vegetable ornaments must be reckoned the bilberry, a ground plant, never so beautiful as in early spring, when it is seen under bare or budding trees, that imperfectly intercept the sun-shine, covering the rocky knolls with a pure mantle of fresh verdure, more lively than the herbage of the open fields; --- the broom that spreads luxuriantly along rough pastures, and in the month of June interveins the steep copses with its golden blossoms; --- and the juniper, a rich evergreen, that thrives in spite of cattle, upon the uninclosed parts of the mountains: --- the Dutch myrtle diffuses fragrance in moist places; and there is an endless variety of brilliant flowers in the fields and meadows, which, if the agriculture of the country were more carefully attended to, would disappear. Nor can I omit again to notice the lichens and mosses: their profusion, beauty, and variety, exceed those of any other country I have seen.

1. The passage has most probably been taken from...
(a) the diary of a poet. (b) the personal memoirs of a conservationist.
(c) a description by a nature lover. (d) an essay by a land surveyor.
2. The land described probably is...
(a) England. (b) Scotland. (c) Ireland. (d) Wales.
3. According to the author...
(a) the place described had great natural beauty which is all ruined now.
(b) the place described is stony and unsuitable for farming but is very beautiful.
(c) the place described had great natural beauty traces of which still remain.
(d) the place described is a must for any nature lover.
4. The word 'verdure', in the context of the passage means...
(a) berries. (b) trees. (c) flowers. (d) foliage.
5. Where, in the country described, would one still find timber oak?
(a) Wych. (b) Rydal. (c) Sycamore. (d) None of the above.

"We've spent over 100 years and untold amounts of money building that brand name. Without our economies of scale and our incredible marketing system, whoever tried to duplicate our product would get nowhere, and they'd have to charge too much." So, according to a recent book, a spokesman for Coca-Cola once said. Events this month have shattered such hubris, as Coca-Cola came close to taking legal action against J. Sainsbury, Britain's leading supermarket chain. Coca-Cola argued that the packaging of Classic, Sainsbury's new cola- priced at almost 25% less than Coke- was confusingly similar to that of the Real Thing.

Far from "getting nowhere," Classic slashed Coke's share of total cola sales in Sainsbury's supermarkets. On May 10th Sainsbury gave in to Coca-Cola's pressure: it agreed to change the lettering on its cola can to make it less like Coke's. But Britain's cola affair has a wider message. Under fierce competitive assault throughout the rich world, the makers of branded goods are likely to turn increasingly to the courts to protect their profits. The manufacturers do have a problem, but the courts are not the right place to solve it.

Their problem is that in rich countries consumers are no longer so easily gulled into paying extra just for a name, however famous. Many brands date back to the beginning of this century, when they had a clear advantage over their rivals. Nowadays there is little to tell products apart, other than the weight of advertising behind them-and this power is slipping. This has given retailers a chance to use their closeness to the consumer to promote "own-label" rivals that are every bit as good as branded rivals, and cheaper.

Now manufacturers in Britain are claiming that the stores are adding an unfair advantage to their other strengths: look-alike packaging which, like Classic's, mimics the brand leader and allows own-label goods to hitch a free ride on the brand leader's advertising. Manufacturers therefore want a Trademarks Bill, currently before Parliament, strengthened to ban look-alikes. The existing tort of "passing off," they say, carries an impossible test: it is necessary to prove that consumers have in fact confused a look-alike with a branded product.

This may indeed have happened with Classic. (When The Economist bought one can of each drink at Sainsbury, even the cashier was confused: she charged both as Coke). In agreeing to change the lettering on the can, Sainsbury seems to have admitted that it went too far. Yet retailers are right to object to a change in the law, for the evidence is that most consumers know exactly what they are buying. Even if some consumers were confused by the new cola, most of those who have switched from dearer Coke to cheaper Classic probably did so because they trust Sainsbury-itself one of Britain's most advertised brands-and because even much-hyped cola has become simply a commodity, much as floor polish is.

6. Which of the following idioms would fit the Coke spokesman quoted at the beginning of the passage?
 - (a) He had to eat his words.
 - (b) He cut off his nose to spite his face.
 - (c) He couldn't talk to save his life.
 - (d) His bark was worse than his bite.
7. According to the author, Sainsbury's agreeing to change the lettering on its product...
 - (a) was a tacit admission of guilt.
 - (b) was a magnanimous gesture on their part.
 - (c) was a warning signal to all manufacturers.
 - (d) proved that even Coke was beatable.
8. What does the author mean by "Even much hyped Cola has become simply a commodity"?
 - (a) Many other commodities also have a similar problem. So the hype is losing its importance.
 - (b) Floor polish and Cola are both sold in the commodity category at Sainsbury shop.
 - (c) Cola, the hyped brand, is losing favour, as it is just another commodity people have got used to. So they don't want to pay just for the brand name.
 - (d) As Coke is dearer and Classic is cheaper, people prefer the cheaper commodity.

9. According to the author...
- (a) people would definitely go for a better advertised brand than a cheaper one.
 - (b) people are no longer fooled into paying extra for something just because of its name.
 - (c) people would only buy things which are cheaper and still advertised.
 - (d) people's choices are to a great extent moulded by advertising.
10. What, according to the author, is the main reason for Classic slashing Coke's sales so drastically?
- (a) The similarity in the packaging.
 - (b) Trust in an old brand like Sainsbury.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
11. The word 'tort,' in the context of the passage, means...
- (a) clique.
 - (b) law.
 - (c) farce.
 - (d) brand.
12. The main clash described in the passage is between...
- (a) Manufacturers and multinationals.
 - (b) Manufacturers and retailers.
 - (c) Originals and duplicates.
 - (d) None of the above.

Mr Smith had completed only the first part of his project for winning the next election. Specific proposals for higher public spending had been firmly stamped upon. Earlier plans for much higher taxes on the rich, of which he himself was the original author, had been abandoned. He overcame strong opposition from some trade unions to introduce a one-man-one-vote system for choosing Labour's parliamentary candidates. In each of these cases, he was striving to persuade the voters that they had no need to fear a Labour government.

Judging by the local-election results and recent opinion polls, he succeeded: thanks to Mr Smith, Britain knew, or thought it knew, what the Labour Party's policies would not be. But voters were much less clear about what Mr Smith's first government would actually do, except make a change from the Tories. Mr Smith understood this very well and was preparing himself and the party to fill the vacuum. A positive agenda - the harder part of Mr Smith's plan to modernise Labour - does not yet exist. To Mr Smith's successor falls the task of creating it, without dividing the party.

Labour may have ditched many of the policies which lost it four consecutive elections, yet the weight of tradition still hangs heavy. It remains a party of workers rather than of consumers or savers; this is enshrined in its very constitution, under which the unions still wield the largest block of votes at its conference. It is a party of the public sector rather than of private enterprise: of teachers, social workers and nurses, rather than of computer programmers, insurance brokers and hotel keepers. Even without Mr Smith, Labour could well come up with a manifesto for the next general elections that would frighten- and inspire- no-body. Yet, lacking a new and purposeful agenda, the pressures on the party, should it win, would be to return to its roots.

As Mr Smith knew, Labour has to be a modern party for an increasingly classless society. Becoming such a party will require still more change. Labour should retain its sympathy for the weakest people in society, but find new ways to help them. It should be a party for consumers: not merely embracing, but extending, the Tories' Citizen's Charter; drawing a sharp line between buyers and providers within the public services; regulating public monopolies and opposing private ones with equal vigour. It must believe, not merely recite, the lessons of the Thatcher years: in macroeconomic policy there are no quick fixes, and industrial policy is no substitute for competition. Lastly, it must be a constitutional reformer. That means promising referendums on further European integration and any single European currency. It also means proportional representation; stronger local government; a Bill of Rights; and reform of the monarchy, the House of Lords and the civil service. All these points are candidates for Labour's programme.

Any new leader will be tempted to look at the government's difficulties and sit tight. That would be a mistake. If the Tories solve their own leadership problem, two more years of recovery will make them much more formidable. Also, the Liberal Democrats did well in the local elections: improbable as it seems, it would require only one Labour voter in seven to shift to Mr Ashdown for the Lib Dems to overtake Labour.

13. Which of the following did Mr. Smith not do to help the Labour party win the elections ?
(a) Scrap a few redundant trade unions which were perceived to be a drain on the exchequer.
(b) Oppose proposals to increase public spending.
(c) Introduce a one-man-one-vote system in the Labour party.
(d) Abandon plans to have higher taxes on the rich.
14. What does the author think Mr. Smith's successor has to do to make to consolidate the position of the Labour Party ?
(a) A positive agenda for the modernisation of the Labour Party.
(b) A thorough review of all the labour union laws.
(c) A concerted effort to make the party more competition and free market oriented than the opposition.
(d) A detailed plan to raise taxes according to the relative financial security of people.
15. Which of the following groups do not traditionally vote Labour ?
(a) Teachers. (b) Hotel-keepers. (c) Nurses. (d) Social Workers.
16. What, according to the author, is the main danger for the party even if it wins the election?
(a) The fact that the party does not have a leader strong enough to hold it together.
(b) The fact that Mr. Smith's exit would deprive the party of a popular and charismatic leader.
(c) The fact that it would have a tough time living up to the promises made before elections.
(d) The fact that without a strong agenda, the party may be forced to return to old policies.
17. Which of the following policies does the author recommend for the Labour Party on coming to power ?
(a) Retaining sympathy for the poor but finding new ways to help them.
(b) Eschew the Tories' Citizen's Charter policy completely.
(c) Both (a) and (b).
(d) Neither (a) nor (b).
18. Which of the following, according to the passage, does not fall under the aegis of Constitutional reforms ?
(a) Referendums. (b) Civil service reforms.
(c) Proportional representation. (d) Common salary slabs.
19. What the author says in the last paragraph may be succinctly put as...
(a) 'Do not be like the cat that got the cream'.
(b) 'Do not underestimate the power of Mr. Ashdown.'
(c) 'Do not get too complacent too soon.'
(d) 'Mr. Smith goes to Washington.'
20. It may be inferred from the passage that Mr. Smith...
(a) is the leader of the Labour party.
(b) is dead now.
(c) is no longer the leader of the Labour party.
(d) is the Prime Minister of the country.

Exercise 4 (B)

Analysts of the Soviet economy are wrestling with an intriguing mystery: How can the Soviet Government claim that the industrial output goal of the just concluded five-year plan was successfully reached when almost all the available detailed production data suggest output actually fell well below the desired levels?

The suspicion is strong among many analysts that a large part of the answer to the puzzle may be the hidden performance of Soviet military industry. The mystery would be solved if, as many analysts suspect, output of Soviet military hardware was pushed beyond original plans during 1966-70 and many types of civilian production were cut back to free resources for military needs.

The mystery was posed sharply this month by publication of the detailed Soviet economic report for 1970, the last year of the Eighth five-year Plan. The document gives precise production data for several dozen major industrial commodities or categories, and these can be compared with the corresponding 1970 output goals adopted in April, 1966, by the 23rd Soviet Communist Party Congress.

The comparison shows that for about 30 major commodities or commodity groupings—ranging from steel and electric power to paper automobiles and television sets—1970 output was below the planned target, often substantially below. Data for only about a half dozen or so commodities or commodity groupings show that in their cases the 1970 goal of the 5 year plan was reached.

Yet over-all Soviet industrial production statistics claim that industry's output grew about 50 per cent from 1966 to 1970, i.e. reaching precisely the over-all target set by the 23rd Congress back in 1966.

The official 1970 production data make it clear that there were very substantial discrepancies in many important cases between the original goals for last year and the more modest reality.

In the case of electric power, last year's result was 740 billion kilowatt-hours against the planned goal of 830 billion to 850 kilowatt-hours. Steel production last year came to 116 million metric tons, not the 124 million to 129 million tons originally projected.

The Soviet automobile industry was expected to produce 700,000 to 800,000 passenger cars last year, but the reality was less than half that number or 344,000 vehicles. Paper output last year was planned for 5 million to 5.3 million metric tons; the reality was 4.2 millions tons. There were only 95.2 million metric tons of cement turned out last year, not the 100 million to 105 million tons called for in the plan.

Some consumer durable goods fell particularly sharply below their output goals. Thus the plan called for 1970 production of 7.5 million to 7.7 million television sets and 5.3 million to 5.6 million refrigerators. Actual output last year was 6.7 million television sets and 4.1 million refrigerators.

The brighter areas—where goals were fulfilled—were few. Perhaps the most important was oil, whose 1970 output of 353 million metric tons compared with the goal of 345 million to 355 million tons. Shoes, furniture and radios were among the few other categories where production goals were apparently fulfilled.

Two explanations are being seriously considered by analysts pondering the puzzle posed by the conflict between Soviet production statistics and Soviet fulfilment claims.

One possibility is that Soviet military production rose sufficiently to compensate for the many shortfalls in civilian industry. The Soviet Government does not publish data on output of military items ranging from intercontinental missiles and hydrogen bombs to submarines and machine guns. But many estimates have indicated a rapid build-up of Soviet missile, naval and other military strength in recent years. In addition the Soviet Union is known to have provided large quantities of modern military equipment to N.Vietnam, Egypt and other friends and allies.

Thus some analysts suggest that Soviet planners diverted substantial quantities of capital, labour and raw materials during the last five years from many areas of civilian production to make possible an accelerated growth of military output.

A second possibility suggested by some analysts is that there is egregious inflation in the aggregate Soviet statistics of industrial production expressed in value terms. Theoretically, Soviet measures of

gross industrial output are in constant prices, but during the last five years many new items have been introduced into production and their prices may have been relatively high, thus giving the large volume of new production a disproportionately large and inflationary weight in the over-all output index.

It is characteristic of the continuing rigid limits on economic discussion in the Soviet Union that there has been no explicit reference to the discrepancy between the official claims of fulfilment of the industrial output goal and the very different picture shown by the direct comparisons of goals with output for numerous specific commodities.

But the failure to reach so many output goals could become a major issue if there is a power struggle among those competing for the highest positions in the Soviet Communist party, positions to be filled at next month's 24th party Congress.

1. The article explains that some of the discrepancy between Soviet claims of economic growth and available data might be attributable to
 - (a) Soviet concern about the disclosure of trade secrets
 - (b) undisclosed military production
 - (c) Soviet failure to achieve desired goals
 - (d) unwillingness of Russia to disclose all the facts
2. How many 5 Year Plans has the Soviet Union had?
 - (a) 2
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 8
3. In how many of the commodity groupings was the 1970 production goal achieved?
 - (a) 3
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 12
 - (d) 15
4. Which of the following is mentioned by the author as being a major commodity group
I. television sets II. electric power III. steel
 - (a) I
 - (b) II
 - (c) III
 - (d) I, II and III
5. According to Soviet claims, industrial output
 - (a) exactly equalled goals set in 1966
 - (b) exceeded expectations by as much as 50%
 - (c) was overestimated by the Twenty-third Congress
 - (d) failed to measure up to Red China's output
6. The most important commodity group where production goals were achieved is
 - (a) shoes
 - (b) steel
 - (c) oil
 - (d) cement
7. Those who adopt the inflation theory to explain the Soviet economic mystery feel that
 - (a) the Russians normally inflate their claims
 - (b) global inflation has finally penetrated the Iron Curtain
 - (c) deflation has offset the recent inflation in the Soviet Union
 - (d) new products now being produced in the Soviet Union have relatively high prices
8. What have the Soviet done to explain the discrepancy?
 - (a) They blame the capitalist influence of the West.
 - (b) They refer to articles written by Soviet economists.
 - (c) The Russians contend that much progress has taken the form of improved technology
 - (d) The Russians have given no explanation.
9. What could be the possible consequence of Soviet failure to attain output goals?
 - (a) A cultural revolution.
 - (b) An economic recession.
 - (c) A political power struggle.
 - (d) A re-evaluation of reporting techniques.
10. What led the author to believe that the Russians had not achieved their production goals?
 - (a) The reports for the specific commodities differed from the overall Soviet claims
 - (b) Soviet economists admitted their over-optimism.
 - (c) World trade statistics conflicted with Russian reports.
 - (d) Inconsistencies in Soviet newspapers aroused the author's suspicions.

The establishment of the Third Reich influenced events in American history by starting a chain of events which culminated in war between Germany and the United States. The complete destruction of democracy, the persecution of Jews, the war on religion, the cruelty and barbarism of the Nazis, and especially, the plans of Germany and her allies, Italy and Japan, for world conquest caused great indignation in this country and brought on fear of another world war. While speaking out against Hitler's atrocities, the American people generally favoured isolationist policies and neutrality. The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1936 prohibited trade with any belligerents or loans to them. In 1937 the President was empowered to declare an arms embargo in wars between nations at his discretion.

American opinion began to change somewhat after President Roosevelt's "quarantine the aggressor" speech at Chicago (1937) in which he severely criticised Hitler's policies. Germany's seizure of Austria and the Munich Pact for the partition of Czechoslovakia (1938) also aroused the American people. The conquest of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939 was another rude awakening to the menace of the Third Reich. In August, 1939 came the attack of the Nazi-Soviet Pact and in September the attack on Poland and the Outbreak of European war. The United States attempted to maintain neutrality in spite of sympathy for the democracies arrayed against the Third Reich. The Neutrality Act of 1939 repealed the arms embargo and permitted "cash and carry" exports of arms to belligerent nations. A strong national defence program was begun. A draft act was passed (1940) to strengthen the military services. A lend-Lease Act (1941) authorised the President to sell, exchange, or lend materials to many country deemed necessary by him for the defence of the United States. Help was given to Britain by exchanging certain overage destroyers for the right to establish American bases in British territory in the Western Hemisphere. In August, 1941, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met and issued the Atlantic Charter which proclaimed the kind of world which should be established after the war. In December, 1941, Japan announced the unprovoked attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor. Immediately thereafter, Germany declared war on the United States.

11. The author is primarily concerned with
 - (a) evaluating various legislative efforts to strengthen national defence
 - (b) summarising the events that led up to America's involvement in the war
 - (c) criticising the atrocities perpetrated by the Third Reich
 - (d) describing the social and psychological effects of war
12. During the years 1933-36, American foreign policy may best be described as being one of
 - (a) moral indignation
 - (b) deliberate uninvolvement
 - (c) veiled contempt
 - (d) over belligerence
13. According to the passage, the United States, while maintaining neutrality, showed its sympathy for the democracies by which of the following actions?
 - I. It came to the defence of Poland.
 - II. It conscripted recruits for the armed forces.
 - III. It supplied weapons to friendly countries.
 - (a) I
 - (b) III
 - (c) I & II
 - (d) II and III
14. According to the passage, all of the following events occurred in 1939 except
 - (a) the invasion of Poland
 - (b) the invasion of Czechoslovakia
 - (c) the annexation of Austria
 - (d) passage of the Neutrality Act
15. With which of the following would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?
 - (a) President Roosevelt showed undue sympathy for Britain.
 - (b) Every nation should be free to determine its own internal policy without interference.
 - (c) The United States, through its aggressive actions, invited an attack on its territory.
 - (d) Americans were slow to realise the full danger posed by Nazi Germany.
16. Which of the following best describes the organisation of the passage?
 - (a) The author presents a thesis and then lists events that support that thesis in chronological order.
 - (b) The author presents a thesis and then cites examples that support the thesis as well as evidence that tends to negate it.
 - (c) The author describes historical events and then gives a personal interpretation of them.

(d) The author cites noted authorities as a means of supporting his or her own opinion.

There is such an incalculable amount of sand-wet and dry-in the world that geologists have had a hard time accounting for it. Sandstone is a minor source; most sand starts as tiny crystals of quartz which break off granite and other hard igneous rocks. Gypsum is still another source; some of the dunes at White Sands National Monument in New Mexico are almost pure gypsum from a dried up lake bed.

Wind-borne sand particles scud along the ground, colliding with each other, bouncing off obstructions and wearing off their rough irregularities. Eventually, smoothed and rounded, they approach a perfectly spherical shape-and may keep it, without further wearing, for millions of years. It was once believed that sand grains were rounded while washing down river beds, but laboratory experiments showed that they are too lightweight to abrade each other in water. A cube of quartz a fiftieth of an inch across, it was estimated, would have to be transported by water a distance equivalent to 50 times around the world before it became fully founded, but wind abrasion would round it off 100 to 1,000 times more rapidly. Thus it is evident that most of the rounded sand grains in the world have been exposed to wind abrasion at one time or another.

17. The author's reference to White Sands National Monument does which of the following?
- (a) Illustrates a general statement (b) Resolves an apparent paradox
(c) Raises a new question (d) Emphasises a contrast
18. The results of the laboratory experiments were significant because they
- (a) proved that moving water is the sole agent in the creation of sand
(b) revised current beliefs that scientists held about the size of sand grains
(c) enabled elaborate calculations to take place
(d) called into question a previously accepted model
19. The passage indicates that grains of sand assume their final shape primarily through which of the following?
- (a) Debilitation (b) Sedimentation (c) Fragmentation (d) Weathering
20. The passage is most probably an excerpt from which of the following?
- (a) An informal article written for a general audience
(b) A proposal for a complex research project
(c) A college textbook that explains the laws of physics
(d) A report by a scientist who made a dramatic discovery

Since 1900, guns have killed over 800,000 persons in America. More than 20,000 people are shot to death and upwards of 200,000 are injured or maimed by firearms each year.

Total casualties from civilian gunfire in this century exceeds our military casualties in all the wars from the Revolution through Vietnam. Guns are dangerous even in the best-trained and most responsible hands. In America, guns are readily in the grasp of psychotics, incompetents, criminals, addicts, alcoholics, children anyone who wants them, however dangerous he may be.

Estimate of the number of firearms in private ownership range from 50 million to 200 million. We can only guess. Surveys indicate more than 40 million people own guns. Some have arsenals. They live in slums, high rise apartments, on farms-everywhere. Guns are in attics, garages, bureau drawers, glove compartment, closets, desks, under beds, standing in the corner, hanging on the wall-anywhere you might imagine and may places you might not.

Throughout our history, ownership of firearms has been widespread. From earliest times Americans have identified their safety and too often their personal power with guns. Young boys were given guns and owned them with pride. For many, a gun was a thing of beauty. Nothing they possessed manifested such craftsmanship. With their cool blue steel, clean and smooth, the mechanical precision of their parts, the well-oiled natural grained wood stock, their perfect balance and fine workmanship, guns captured the hearts and minds of male America. Nothing was treated with greater respect. Guns were works of art, things of beauty, sources of power and symbols of manliness.

But we no longer pioneers venturing into the wilderness, dependent on our rifles for food and protection. We are more than 200 million highly urbanised and interdependent citizens of the most technologically advanced and affluent nation in history. We must control guns or continue to suffer the violence they generate the crime they cause and the injury they inflict.

We have failed to control firearms because history and habit are more powerful influences on human conduct than reason and recent experience. Customs adapt gradually to meet new conditions. Society is slow to see how change makes senseless, and often dangerous, ancient activities long deemed essential to survival. Guns were once thought to be provider, protector and defender of liberty. Today they murder.

If government is incapable of keeping guns from the potential criminal while permitting them to the law-abiding citizen, then government is inadequate to the times. The only alternative is to remove guns from the American scene. In question is our ability to meet a crisis. It is not hysteria that demands gun control; it is 8,900 murders, 12,000 suicides, 65,000 assaults, 99,000 robberies-all committed with guns in the single year of 1968. The toll will rise until we act.

Between 1964 and 1969 robberies with guns increased 113 per cent and assaults with guns 117 per cent. More than 25 per cent for all violent crimes, which now exceed half a million annually, involve the use of firearms.

The peril has existed for decades. It has been disregarded at an awesome cost, which, when totalled, amounts to a national catastrophe.

Guns are designed to kill. That is their purpose. In mass urban society they are not the beautiful provider and protector. They are the ugly killer. They are death. They add immeasurably to the climate of violence in America. When viewed as a source of power by other-wise powerless people, guns can only mean violent crime. This is the lesson to be learnt from the man ironically chosen in 1969 as the typical prisoner in the District of Columbia Department of Corrections. Interviewed by the press after his selection and asked what he would do when released again, he replied, "Do what I always did-get a pistol and stick up anything that moves".

The more violence we experience in America, the more guns we stock. Following every riot, firearm sales have soared. With the repeated and compounded reporting of increase in crime known to the police, gun sales steadily rise. Rifle sales in the United States from 1963 through 1967 increased 115 per cent to 1,882,000 annually. In the same period shotgun sales increased 151 percent to 1,515,000. Pistol sales were up 139 percent to 1,118,00. Total firearms sales increased during these four years by 132 per cent to an annual total of 4,585,000 in 1967.

Two million firearms are manufactured in the United States annually for private ownership-70 percent are rifles and shotguns. Of 1,200,000 guns imported annually, 60 percent are handguns. America is the chief world market for pistols, which have little utility expect to shoot people. Most of the pistols imported are inexpensive and so poorly constructed that they are dangerous to the user as well as to anyone in the general direction they may be pointed.

The murder and suicide rates by gunfire in our country are incredibly higher than the rates in other advanced nations. Japan, with one-half our population, had 16 murders and 68 suicides by gunfire in 1966 compared to 6,885 murders and 10,407 suicides in the US Australia still pioneer country herself, had 57 gun murders among its 11 million people in 1965. Here in America the rate is seven times higher. Canada had 98 murders among 19,604,000 people in 1966, one-seventh the rate of its neighbour to the south. England and Wales had 27 murders committed with guns in 1966 among 54 1/2 million people, while Houston, Texas, alone had 150 gun murders among its 1 1/2 million citizens. That same year Sweden, with a suicide rate nearly twice ours, experienced 14 murders and 192 suicides by gunfire. Its murder rate by guns was one-seventeenth as high as ours; its suicide rate by gunfire was one-half as high.

Murders and other crimes committed with firearms occur more frequently where guns are most plentiful and gun control laws least stringent. Surveys indicate 34 per cent of the households in the Eastern parts of the United States contain guns, compared to 53 percent in the West, 55 percent in the Midwest and 64 percent in the South. Not only is the percentage of murders committed by firearms higher in areas where there are more guns and weaker laws-the overall murder rate is higher, too. Rhode Island, New York and Massachusetts have strong gun control laws. Arizona, Texas and Mississippi have more guns per capita and very weak gun control laws.

21. According to the passage, annual injuries from guns, including fatalities, are in the area of
 (a) 20,000 persons (b) 120,000 persons (c) 160,000 persons (d) 220,000 persons
22. Historically, guns were viewed as which of the following?
 I. a symbol of masculinity
 II. artistic creations
 III. a symbol of power
 (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) I, II and III
23. The author explains that imported guns
 (a) cut into the market for the domestic product
 (b) are extremely dangerous due to poor workmanship
 (c) are brought in to the country by organised crime syndicates
 (d) are less lethal than US made weapons
24. The article indicates that we have failed to control firearms because
 (a) of pressure from gun lobbies (b) firearms are still needed by the military
 (c) we are bound by our traditions & customs (d) of inertia on the part of the legislature
25. Most of the domestically produced firearms for private ownership are
 (a) revolvers (b) military weapons
 (c) rapid fire automatics (d) rifles and shotguns
26. The author asserts that the government
 (a) cannot prevent the criminal from getting guns without prohibiting access to the non-criminal as well
 (b) should regulate the sale of guns ghetto and high crime areas
 (c) must educate prisoners on the danger of guns
 (d) plans to control gun quality and restrict imports
27. Why does the author compare the gun crimes in the US with the gun crimes of Australia?
 (a) Because Australia has the same population as the US
 (b) To show that the US has more gun crimes than ever a frontier country.
 (c) To illustrate Australia's crime detection techniques.
 (d) To indicate the effectiveness of Australia's gun control laws.
28. The area of the US with the highest concentration of households with guns is
 (a) the Far West (b) Midwest (c) the South (d) the New England State
29. The passage indicates that states with stricter gun control laws have which of the following characteristics?
 I. Fewer gun murders per capita.
 II. More gun murders per capita.
 III. A lower over all murder rate.
 (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) I and III only
30. This was most likely excerpted from
 (a) an essay on the control of violent crime (b) a manual on gun care
 (c) a history of firearms (d) a book on prison reform

In terms of its prevalence, obesity is the leading disease in the United States. Obesity may be defined as a condition of excess adipose tissue, as fatness beyond cultural aesthetic norms, or as adipose tissue tending to disrupt good health of mind and body. A common rule of thumb is that people more than 20 pounds above their desirable weight are obese. By this measure, 30 percent of men and 40 percent of women in America are obese. Despite the prevalence of the disease, curative measures are almost impossible for those presently obese; future generations may be spared.

Adipose tissue is triumph of evolution. Fat yields 9.0 calories per gram, while carbohydrates and protein each yield 4.0 calories per gram, and fat contains much less water than does protein. It is,

therefore, much more efficient to store excess energy as fat than as protein. Primitive man, with uncertain food sources, had great need for excess fat, but modern Western man, with predictable food supply and sedentary life-style, is burdened by this evolutionary vestige. This is not to say that modern man has no need at all for adipose tissue; on the contrary, he needs it for such important purpose as insulation from cold and protection of organs from injury.

The problem Americans face is losing excess adipose tissue, and they turn from one fat diet to another. Despite a billion-dollar diet industry, the five year cure rate for obesity is almost zero. Cancer is more curable. The reasons for this are psychological as well as physiological.

From a physical standpoint, losing a pound or two a week for a few weeks is not difficult for most of the loss is in the form of protein and water, and protein carries with it four times its weight in water. However, when the body has been in negative nitrogen balance for too long, it acts to correct the situation by baking in as much or more nitrogen than it excretes. Since protein is the only source of nitrogen in the diet, any future weight loss must come from adipose tissue, the very compactness which makes losing weight a slow and tedious task. If caloric expenditure exceeds intake by 500 calories, only 62 grams of adipose tissue can be lost as compared with 620 grams of protein and associated water. The body's tendency to return to nitrogen balance can be so strong that the dieter may actually gain weight while still expending more calories than he is ingesting. Faced with discontinuance of weight loss, or even a weight gain while still adhering to a previously successful diet, the dieter tends to suffer depression, hunger, decreased metabolic rate inactivity, and weakness, which in turn lead to the diet's abandonment. The strong tendency then is for rapid weight gain, probably from numerous psychological factors as well as such physiological ones as increased lipid synthesis.

Obese people tend to be hypertensive, diabetic, and, because they are relatively insensitive to insulin's effects, hyperinsulinemic. Weight loss is associated with improvement in all these categories. Further, obesity is correlated with increased serum lipids (such as cholesterol), a condition which is additionally significant because of its role in atherosclerotic heart disease, by far the leading cause of death in the United States.

While vigorous attempts to reduce obesity in America should be aimed at all affected, the most successful efforts are likely to be those directed toward children. If the advertising and food industries stop trying to sell high caloric, low nutritive value foods to children, if parents reserve sweets as treats for special occasions, and if mothers and fathers are successfully educated to understand that the feeding patterns they impose on their infants and children can determine the adolescent and adult eating habits those children will develop, the future generation may not be as fat as ours is.

31. For which of the following questions does the passage provide an answer through the information it offers?
- (a) How do hypertension and atherosclerosis contribute to obesity in modern man?
 - (b) Why do people very often fail to lose weight even though they are cutting down on caloric intake?
 - (c) What is the effect of the nitrogen cycle on metabolism and weight loss?
 - (d) What is the educational role of obese parents in preventing problems of weight control in their children?
32. According to the passage, the role that evolution plays in relation to obesity is that
- (a) adipose tissue is a convenient form of body structure in which to store excess energy
 - (b) modern man uses large amounts of energy, mostly in the form of protein and carbohydrates
 - (c) the development of a sedentary life-style encouraged the ingestion of reduced calories
 - (d) modern man's body cannot deal with an evolutionary vestige of what was needed by primitive man, the development of adipose tissue for storing energy in the face of uncertain food supply
33. The statement that is neither supported nor contradicted by the passage is
- (a) dieters need four times as much water as protein for every pound of adipose tissue they wish to expend.
 - (b) adipose tissue is still needed by modern man for certain important purposes
 - (c) obesity, as a disease, is the number-one cause of death in America
 - (d) The diet industry in the United States has made little progress toward curing obesity

34. It can be inferred from the passage that
(a) atherosclerotic peoples also suffer from obesity
(b) following a careful diet is the only effective cure for obesity
(c) psychiatric treatment can uncover the underlying causes of obesity
(d) the roots of obesity are to be found in the feeding and eating problems of infancy and childhood
35. Overcoming obesity, the passage says, is important for all but one of the following reasons:
(a) Loss of weight is accompanied by lessening of hypertension.
(b) Obesity has a deleterious effect on both physical and mental health.
(c) Obese people tend to cut back on serum lipids, to which they are completely insensitive.
(d) Weight loss is associated with the improvement in the case of diabetics.
36. The statement below that is neither expressed nor implied in the passage is
(a) the food industries have contributed to the incidence of obesity in America
(b) severe weight loss leads to serious psychological and physiological problems
(c) more than one-fourth of American men and women are obese
(d) obesity, the most prevalent disease in America, has, so far, resisted curing, but future generations may not be afflicted by it
37. The author's purpose in writing this passage was to
(a) criticise the billion-dollar diet industry in America
(b) demonstrate that obesity is a genetic disorder
(c) advocate a national crusade against obesity
(d) raise the readers consciousness in regard to the dangers of obesity and to advocate an educational program to fight it.

Clinicians at a recent psychoanalytic conference brought forth intersecting evidence that guilt, far from being the psychic impediment generally conceived, has the potential to inspire creativity and enhance sensitivity.

Tests of prison inmates have shown significantly low scores on guilt scales, measured by psychologist-researcher Donald L. Mosher. The Mosher scales measure the tendency to feel guilt in three forms: sex guilt, hostility guilt, and general guilt, called morality conscience. Prisoners who had committed sex crimes scored low on sex guilt; those who were imprisoned for violent crimes scored low in hostility guilt; those incarcerated for crimes against property scored low on morality conscience.

Other studies conducted in the armed forces corroborate the findings that men accused of brutality towards those they command feel little or no sense of remorse or guilt but tend to defend vigorously the "correctness" of their actions.

That guilt can be a lonely and lacerating burden has long been known. The ancient Greeks understood the redemptive feelings and cathartic benefits of watching the tragic hero struggle with guilt. Hamlet plots to "catch the conscience of the King." O'Neill recreates the ancient themes and adds to them contemporary guilt's. The Judeo Christian ethic transmits this heavy burden, commencing with "original sin" and continuing with the need for confession and atonement.

Although in the past many psychoanalysts, joined by a recent spate of authors, seem to have been dedicated to eliminating the sense of guilt, some clinicians hold that guilt is the necessary price for socialisation.

Still others agree with Dr. Karl Menninger on the value of appropriate, or rational, guilt and feel that a prime objective of therapeutic intervention should be to help the patient differentiate between guilt feeling that are unwarranted and unfounded, based perhaps on distorted perceptions of past occurrences, and those which are well-founded responses to real situations. The child, it is felt, should not be made to feel guilt about exploring his body, just as the adult should not be ashamed of his or her sexuality. But this freedom must not be viewed as license. When the individual's desires or needs can be fulfilled without coming into conflict with societal needs, the albatross of guilt can be shed. It is this new approach, this compromise, which we find surfacing in twentieth-century literature. Herzog and Willy Loman battle their needless guilt, and their experiences help us all to cope.

38. A point that the passage emphasises concerning guilt is, by inference, that
- (a) sensitive people are guiltier than those who are less sensitive
 - (b) some people do not suffer from feeling of guilt
 - (c) unfortunately, many people who have been judged guilty of offences against society do not recognise their acts as being wrong.
 - (d) crimes against property should not arouse guilt feelings in the perpetrator
39. According to the passage, a crucial concern of the therapist should be to
- (a) help the patient arrive at a realistic evaluation of what the patient perceives of as guilt
 - (b) direct the patient to understand that guilt feelings are unwarranted and unfounded
 - (c) intervene between the patient and society, so that the patient can fulfil his needs without societal interference
 - (d) help the patient conquer guilt
40. The statement for which there is support in the passage is that
- (a) guilt is a psychic impediment
 - (b) low scores on the Mosher scales are evidence of good mental health
 - (c) we are all guilty, but we should learn to shed our feeling of guilt just as we shed our clothes
 - (d) individuals should not feel guilty about fulfilling their own needs and desires as long as they do not act counter to the needs of society
41. Clinicians, according to the passage, have reported finding support for the belief that
- (a) guilt feelings redeem sinners who struggle to overcome their guilt
 - (b) guilt may not only be a burden but may actually serve as a stimulus for creative growth
 - (c) elimination of the sense of guilt jibes with the beliefs of Dr. Karl Menninger
 - (d) The Mosher scales have overemphasised the role of guilt in the rehabilitation of convicted felons
42. The statement that is neither implied nor expressed in the passage is
- (a) men who are brutal toward those they command hold that their actions are appropriate and proper
 - (b) it is not only recently that people have begun to understand guilt as a human problem
 - (c) among prisoners who have committed crimes of violence, those with middle-class morality score higher on the Mosher scales than those from the blue collar and lower socio-economic groups
 - (d) Menninger believes that certain guilt feelings are appropriate and rational

Agricultural wastes and urban garbage makes, up a vast potential source of energy that may one day provide our energy starved world with an inexhaustible supply of fuel. The world produces 100 million tons of biomass biological and biodegradable material a year, enough to satisfy the energy requirements of the United states six times over. Scientists are busy devising methods for extracting this latent energy in the form of alcohol and methane gas.

The principle behind converting biomass to biofuel is relatively simple. Trapped inside every plant is solar energy in the form of sugars, mostly glucose, that have been manufactured during the process of photosynthesis. Just as glucose powers our bodies, it can also be transformed, when fermented with yeast, into two types of alcohol to power cars: methanol (or wood alcohol, which is poisonous to the body), and ethanol (the essence of spirits). The potential of alcohol as a fuel has been known for years. In fact, alcohol powered many of Henry Ford's early cars, and to this day Indianapolis racing cars run on almost pure alcohol. In recent tests in Germany, scientists ran forty five vehicles nearly a million miles on fuel composed of 15 percent alcohol and 85 percent gasoline a mixture referred to as gasohol and the cars performed perfectly in all kinds of weather conditions.

To date, widespread use of gasohol has been impeded by the cost and technological difficulty of extracting glucose from plant cellulose. But recent breakthroughs are about to make the production of gasohol easier and less costly. Dr. George Tsao of Purdue University, is perfecting an extraction process that could yield commercial, clean-burning alcohol for about eighty cents a gallon. The Tsao process begins by dissolving wheat, corn, potatoes, sugar beets any plant with a high starch or sugar content in a dilute sulphuric acid bath to remove the outer cell wall. Two plant fibbers that are

chemically bound lignin and cellulose remain. This mixture is then neutralised with lime, dried, and sloshed violently about in a tumbler of more highly concentrated sulphuric acid to dissolve the bonds between the lignin and cellulose, thus producing pulp cellulose. The pulp is washed, dried, then bathed with a final acid bath to extract the valuable glucose. The solid lignin by product can be burned to provide heat and power for the biofuel refinery, and the glucose is funnelled into huge vats, where it's fermented into pure, high energy ethanol, or methanol by use of a slightly different process. In laboratory experiments, Tsao has been able to convert 90 percent of plant's cellulose into glucose in just one hour. With the help of a \$2 million dollar grant from the state of Indiana, Tsao expects to perfect his process by 1986 and to have compiled enough data to enable a commercial firm to construct an actual biomass refinery.

43. Gasohol has not been widely used so far as motor car fuel because
 - (a) of its high pollution rate
 - (b) it is poisonous
 - (c) of high cost of production
 - (d) of its high impurity
44. The basic energy within the plants which can be extracted through manufacture of alcohol from them has been developed through
 - (a) the Tsao process
 - (b) extraction of glucose
 - (c) photosynthesis
 - (d) biodegradable process
45. Plant glucose can be converted to energy rich alcohol with the help of
 - (a) urban waste and garbage
 - (b) plant cellulose
 - (c) Tsao extraction process
 - (d) yeast
46. Glucose is obtained in Tsao process from
 - (a) lignin
 - (b) huge vats
 - (c) pulp cellulose
 - (d) methanol
47. By using gasohol in place of gasoline in automobiles, how much of the latter can be saved?
 - (a) 100 millions tonnes
 - (b) 85%
 - (c) 15%
 - (d) 90%
48. The desirability of the use of agricultural wastes and urban garbage for production of energy arises chiefly because they are
 - (a) cheap
 - (b) non-pollutants
 - (c) inexhaustible
 - (d) poisonous
49. Lignin produced during Tsao's process is
 - (a) thrown away as waste
 - (b) used to produce methanol
 - (c) used as a fuel
 - (d) recycled to strengthen the sulphuric acid
50. Research by Tsao has been funded by
 - (a) The petroleum industry
 - (b) a University
 - (c) government
 - (d) a motor car racing club

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 5(A)

The world is full of preventable evils which most men would be glad to see prevented. Nevertheless, these evils persist, and nothing effective is done towards abolishing them. This paradox produces astonishment in inexperienced reformers, and too often produces disillusionment in those who have come to know the difficulty of changing human institutions. War is recognised as an evil by an immense majority in every civilised country; but this recognition does not prevent war. The unjust distribution of wealth must be obviously an evil to those who are not prosperous, and they are nine tenths of the population. Nevertheless it continues unabated. The tyranny of the holders of power is a source of needless suffering and misfortune to very large sections of mankind; but power remains in few hands, and tends, if anything, to grow more concentrated.

I wish first to study the evils of our present institutions, and the causes of very limited success of reformers in the past, and then to suggest reasons for the hope of a more lasting and permanent success in the near future.

War has come as a challenge to all who desire a better world. The system which cannot save mankind from such an appalling disaster is at fault somewhere, and cannot be amended in any lasting way unless the danger of great wars in the future can be made very small.

But war is only the final flower of an evil tree. Even in times of peace, most men live lives of monotonous labour, most women are condemned to a drudgery which almost kills the possibility of happiness before youth is past, most children are allowed to grow up in ignorance of all that would enlarge their thoughts or simulate their imagination. The few who are more fortunate are rendered illiberal by their unjust privileges, and oppressive through fear of the awakening indignation of the masses. From the highest to the lowest, almost all men are absorbed in the economic struggle: the struggle to acquire what is their due or to retain what is not their due. Material possessions, in fact or in desire, dominate our outlook, usually to the exclusion of all generous and creative impulses. Possessiveness - the passion to have and to hold - is the ultimate source of war, and the foundation of all the ills from which the political world is suffering. Only by diminishing the strength of this passion and its hold upon our daily lives can new institutions bring permanent benefit to mankind.

Institutions which will diminish the sway of greed are possible, but only through a complete reconstruction of our whole economic system. Capitalism and the wage system must be abolished; they are twin monsters which are eating up the life of the world. In place of them we need a system which will hold in check man's predatory impulses, and will diminish the economic injustice that allows some to be rich in idleness while others are poor in spite of unremitting labour; but above all we need a system which will destroy tyranny of the employer, by making men at the same time secure against destitution and able to find scope for individual initiative in the control of the industry by which they live. A better system can do all these things, and can be established by the democracy whenever it grows weary of enduring evils which there is no reason to endure.

We may distinguish four purposes at which an economic system may aim: first, it may aim at the greatest possible production of goods and at facilitating technical progress; second, it may aim at securing distributive justice; third, it may aim at giving security against destruction; and, fourth, it may aim at liberating creative impulses and diminishing possessive impulses. Of these four purposes the last is the most important. Security is chiefly important as a means to it. State socialism, though it might give material security and more justice than we have at present, would probably fail to liberate creative impulses or produce a progressive society.

Our present system fails in all four purposes. It is chiefly defended on the ground that it achieves the first of the four purposes, namely, the greatest possible production of material goods, but it only does this in a very short-sighted way, by methods which are wasteful in the long run both of human material and of natural resources.

1. What is the paradox that the author talks about in the paragraph?
 - (a) All preventable evils are not prevented.
 - (b) Nothing effective is done to prevent many preventable evils.

- (c) People want to but do nothing effective to prevent preventable evils.
(d) Men are good but still do evil deeds.
2. Which of the following example is not cited by the author to prove the paradox?
(a) Rights of the individual. (b) War as an evil entity.
(c) Unjust distribution of wealth. (d) Tyranny of holders of power.
 3. According to the passage, the person/s who are astonished by this paradox is/are...
(a) the author. (b) the common people.
(c) inexperienced reformers. (d) all of the above.
 4. According to the author,
I. Most women are condemned to drudgery.
II. All children are allowed to grow up in ignorance.
(a) I only (b) II only (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
 5. According to the passage, generous and creative impulses are discarded in favour of...
(a) desire for material possessions. (b) intellectual pursuits.
(c) money. (d) passion.
 6. Which of the following are not seen as a panacea to the ills that beset us, in the passage?
(a) Abolition of the wage system. (b) Restructuring of the economy.
(c) Abolition of Capitalism. (d) Democracy should be installed.
 7. Which of the following would best describe the tone of the passage?
(a) eccentric. (b) communistic. (c) didactic. (d) catatonic.

Nowadays, most European novelists (and poets) who write well think it necessary to be poker-faced and deeply pessimistic in order to qualify as serious writers. Talented comic novelists are rare. This month that exclusive club-Thomas Love Peacock, Evelyn Waugh and P.G.Wodehouse are among its members-has admitted a newcomer, an Englishman called Jonathan Coe.

"What a Carve Up", Mr. Coe's fourth novel, is about a very nasty and very ancient English family, the Winshaws, whose family seat is a gothic pile in Yorkshire. Almost every member of this family is inspired by clawing; brutish greed of one kind or another -- Thomas (an unscrupulous merchant banker), Hillary (a tabloid columnist of no fixed opinions), Roderick (a lascivious, ignorant art dealer), Dorothy (a cruel factory farmer), Henry (a turn-and-turn-again coat politician) and Mark (an arms dealer). One member of the family, Aunt Tabitha, seems quite mad--driven to distraction by the death of her favourite brother in a flying mission during the second world war. Was it an accident? Tabitha thinks not. She holds her brother Lawrence responsible. The family manages to have Tabitha confined to an asylum. Twenty years later a second tragedy strikes -- after a birthday party for Mortimer, the head of the family, at Winshaw Towers. An intruder is murdered-by Lawrence, according to the local newspaper, acting in self-defence. . . Tabitha, though confined, plots revenge upon Lawrence and her other terrible siblings. She commissions an expose biography from a young writer, Michael Owen, a pathetic, introverted creature who is condemned to roam an underworld of fantasies. He is also a man with a very particular obsession, which happens to be "What a Carve Up!", an Ealing comedy film which he first saw at the age of eight, and from which he was forcibly removed by his parents at the very point when the beautiful Shirley Eaton is removing her underwear . . . The film's subject matter seems to have parallels with Owen's own life-and more and more so as he becomes immersed in the biography.

The triumph of Mr. Coe's novel lies in the way that this young author has not only managed to hold this ingenious, sprawling plot together over more than 500 well-paced pages, but also succeeded in combining so many different kinds of writing so successfully: the comic caricature of gothic horror (in the person of Pyles, the lugubrious butler, for example); high farce (Hillary, the pernicious columnist, is killed by a bundle of newspapers falling on her head); the intriguingly memorable detail of the best detective novels; and outrageous political satire.

8. It may be inferred from the passage that Jonathan Coe...
 (a) is a serious novelist. (b) is a comic novelist.
 (c) writes epics about big, old English families. (d) is a deeply pessimistic novelist.
9. Keeping the novel in the passage in mind, which of the following statements is wrong?
 (a) Roderick is an art dealer. (b) Henry is a politician.
 (c) Hillary is a columnist. (d) Tabitha is mad.
10. The passage is most likely...
 (a) a book review. (b) a newspaper article.
 (c) a speech. (d) a didactic tract.
11. The title of the book is taken from...
 (a) the biography of Michael Owen. (b) a book by P.G. Wodehouse.
 (c) an Ealing comedy film. (d) a film directed by Shirley Eaton.
12. The term 'comic author' can be applied to...
 (a) Evelyn Waugh. (b) Ealing. (c) Both (a) and (b). (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
13. The word 'pernicious,' in the context of the passage means...
 (a) harmful. (b) revengeful. (c) corvine. (d) precocious.
14. How many characters of the novel in question have been named by the author of the passage?
 (a) nine. (b) eleven. (c) twelve. (d) eight.

Put Japan on a psychoanalyst's couch, and the diagnosis would be easy: the country has for decades been "in denial" about its history of aggression. Shrinks maintain that a refusal to accept the truth about yourself leads to trouble, and maybe the same is true of countries; certainly, Japan's failure to face the past has prevented it from developing normal relations with its neighbours. That is one reason why the progress towards national self-analysis made by its recently departed prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, was so important and why remarks last week by the now-dismissed justice minister, denying a Japanese atrocity in China in the 1930s, were so appalling. It was almost as though a German minister had cast doubt on whether the Holocaust had ever happened.

History has made for awkward relations between Japan and its neighbours, and created a greater distance between them than mere geography does. According to a recent poll, the Japanese feel they have more affinity with Europe than with South Korea or South East Asia. Yet Japan and its neighbours have been getting gradually closer, thanks partly to the growth of regional trade and investment and partly to Mr. Hosokawa's public apologies for wartime guilt.

Then, this month, Shigeto Nagano, the justice minister appointed by Mr. Hosokawa's successor, Tsutomu Hata, put his foot in it by claiming that the rape of Nanking in 1937, in which more than 150,000 Chinese died at the hands of Japanese soldiers, was a fiction. China's government expressed outrage. South Korea has said its hopes that Japan was at last facing its wartime record had been shattered. Protesters in South Korea and Taiwan burned the Japanese flag.

Many Japanese were also shocked. Indeed, the strength of the reaction in Japan was almost as remarkable as the comments themselves. Mr. Nagano had to apologise and resign. Mr. Hata disowned the remarks. The Asahi Shimbun newspaper said Japan should shelve its bid for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council until it had won its neighbours' trust.

15. A suitable title for the passage would be...
 (a) Crime and punishment. (b) Japan: Guilty or not guilty?
 (c) Japan: Finally owning up to war crimes. (d) The land of the rising, bloody sun.
16. The Prime minister of Japan is...
 (a) Noburu Takashita. (b) Morihiro Hosokawa.
 (c) Shigeto Nagano. (d) None of the above.

17. Which of the following is a reason for Japan getting closer to its neighbouring countries?
(a) Mr. Hosokawa's public apologies for war crimes.
(b) Growth of regional investment.
(c) Growth of regional trade.
(d) All the above.
18. Which of the following was not a result of Shigeto Nagano's ill-timed remark?
(a) Chinese government expressed outrage.
(b) Nagano had to resign.
(c) South and North Korea expressed deep disappointment in Japan.
(d) Japanese flags were burnt in Taiwan.
19. The phrase "put his foot in it," in the context of the passage, means...
(a) fished in troubled waters.
(b) committed a faux pas.
(c) had to foot the heavy price for the comment made.
(d) stepped in deep muck.
20. It may be inferred from the passage that Japan...
(a) needs psychiatric help.
(b) did not want to be confronted with its mistakes.
(c) fought wars against China, South Korea and Taiwan in the past.
(d) considers itself to be superior to its neighbours.

Exercise 5(B)

With the onset of the Great Depression, we enter a period which bourgeois economists, with a rare approach to unanimity, have come to regard as a sharp deviation from the country's normal and natural historic path. Two major attempts at explanation were made by American economists, both during 1930's. Hansen put forward what Schumpeter appropriately dubbed "the theory of vanishing investment opportunity", citing as decisive factors a lower rate of population growth a capital-saving bias in newer innovations, and the alleged disappearance of the frontier before the turn of the century. This theory had the great merit of attempting to relate the deeply depressed conditions of the 30's to objective historical processes, and it attracted considerable support, especially among the younger economists who were predisposed by Keynesian ideas to look for the causes of depression in the factors influencing the volume of investment.

In opposition to this theory, Schumpeter himself argued, persuasively it seems to us, that none of the factors stressed by Hansen-even granting their reality and relevance, which Schumpeter was by no means willing to do-could, singly or in combination, account for so sudden and unprecedented an experience as the Great Depression. For his part, Schumpeter put forward a quite different theory, made up essentially of two parts. He attributed the severity of the collapse to the coincidence of troughs in the three kinds of cycles which he believed characteristic of the capitalist economy, plus various unique historical events the origins of which he traced back to the war (over expansion of United States agriculture, weakness in the banking and credit system, the international financial crisis of 1931, etc.) The second part of his theory, which is really the crucial part, sought to explain the weakness and incompleteness of the recovery after 1933 by a political factor, the alleged anti-capitalist bias of the New Deal, not only in its legislation but even more in the spirit with which it administered its legislation.

Schumpeter's theory of the 30's, while of course eagerly welcomed by conservatives and reactionaries (economists as well as others), made little impression on the generation of economists which had come of age since 1929, and may be said to have been given its coup de grace by one of Schumpeter's students and warmest admirers. Arthur Smithy's paper, "The American Economy in the Thirties," delivered at the January 1946 meetings of the American Economic Association (and ironically immediately after an analysis by Schumpeter himself of the 1920's), is a relentless

exposure of the hollowness of any effort to explain away the Great Depression as a by-product of supposedly radical politics.

Soon after came the post war boom and the American Celebration. American economists heaved a sigh of relief and promptly relegated the 1930's to the limbo of forgotten nightmares. Joseph Stendhal's powerful treatise, *Maturity and Stagnation in American Capitalism* (1952), aimed at solving a problem which every serious analyst should have considered a standing challenge to his sense of scientific responsibility, was virtually ignored and to this day has not received a fraction of the attention it richly deserves. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the United States economics profession, and bourgeois economics in general, quite literally has no theory to account for a phenomenon which, as much as any other, has determined the whole course of history during the second third of the twentieth century.

Against this background it seems clear that a central merit of our theory is that it explains the Great Depression, readily and logically, not as the Great Exception but as the normal outcome of the workings of the American economic system. The stagnationist tendencies inherent in monopoly capitalism had already begun to dominate the economic scene in the years after 1907. The war and the automobile submerged them, but only for a time. During the 1930's they rose to the surface, and put their indelible stamp on a whole decade of economic history. Here for the first time we get a crystal-clear view of the system operating with a minimum of external stimuli for an extended period of time, laying bare what Marx called its "law of motion" for all to see. What the economists persist in regarding as a deviation was in fact the realisation in practice of the theoretical norm towards which the system is always tending.

Naturally, no general theory such as the one put forward in this book can account for all the details of the historical process. There was nothing "inevitable" about the steepness of the descent after 1929. Here the factors stressed by Schumpeter—apart from his three-cycle scheme, which seems to us to lack a rational foundation—surely played an important role, as did other "accidents" such as the almost unbelievable ineptitude of the policies adopted by the United States oligarchy under the leadership of Herbert Hoover and the Republican Party. What was inevitable under the conditions of the time was that the economy should sink, rapidly or slowly, into a state of profound stagnation from which it could make only half-hearted efforts to emerge—until it was once again propelled forward by powerful enough external stimulus, this time the Second World War.

1. The article defined "the theory of vanishing investment opportunity" as
 - (a) the failure of big business in a peace-time economy
 - (b) the coincidental collapse of three cycles vital to capitalist economy
 - (c) an economist's attempt to explain the Great Depression as part of an objective historical process
 - (d) an unheeded Keynesian investment theory
2. According to the article, Hansen's and Schumpeter's theories are in conflict to
 - (a) the historical inevitability of the Great Depression
 - (b) the effect of Republican politics upon the economy
 - (c) the necessity for in-depth analysis of the Depression
 - (d) application of Marxian theory to an American phenomenon
3. The article states that Schumpeter's political beliefs
 - (a) allied him to conservatives and reactionaries
 - (b) assured acceptance of his theories by post-Depression administrations
 - (c) made him a vulnerable target of left-wing criticism
 - (d) were pro-F.D.R.
4. The author is most sympathetic to explanations that attribute the Great Depression to
 - (a) coincidental "accidents"
 - (b) deviation from the norms of American capitalism
 - (c) the failure of radical politics in the thirties
 - (d) the normal outcome of the workings of the American economic system

5. In the author's opinion, the Great Depression is a subject that "bourgeois economists"
 - (a) feel needs no elaboration beyond Joseph Steindl's Maturity and Stagnation in American capitalism
 - (b) regard as threat to the American economy
 - (c) persist in analysing by means of Marx's "law of motion"
 - (d) cannot account for
6. The author's theory includes all of the following except
 - (a) an account for the rise out of the Depression
 - (b) a view of the American economy as inherently stagnant
 - (c) an account for the steepness of the descent after 1929
 - (d) a view of the New Deal as anti-capitalist
7. In the author's opinion, the Hoover Administration's Depression year policies
 - (a) were valiant attempts
 - (b) were rendered ineffective by the inevitability of economic decline
 - (c) were stalemated by the Republican Party oligarchy
 - (d) Contributed to the decline after 1929.
8. It can be inferred that the author believes economic depression to be
 - (a) an obsolete aspect of capitalism
 - (b) a result of New Deal anti-capitalist bias
 - (c) a theoretical norm toward which the system is always moving
 - (d) held in a check by monopolistic controls
9. The article states that the following are elements of Schumpeter's "three-cycle" scheme:
 - I. Over-expansion of US agriculture.
 - II. Weakness in the banking and credit system
 - III. Low rate of population growth
 - (a) I
 - (b) II
 - (c) III
 - (d) I and II only
10. According to the article, "external stimuli" tend to
 - I. lay bare the system for all to see
 - II. have stagnating effects upon the economy
 - III. camouflage our view of the workings of capitalism
 - (a) I
 - (b) II
 - (c) I II
 - (d) I and III

When you saw a piece of African art, it impressed you as a unit; you did not see it as a collection of shapes or forms. This, of course, means that the shapes and volumes within the sculpture itself were co-ordinated so successfully that the viewer was affected emotionally.

It is entirely valid to ask how, from a purely artistic point of view, this unity was achieved, And we must also inquire whether there is a recurrent pattern or rules or a plastic language and vocabulary which is responsible for the powerful communication of emotion which the best African sculpture achieves. If there is such a pattern or rules, are these rules applied consciously or instinctively to obtain so many works of such high artistic quality?

It is obvious from the study of art history that an intense and unified emotional experience, such as the Christian credo of the Byzantine or 12th or 13th century Europe, when expressed in art forms, gave great unity, coherence, and power to art. But such an integrated feeling was only the inspirational element for the artist, only the starting point of the creative act. The expression of this emotion and its realisation in the work could be done only with discipline and thorough knowledge of the craft. And the African sculptor was a highly trained workman. He started his apprenticeship with a master when a child, and he learned the tribal styles and the use of tools and the nature of woods so thoroughly that his carving became what Boas calls "motor action." He carved automatically and instinctively.

The African carver followed his rules without thinking of them; indeed, they never seem to have been formulated in words. But such rules existed for accident and coincidence can not explain the common plastic language of African sculpture. There is too great a consistency from one work to another. Yet, although the African, with amazing insight into art, used these rules, I am certain that he was not

conscious of them. This is the great mystery of such a traditional art learnt, or the ability certain people have, without conscious effort, to follow the rules which later the analyst can discover only from the work of art which has already been created.

11. The author is primarily concerned with
 - (a) discussing how African sculptors achieved their effects
 - (b) listing the rules followed in African arts
 - (c) integrating emotion and realisation
 - (d) expressing the beauty of African art
12. According to the passage, one of the outstanding features of African sculpture is
 - (a) its esoteric subject matter
 - (b) the emotional content of the work
 - (c) the education or training of the artists
 - (d) its high degree of conscious control
13. The author uses the phrase "plastic language" in the passage to refer to African art's
 - (a) mass reproduction
 - (b) unrealistic qualities
 - (c) modernistic orientation
 - (d) sculptural symbols
14. The information in the passage suggests that an African carver might best be compared to a
 - (a) chef following a recipe
 - (b) fluent speaker of English who is just beginning to study French
 - (c) batter who hits a home run in his or her first baseball game
 - (d) concert pianist performing a well-rehearsed concerto
15. Which of the following does the passage imply about art?
 - (a) Content is more important than form
 - (b) There is no room for untrained artists
 - (c) Form is more important than content
 - (d) great art must be consistent.
16. The author's presentation of the material includes all of the following except
 - (a) comparison
 - (b) cause and effect
 - (c) rhetorical questioning
 - (d) concrete example
17. Which of the following titles best expresses the content of the passage?
 - (a) The Apprenticeship of the African Sculptor
 - (b) The History of African Sculptor
 - (c) Analysing African Art
 - (d) The Unconscious Rules of African Art

An essay which appeals chiefly to the intellect is Francis Bacon's "Of Studies." His careful tripartite division of studies expressed succinctly in aphoristic prose demands the complete attention of the mind of the reader. He considers studies as they should be for pleasure, for self-improvement, for business. He considers the evils of excess study: laziness, affectation, and precocity. Bacon divides books into three categories: those to be read in part, those to be read cursorily, and those to be read with care. Studies should include reading which gives depth, speaking which adds readiness of thought, and writing which trains in preciseness. Somewhat mistakenly, the author ascribes certain virtues to individual fields of study: wisdom to history wit to poetry, subtlety to mathematics and depth to natural philosophy. Bacon's four-hundred-word essay, studded with Latin phrases and highly compressed in thought, has intellectual appeal indeed.

18. Which of the following is the most appropriate title of the passage based on its content?
 - (a) Francis Bacon and the Appeal of the Essay
 - (b) "Of Studies": A Tripartite Division
 - (c) An intellectual Exercise: Francis Bacon's "Of Studies"
 - (d) A method for Reading Books
19. Which of the following words could best be substituted for "aphoristic" without substantially changing the author's meaning?
 - (a) abstruse
 - (b) pithy
 - (c) tripartite
 - (d) realistic

20. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely agree with which of the following statements?
- (a) "Of studies" belongs in the category of works that demand to be read with care.
 - (b) Scholars' personalities are shaped by the academic discipline in which they are engaged.
 - (c) It is an affection to use foreign words in one's writing.
 - (d) An author can be more persuasive in a long work than in a shorter one.

"I suppose you Americans have twice our income per capita, but that is just a way of lying with statistics. This is better country to live in, we all know that: more comfortable, less worried, a satisfactory life. The fact that we show up poorer in the figures does not really matter".

The man speaking was not smug or idle but one of the hardest-working toughest-thinking figures at the centre of the British Establishment. His views would certainly be echoed by many Americans visitors to contemporary Britain, who find here a humane respite from the tensions of their own country.

Alas, the formula is turning out to be not quite so simple. It seldom is.

The British are becoming increasingly aware that they face a dilemma about their way of life. If they stick to their relatively comfortable, easy-going habits, this country will slip steadily downward in the international economic standings. And as that fact becomes apparent, it is bound to produce a new kind of social unrest here.

Average per capita income in Britain is now somewhat less than half that in the United States: \$1,690 in 1970, compared with the US Figure of \$ 3,750. But America is really too distant for comparison, geographically and psychologically. More to the point is Britain's standing in Europe.

Ten years ago the British had the third highest gross national product per capita in Europe, trailing only the Swedes and the Swiss. Now Britain in ninth in that league, behind Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, France, Norway, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Those are not just figures in the abstract. They mean, in the real world, that British executives now get lower rewards than French, that automobile workers on the continent are catching up to, and passing, British wages rates. Whether specifically aware of continental comparisons or not, British workers feel their own rising expectations are not being met.

Ford's British plants have been on strike now for more than five weeks. Henry Ford 2d has been threatening to cut back his investment in British because of persistent labour unrest. It is not only this big strike but also endless little ones about this grievance or that; last year they cost Ford \$50 million in lost production.

The sensible thing, it seems, would be for the Ford workers to open the way to higher earnings by being more productive-working harder, more steadily with fewer disputes. But some psychologists here would argue that the squabbles and tea breaks are mechanisms to deal with the dreary pressures of the assembly line. In other words, British workers really do not want to be more efficient; they prefer a less tidy life.

If this were still an island unto itself, that would be fine. But Ford can and does make cars elsewhere. Similarly, the comfortable life worked beautifully at Rolls-Royce- with feeble management and padded payrolls until the bitter facts of international aeroengine competition told.

The dilemma may be even more painful in the area of personal services than in manufacturing. For it is those labour-intensive services, still so complete and courteous, that make life pleasant for the British and their visitors.

There is smiling young man who pops into your train compartment to offer coffee and biscuits. Or the nurse who comes into your hospital room instead of answering the patient's buzz over a loudspeaker because she is too busy. Or the postman who slips the mail trough the slot in your front door twice a day occasionally asks how you're keeping.

They have all been possible because they accepted low wages, and now they do not want to. The answer is to mechanise, to eliminate unneeded workers. But then it will no longer be Britain. As Rene Cutforth of the British Broadcasting Corporation said about more efficiency in the postal service:

"The postman is only a viable economic unit if he is serving a machine, not a village. The fact that he prefers the village and the village prefers him cannot for a moment hold up the inevitable march of progress."

And so Britain faces the probable necessity of doing things, to maintain contentment, that in fact will make her less contented. A German correspondent here was asked once whether he did not mind the strikes, the faulty telephone, the bumbling. "Oh no", he said. "If you change it too much, it will be like Germany."

21. In the article, the phrase "labour-intensive" is used to describe
 - (a) employee-training programmes
 - (b) the cause of Britain's labour unrest
 - (c) the suggested solution to Britain's economic problems
 - (d) jobs that render personal services
22. The article quotes a member of the British Establishment who believes that
 - (a) Britain's per capita income is not an accurate gauge of living standards
 - (b) American visitors do not see the social unrest in Britain
 - (c) Britain's GNP standing in Europe is steadily declining.
 - (d) the British economy has been exploited by American interests
23. The author implies that the Ford Motor Company
 - (a) has arranged to relocate out of Britain
 - (b) is able to cope with small-scale strikes
 - (c) cannot tolerate worker inefficiency
 - (d) has come out on top its competition with Rolls Royce
24. The article states that psychologists attribute frequent factory squabbles to
 - (a) personal problems
 - (b) disillusionment with the failing British system
 - (c) worker-employer hostilities
 - (d) worker attempts to alleviate assembly-line monotony
25. The author implies that Roll Royce
 - (a) overpaid its employees
 - (b) will be bought by out by Ford Motor Company
 - (c) joined the exodus of big business out of Britain
 - (d) had poor management
26. The author concludes that maintaining contentment in Britain
 - (a) is closely related to improving efficiency
 - (b) will be made possible only by attracting foreign investors
 - (c) rests upon citizens' acceptance of low per capita income
 - (d) is dependent upon reaching the American level of per capita income
27. It can be inferred from the article that Henry Ford 2nd.
 - (a) agrees that the condition of the British economy is satisfactory
 - (b) feels his British investments are on the verge of becoming liabilities
 - (c) will ride out economic instabilities in Britain
 - (d) will continue to pay higher than average wages
28. According to the article, the British worker
 - I. is content with his wages
 - II. is finding that pay expectations are not materialising
 - III. in general, receives a salary lower than that of other European workers
 - (a) I
 - (b) II
 - (c) III
 - (d) II & III only
29. The author suggests that Ford's \$50 million loss could be alleviated by
 - (a) harder working employees
 - (b) sensitive union representation
 - (c) government subsidies
 - (d) revision of minimum wage laws

30. The author states that the best means to end Britain's economic dilemma would be to
I. devalue the pound
II. eliminate workers and mechanising plants
III. Change the character of British life.
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) II & III only

Among the continents, Europe is unique in several respects: its coast is the most indented of all, its climate the most temperate, and it is the only continent the autonomy of which is culturally rather than geographically determined. Europe is in fact, only a peninsula of Asia, and, but for its historical and cultural peculiarities, there would be no reason to view it as separate continent.

In Europe, as in other areas of the world, geography is merely a conditioning and not a determining factor in cultural evolution; this is reflected by the fact that its major cultural areas do not correspond with its main topographical divisions. Not one of the large, more or less isolated geographical divisions the British Isles or the Scandinavian, Iberian, or Balkan peninsulas, for example is culturally homogeneous, for any tendency toward such cultural polarisation has been negated by numerous other influences, including linguistic, religious and political expansions and repeated technical and social revolutions.

The ethnocultural structure of Europe nevertheless shows more uniformity than is found in other parts of the world. None of the other four continents succeeded as Europe did in realising a racial homogeneity such as Indo-European, a religious and moral order such as Christendom, an almost unanimous defence of common values such as the Crusades and the campaigns against the Turks, Tartars, and Moors, a common intellectual ethos as Latinity, a uniform economic-political structure such as feudalism, or such a great similarity of social structure, based on economic classes.

Explanations of this European cultural unity and of Europe's technical and economic leadership tended in the 19th century to focus on the idea of the superior racial characteristics of Europeans. Geographical and ecological explanations, however, seem at present to have a better scientific basis. Among Europe's geographical advantages have been listed its variety of landscapes, its climatic mildness, its wealth of natural resources, and a location that has left it open to influences from Asia and Africa, thus minimising the possibility of insular stagnation.

31. One of the reasons for classifying Europe as a separate continent is
(a) it is peninsula of Asia (b) many major rivers run through it
(c) it has special geographic features (d) it has its own cultural uniqueness
32. That is not geography alone which shapes the cultural evolution of an area is sought to be proved by the author by
(a) the spread of Christendom in Europe
(b) the success of the Crusades
(c) the easy spread of Asian and African influences in Europe
(d) the fact that geographically contiguous areas within Europe are culturally diverse.
33. Crusades were undertaken by
(a) the Trucks to spread Islam (b) the British to spread their empire
(c) Europeans to defend their common values (d) Tartars to spread Latin.
34. An instance of European cultural homogeneity not mentioned in the passage is
(a) the predominance of a language group (b) similar social structures
(c) a common religion (d) a feeling of racial superiority
35. It can be surmised that the author believes that
(a) Europe should not be treated as a continent
(b) European cannot claim racial superiority over others
(c) Balkan peninsula is culturally homogeneous
(d) ecology is a useful science.
36. Europe, according to the author, escaped cultural isolation because
(a) of the uniform spread of Christianity (b) it has the most indented coastline
(c) of its geographic location (d) of its technical and economic leadership

37. According to the author, feudalism was the dominant economic structure
(a) in the British Isles, Scandinavia, Iberia and the Balkans
(b) among the moors
(c) that led to the racial superiority of Europeans
(d) resulting from influences from Asia and Africa
38. The technical leadership of Europe is currently attributed, among other factors, to
(a) the racial superiority of Europeans (b) its climatic condition
(c) social homogeneity (d) its being a peninsula of Asia

The demographic transition, a conceptual device used by demographers to explain the relationship between population growth and levels of development, has three stages. In the first, which characterises traditional societies, both birth and death rates are high. Societies have existed under these circumstances for long stretches, for thousands or even hundreds of thousands of years, without any appreciable change in population size. Births and deaths are largely in balance.

In the second portion of the demographic transition, living conditions get better as public health improves, vaccines become available, and food production expands. In this stage births remain high but deaths fall. The result is rapid population growth. A society at this point would typically have a crude birth rate of 45 and a crude death rate of 15, yielding an annual population growth of 3 per cent.

The third stage sees living conditions improve further, birth control become widely available and use, and births declining to again roughly offset deaths. A balance between births and deaths in a modern society usually occurs with crude birth and death rates of around 13. The United Kingdom, West Germany, and Hungary are among the dozen or so countries that have completed the demographic transition, re-establishing an equilibrium between births and deaths.

Societies can remain in either the first or the final stage of the demographic transition indefinitely. This is not true, however, of the middle phase. Populations growing at 3 percent per year multiply twentyfold in a century. Many developing countries have been in the middle stage since roughly mid-century. Those now in the fourth decade of 3 percent annual population growth are enroute to the twenty fold increase in a century that this arithmetic dictates. Unfortunately, it is difficult to imagine any country, even one that was sparsely populated at mid century, surviving such an increase with its biological support systems and social institutions intact.

The evidence of recent years suggests that countries stuck in the second stage for more than a few decades experience mounting population pressures, pressures that eventually destroy forests, grasslands, and croplands. As these resources deteriorate, mortality rates begin to rise re-establish the balance between births and deaths that nature demands. Countries that do not make it to the demographic equilibrium of the third stage will eventually return to the demographic equilibrium of the first. Nature provides no long-term alternative.

The mechanics of this "demographic regression", rooted in the changing balance between population size and basic resources, are becoming clear. For countries that remain in the second stage for an extended period, population growth eventually shrinks the cropland per person. Such areas are also likely to be losing topsoil due to erosion. In these situations, the technological advances in agriculture plus any increase in fertiliser use that can be afforded may not be sufficient to maintain per capita food production. The government must either use foreign exchange to import food or obtain food assistance from abroad. Because societies in the middle stage of the demographic transition are largely agrarian, a decline in percapita food production invariably translates into a decline in per capita income.

39. All the following significant features of the second stage in demographic transition except
(a) improvement of public health (b) destruction of forests
(c) depletion of foreign exchange (d) democratisation of politics
40. Countries stuck in the second stage for a long time are likely to return to the first stage because of
(a) decline in birth rate (b) decline in death rate
(c) increase in death rate (d) increase in birth rate

41. The equilibrium between births and deaths is re-established in the third stage countries through
(a) declining birth rates
(b) increasing death rates
(c) better health facilities
(d) stabilisation of birth and death rates at 3%
42. The per capita income of a second state country
(a) increase because of use of fertilisers
(b) increase because of saving of foreign exchange
(c) decrease because of limitation of basic resources
(d) remains stable because of decreasing population
43. The demographic history of various countries shows
(a) the countries can remain in the first stage for centuries
(b) the countries have remained in the third stage for centuries
(c) the countries pass through the three stages in recurring cycles
(d) the birth rate has been 19 per thousand since the beginning of history.
44. The crude birth rate and crude death rate are calculated
(a) as a percentage of the population
(b) as a percentage of the per capita income
(c) as a ratio of the total land area to the population
(d) on the base of per thousand of population.

The fundamental objectives of sociology are the same as those of science generally discovery and explanation. To discover the essential data of social behaviour and the connections among the data is the first objectives of sociology. To explain the data and the connections is the second larger objective. Science makes its advances in terms of both of these objectives. Sometimes it is the discovery of a new element or set of elements that marks a major breakthrough in the history of a scientific discipline. Closely related to such discovery is the discovery of relationships of data that had never been noted before. All of this is, as we know, of immense importance in science. But the drama of discovery, in this sense, can sometimes lead us to overlook the greater importance of explanation of what is revealed by the data. Sometimes decades, even centuries, pass before known connections and relationships are actually explained. Discovery and explanation are the two great inter-penetrating, interacting realms of science.

The order or reality that interests the scientists is the empirical order, that is, the order of data and phenomena revealed to us through observation or experience. To be precise or explicit about what is, and is not, revealed by observation is not always easy, to be sure. And often it is necessary for our natural powers of observation to be supplemented by the most intricate of mechanical aids for given object to become "empirical" in the sense just used. That the electron is not as immediately visible as is the mountain range does not mean, obviously, that is any less empirical. That social behaviour does not lend itself to as quick and accurate description as, say, chemical behaviour of gases and compounds does not mean that social roles, statuses, and attitudes are any less empirical than molecules and tissues. What is empirical and observable today may have been non-existent in scientific consciousness a decade ago. Moreover, the empirical is often data inferred from direct observation. All of this is clear enough, and we should make no pretence that there are not often shadow areas between the empirical and the nonempirical. Nevertheless, the first point to make about any science, physical or social, is that its world of data is the empirical world. A very large amount of scientific energy goes merely into the work of expanding the frontiers, through discovery, of the known, observable, empirical world.

From observation or discovery we move to explanation. The explanation sought by the scientist is, of course, not at all like the explanation sought by the theologian or metaphysician. The scientist is not interested not, that is, in his role of scientist in ultimate, transcendental, or divine causes of what he sets himself to explain. He is interested in explanations that are as empirical as the data themselves. If it is the high incidence of crime in a certain part of a large city that requires explanation, the scientist is obliged to offer his explanation in terms of factors which are empirically real as the phenomenon of crime itself. He does not explain the problem, for example, in terms of references to

the will of God, demons, or original sin. A satisfactory explanation is not only one that is empirical, however, but one that can be stated in the terms of a casual preposition. Description is an indispensable point of beginning, but description is not explanation. It is well to stress this point, for there are all too many scientists, or would be scientists, who are primarily concerned with data gathering, data counting and data describing, and who seem to forget that such operations, however useful, are but the first step. Until we have accounted for the problem at hand, explained it causally by referring the data to some principle or generalisation already established, or to some new principle or generalisation, we have not explained anything.

45. According to the passage, scientists are not interested in theological explanations because
 - (a) scientists tend to the atheists
 - (b) theological explanations are not empirical
 - (c) theology cannot explain social behaviour
 - (d) scientists are concerned primarily with data gathering
46. The major objective of the passage is to
 - (a) show that explanation is more important than discovery
 - (b) explain the major objectives of sociology
 - (c) discuss the scientific method as applied to sociology
 - (d) describe social behaviour
47. Which of the following statements best agrees with the author's position?
 - (a) Explanation is inferred from data
 - (b) Casual connection is a basis for explanation
 - (c) Generalisation is a prerequisite for explanation
 - (d) Empiricism is the science of discovery
48. Judging from the contents of the passage, the final step in a study of social behaviour would be to
 - (a) establish principles
 - (b) offer an explanation of the data by determining causal connection
 - (c) collect data
 - (d) establish generalisations
49. According to the passage, which of the following activities contribute to the advance of science?

I. Finding data relationships	II. Expanding limits of the empirical
III. Establishing ultimate causes of phenomena	
(a) I	(b) II
(c) I and II	(d) I, II and III
50. The author's main point in the first paragraph may best be described by which of the following statements?
 - (a) Science and sociology are interdisciplinary
 - (b) The first objective of sociology is discovery
 - (c) Discovery without explanation is meaningless
 - (d) Both discovery and explanation are fundamental to building a science.

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 6(A)

A fair rule of the thumb is that when economists agree that a currency will rise, it will fall. Look at the dollar. Almost everybody expected it to climb this year as stronger growth in America pushed up interest rates, while rates in sluggish Europe and Japan fell. Interest rates have shifted in the dollar's favour, yet since January the greenback has dropped against most currencies; last week it nearly breached a post -- 1945 low of ¥100. Heavy buying of dollars by central banks and a half point cut in Germany's discount rate on May 11th have helped to lift it again, but the underlying cause of its weakness remains: deep distrust of American's economic policy.

The dollar and bond prices have fallen despite three recent hikes by the Fed in short-term interest rates. Much of the blame for the fall lies with the Clinton administration's meddling. Until recently, officials appeared to be trying to talk the dollar down against the yen, to make American goods more competitive and so shrink America's trade deficit with Japan. This was an open invitation to the markets to sell dollars. On May 4th, as the dollar dived, Lloyd Bentsen, America's Treasury secretary, abruptly spun around and announced that he saw "no advantage in an undervalued currency." Other officials went so far as to deny that the administration ever wanted the dollar to fall. Few investors are convinced.

The market's nerves have also been rattled by Bill Clinton's new nominees to the Fed's Board of Governors: Alan Blinder and Janet Yellen are both suspected of being soft on inflation. This, in combination with the cheap-dollar policy, has cast serious doubt on the administration's support for the Fed's anti-inflation policy-and at the very time when some leading indicators of inflation are starting to flash. With the American economy in its fourth year of expansion, the remaining slack is fast disappearing. Unemployment, at 6.4% of the labour force, is now within a whisker of the rate at which inflation has often started to climb; and commodity prices are rising. All the more important that the administration does not make the Fed's job harder through foolish talk.

Over the past year, the administration has displayed a worrying misunderstanding of the use of exchange rates as a tool of economic policy. The trouble with the textbook theory that a rise in the yen will trim Japan's trade surplus is that it assumes governments can steer currencies without touching fiscal or monetary levers. They cannot, except very briefly-and, even then, unpredictably. The yen-dollar exchange rate, for example, is influenced by investor's expectations about the relative tightness of monetary policy in America and Japan. America's former desire for a cheap dollar implied a willingness to run a lax monetary policy, which, pushed up inflationary expectations and hence bond yields. In Japan, in contrast, the severe overvaluation of the yen (relative to its purchasing-power parity of around ¥150) constitutes an excessively deflationary monetary policy. Although nominal interest rates are at a record low, falling prices have left real interest rates painfully high, squeezing domestic demand and imports, Japan's trade surplus therefore still looms large.

1. A suitable title to the passage would be...
 - (a) America and Japan: Economic War
 - (b) The follies of Bill Clinton.
 - (c) America's money market: the current scenario
 - (d) A Yen for Dollars.
2. What is most probably the meaning of the term 'greenback' in the context of the passage?
 - (a) The Dollar.
 - (b) The Yen.
 - (c) The American stock exchange.
 - (d) The American share index.
3. Which of the following steps, according to the passage, would help a falling currency?
 - (a) Heavy buying of the currency by the central banks of the country.
 - (b) Raising of discount rates of other powerful currencies.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
4. According to the author, on the question of devaluation of the currency...
 - (a) the government showed a rare maturity in handling the situation.
 - (b) the government did a complete volte-face.
 - (c) the government was completely silent.
 - (d) the government was comprehensively beaten in strategy by Japan.

5. Which of the following is not responsible for the American share market's bad condition?
 - (a) Deep distrust of people for America's economic policy.
 - (b) The Clinton government's wavering stand on the concerned issues.
 - (c) The new nominees to the Fed's Board who are suspected to favour inflation.
 - (d) The rise in prices and unemployment at the rate of 6.4%.

6. What, according to the author is the flaw in the administration's belief that a rise in the Yen will trim Japan's trade surplus?
 - (a) The fact that it would in no way affect America's own currency rates.
 - (b) The fact that it does not take into account the question of the comparative purchasing power parities of the two currencies.
 - (c) The fact that governments cannot steer currencies without touching fiscal or monetary levers.
 - (d) That fact that the severe overvaluation of the Yen was bound to affect the balance of payments situation between the two countries.

7. It may be inferred from the passage that Japan having a huge trade surplus...
 - (a) is good for America.
 - (b) is bad for America.
 - (c) does not affect America.
 - (d) None of the above.

8. The number of countries mentioned in the passage are ...
 - (a) Four.
 - (b) Three.
 - (c) Two.
 - (d) Five.

Despite all the problems and qualifications, Anglo-American criticism rests on the presumption that there definitely is a female tradition, buried like hidden treasure in literary history - Showalter uses a different simile and compares feminist literary tradition to the lost continent of Atlantis rising from the sea - and that the task of the feminist critic is to dig it out, brush it down and exhibit it. As we have already seen from Weedon's and Jacobus's pieces, critics influenced by French deconstructive and psychoanalytical theories are not quite so sure that such an entity exists. Viviane Forrester contends that we cannot know what women are. The feminine is that which has been repressed; and women's vision - in Forrester's case with regard to film - is only evident in 'what you don't see,' what is absent. While Anglo-American critics are looking for women in history, French women writers, Elaine Marks tells us, are: 'looking for women in the unconscious, which is to say in their own language.' "Cherchez la femme" might be one of their implied mottoes; where repression is, she is'.

Thus, although we may uncover a whole list of forgotten novels by women or films with female directors, feminists of this school are unwilling to see that as necessarily a female tradition. They want to put the questions that Shoshana Felman asks. Are these novelists and directors speaking as women or are they 'speaking the language of men'? Can they be said to be speaking as women simply because they are born female? For instance, do the female Prime Ministers and Presidents of recent history speak as women or are they, regrettably, ventriloquist dummies for the male voice?

Felman's questions raise a further issue echoed in Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak's work. The problem is not only who is speaking and how is she speaking but to whom is she speaking and on behalf of whom is she speaking. Following Derrida's double focus, Spivak stresses: 'not merely who am I? but who is the other woman? How am I naming her? How does she name me?'. Such questioning relates directly to the problems of constructing a female tradition we looked at earlier. The possibility for some feminists to speak, without awareness, from a highly privileged position must result, in part, from not asking, at its deepest level, the question, 'Who am I?'; the neglect of the non-white, or working-class, or lesbian perspectives must relate to the failure to ask, 'To whom am I speaking?'; and the tendency to universalise, to make claims on behalf of all women, must mean that Felman's anxiety about women as, 'the silent and subordinate object' that is 'spoken for,' has not been fully heeded. Spivak extends the context of this argument further beyond our own countries to the women of the 'third world'. How are academic 'first world' feminists and illiterate Indian women to speak together with understanding, without patronage, without exploitation, with a full recognition of both community and diversity?

If Miller evokes Medusa as her mythological figure, both Gates and Spivak turn to Janus. Looking two ways, they want to know both the other language and their own, the colonised. Neither rejects out of hand the historical approach and textual analysis of the Anglo-American critics and it is this perspective that Todd reviews in the final extract. Concerned about deconstruction's dismantling of

history 'before a "woman's history" has been described,' Todd offers an understanding of feminist literary tradition which is both aware of new critical insights and insistent that women do have a literary past.

9. The passage is most probably taken from...
(a) a newspaper. (b) a literary journal.
(c) a history of feminist criticism. (d) a feminist manifesto.
10. Which of the following, according to the author invoking Showalter, is not one of the tasks of feminist literary criticism?
(a) Dig out a female tradition in literature.
(b) Create a whole new genre of feminist literature.
(c) Brush down and isolate a tradition of feminist literature.
(d) Display the tradition for the world to appreciate.
11. Which of the following groups are not sure that a separate tradition of feminine literature exists?
1. Anglo-American school.
2. French deconstructive theories.
3. French psychoanalytical theories.
(a) 1 only. (b) Both 1 and 2. (c) 1, 2 and 3. (d) 3 and 2 both.
12. What is the main difference between the American and French schools of feminist criticism?
(a) The American school wants women to be completely independent while the French school wants women to find their place working within the preexisting paradigm.
(b) The American school searches for women in history while the French feminists search for women on the unconscious.
(c) The Americans search for women in the unconscious while the French school of feminist literary criticism looks for women in history.
(d) None of the above.
13. It may be inferred from the passage that Gayatri Chakravarty Spivak...
(a) belongs to the French school of criticism.
(b) belongs to the American school of criticism.
(c) is a follower of Shoshana Felman.
(d) is basically an Indian.
14. Which of the following has not been pointed out as a possible demerit of the Feminist theories?
(a) The neglect of non-white and working class perspectives.
(b) The overemphasis on sexual repression in women.
(c) The neglect of lesbian points of view.
(d) The tendency to universalise claims of women of one class.

We were twelve days on the high seas in terrible weather, bound for Quebec. For three days we lay to with a broken rudder. Nevertheless, my heart was light and gay at the thought of going to another land. We travelled via Canada on a cattle boat, and although there were no cattle aboard there were plenty of rats and they perched arrogantly at the foot of my bunk until I threw a shoe at them.

It was the beginning of September and we passed Newfoundland in a fog. At last we sighted the mainland. It was a drizzling day, and the banks of the St Lawrence River looked desolate. Quebec from the boat looked like the ramparts where Hamlet's ghost might have walked, and I began to wonder about the States. But as we travelled on to Toronto, the country became increasingly beautiful in autumnal colours and I became more hopeful. In Toronto we changed trains and went through the American Immigration. At ten o'clock on a Sunday morning we at last arrived in New York. When we got off the street-car at Times Square, it was somewhat of a let-down. Newspapers were blowing, about the road and pavement, and Broadway looked seedy, like a slovenly woman just out of bed. On almost every street corner there were elevated chair with shoe-lasts sticking up and people sitting comfortably in shirt-sleeves getting their shoes shined. They gave one the impression

of finishing their toilet on the street. Many looked like strangers, standing aimlessly about the sidewalks as if they had just left the railroad station and were filling in time between trains. However, this was New York, adventurous, bewildering, a little frightening. Paris, on the other hand, had been friendlier. Even though I could not speak the language, Paris had welcomed me on every street corner with its bistros and outside cafes. But New York was essentially a place of big business. The tall skyscrapers seemed ruthlessly arrogant and to care little for the convenience of ordinary people; even the saloon bars had no place for the customers to sit, only a long brass rail to rest a foot on, and the popular eating places, though clean and done in white marble, looked cold and clinical.

I took a back room in one of the brownstone houses off Forty-third Street, where the Times building now stands. It was dismal and dirty and made me homesick for London and our little flat. In the basement was a cleaning and pressing establishment and during the week the fetid odour of clothes being pressed and steamed wafted up and added to my discomfort. That first day I felt inadequate. It was an ordeal to go into a restaurant and order something because of my English accent - and the fact that I spoke slowly. So many people spoke a rapid, clipped way that I felt uncomfortable for fear I might stutter and waste their time.

15. What could be a possible source for the passage?
(a) An autobiography. (b) A novel.
(c) A reminiscent essay. (d) Could be any of the three.
16. The author has been to at least ___ countries.
(a) Two. (b) Three. (c) Four. (d) Five.
17. The main difference that the author found between New York and Paris was...
(a) Paris was more welcoming.
(b) People completed their toilet in the streets in New York.
(c) People in New York drank standing up.
(d) None of the above.
18. It may be inferred from the passage that the author was most probably...
(a) a businessman travelling to America for business.
(b) an immigrant searching for opportunities in America.
(c) an author travelling to America to write a book.
(d) a shipping magnate who owns cattle-boats.
19. The word 'slovenly,' in the context of the passage means...
(a) shabby. (b) sexy. (c) fat. (d) none of the above.
20. From the passage, it may be inferred that...
(a) the author is not a very ruthless professional man.
(b) the author is British.
(c) Both (a) and (b).
(d) Neither (a) nor (b).

Exercise 6 (B)

One of the historical conditions that favours the development of bureaucracy is a money economy. This is not an absolute prerequisite. Bureaucracies based on compensation in kind existed, e.g. in Egypt, Rome and China. Generally, however, a money economy permits the payment of regular salaries, which in turn, creates the combination of dependence and independence that is most conducive to the faithful performance of bureaucratic duties. Unpaid volunteers are too independent of the organisation to submit unflinchingly to its discipline. Slaves, on the other hand, are too dependent on their masters to have the incentive to assume responsibilities and carry them out on their own initiative. The economic dependence of the salaried employee on his job and his freedom to advance himself in his career engender the orientation toward work required for disciplined and responsible conduct. Consequently, there were few bureaucracies prior to the development of a monetary system and the abolition of slavery.

It has already been mentioned that sheer size encourages the development of bureaucracies, since they are mechanisms for executing large scale administrative tasks. The large modern nation, business, or union is more likely to be bureaucratized than was its smaller counterpart in the past. More important than size as such, however, is the emergence of special administrative problems. Thus in ancient Egypt the complex job of construction and regulating waterways throughout the country gave rise to the first known large scale bureaucracy in history. In other countries, notably those with long frontiers requiring defence, bureaucratic methods were introduced to solve the problems of organising an effective army and the related one of raising taxes for this purpose. England, without land frontiers, maintained only a small army in earlier centuries, which may in part account for the fact that the trend toward bureaucratization was less pronounced there than in continental nations, which had to support large armies. Weber cites the victory of the Puritans under the leadership of Cromwell over the cavaliers, who fought more heroically but with less discipline, as an illustration of the superior effectiveness of a bureaucratized army.

The capitalistic system also has furthered the advance of bureaucracy. The rational estimation of economic risks, which is presupposed in capitalism, requires that the regular processes of the competitive market not be interrupted by external forces in unpredictable ways. Arbitrary actions of political tyrants interfere with rational calculation of gain or loss and so do banditry, piracy and social upheavals. The interest of capitalism demands, therefore, not only the overthrow of tyrannical rulers but also the establishment of governments strong enough to maintain order and stability. Note that after the American Revolution such representatives of the capitalists as Alexander Hamilton advocated a strong federal government, while representatives of farmers, in the manner of Jefferson, favoured a weak central government.

Capitalism then promotes effective and extensive operations of the government. It also leads to bureaucratization in other spheres. The expansion of business firms and the consequent removal of most employees from activities directly governed by the profit principal make it increasingly necessary to introduce bureaucratic methods of administration for the sake of efficiency. These giant corporations, in turn, compel workers, who no longer can bargain individually with an employer they know personally, to organise into large unions with complex administrative machinery. Strange as it may seem, the free-enterprise system fosters the development of bureaucracy in the government, in private companies, and in unions.

1. The first known large-scale bureaucracy in history occurred in
(a) England (b) China (c) Rome (d) ancient Egypt
2. Of the following the one that is least likely to be bureaucratized is
(a) the city government of Los Angeles (b) a labour union with 10,000 members
(c) the state government of New York (d) a club with 25 members
3. There were few bureaucracies before the development of a monetary system and the abolition of slavery because
(a) slaves were too independent to submit to discipline
(b) the payment of salaries is conducive to performance of bureaucratic duties
(c) organisations were too small to be bureaucratized
(d) organisations were too large to be bureaucratized

4. Capitalists have generally favoured a strong Federal government because
 - (a) banditry, piracy and social revolution interfere with attempts to calculate economic risks
 - (b) legislators of a weak government are not easily influenced
 - (c) such a government holds farmers in check
 - (d) they depend on the president for their existence
5. Expanding business firms use bureaucratic methods because of the need
 - (a) to restrict bureau supervisors
 - (b) to deal advantageously with unions
 - (c) to decentralise the firm
 - (d) for efficiency
6. Large corporation are responsible for the development of bureaucracy in labour unions because workers
 - (a) thus feel that they are working in an executive capacity
 - (b) are too independent of the corporation to submit willingly to discipline
 - (c) become estranged from the owners with whom they can no longer bargain individually
 - (d) are desirous of improving their skills
7. More important than size, a factor which encourages the development of bureaucracy is
 - (a) the need for order
 - (b) the high level of discipline
 - (c) the need for efficiency
 - (d) the emergence of special administrative problems
8. It can be assumed that Thomas Jefferson
 - (a) was strongly in favour of state's rights
 - (b) favoured strong federal government
 - (c) predicted the development of a bureaucratic government
 - (d) was more of a patriot than Alexander Hamilton
9. When workers are removed from the activities governed by the profit principle
 - (a) their employer must remain available for individual bargaining
 - (b) corporate efficiency increases
 - (c) bureaucratisation can no longer maintain efficiency levels
 - (d) it becomes necessary to introduce bureaucratic methods
10. A money economy
 - (a) is usually necessary for the development of bureaucracy
 - (b) prevails in a slave economy
 - (c) existed in ancient Egypt, Rome and China
 - (d) requires a worker's disciplined conduct and respect

Ferns thrive in climates ranging from barren deserts to the frozen Arctic. Moreover, their fifteen thousand kinds include tree ferns eighty feet tall and filmy ferns of under an inch. The reproductive agents of ferns are spores, which although microscopic, serve as scientific tools in several ways. Besides providing insight into plant ecology and evolution, they are an important guide in dating geologic formations.

The highly individualised shapes of spores from different species of ferns have proved an unexpected asset to petroleum geologists. Being commonplace, widely dispersed, and tough, the spores of ancient ferns entered the fossil record in great numbers. By studying these fossil spores, experts can tell a good deal about how those ancient plants evolved. And because they know the times when the various species lived, they can take vertical 'core' samples of rock strata in unfamiliar regions, identify particular types of fossil spores in these strata, and thereby determine the time when the spore-bearing formations were laid down.

This dating process plays a key role in the oil business, where knowing how deep to drill exploratory wells is critical. Too shallow a borehole will fail to reach oil, whereas too deep a hole will raise costs. The oil expert's answer is to learn progressively the ages of the rocks struck by exploring drills.

When boring exploratory wells, oil drillers routinely take core samples of the rock strata encountered by the drill. Many strata between 200 and 400 million years old typically contain fern spores. And since petroleum geologists generally know the ages of the oil-bearing strata they seek, spore dating can often tell them whether to stop drilling or proceed.

11. The first two sentences of the passage serve primarily to
 - (a) describe what a fern is and how it functions
 - (b) emphasise the diversity and widespread nature of ferns
 - (c) explain why different ferns function in different ways
 - (d) introduce a description of the fern's reproductive process

12. According to the passage, determination of the ages of rock strata takes advantage of which of the following characteristics of ferns?
 - I. Fern spores can be seen only with a microscope
 - II. Spores of different species have different shapes
 - III. Different species of ferns became extinct at different times
 - (a) III
 - (b) I and II
 - (c) II and III
 - (d) I, II and III

13. Petroleum geologists would be likely to order a stop to deeper drilling if they found which of the following?
 - (a) Spores of ferns of an unwieldy size
 - (b) Fern spores older than the strata being sought
 - (c) Rock strata containing several kinds of fern spores
 - (d) spores from any extinct fern species

14. It is likely that, for purposes of dating, the most precise information would come from the spores of ferns that
 - (a) existed for a relatively short time
 - (b) ranged over a variety of geographic conditions
 - (c) attained a relatively large height
 - (d) never became fossilised

15. The criticality of the prior knowledge of the projected depth of an oil well arises out of
 - I. The urgency of production of oil
 - II. the need to minimise the cost
 - III. avoiding the risk of missing a potential oil reserve by not drilling deep enough
 - (a) I
 - (b) II
 - (c) II and III
 - (d) I, II and III

16. Spore dating helps petroleum geologists because
 - (a) spores contain traces of oil
 - (b) they can match the age of the spores with the age of the rocks they are seeking
 - (c) existence of spores makes drilling easier
 - (d) the absence of spores indicate the absence of oil.

Both plants and animals of many sort show remarkable changes in form structure, growth habits, and even mode of reproduction in becoming adapted to different climatic environment, types of food supply, or mode of living. This divergence in response to evolution is commonly expressed by altering the form and function of some part or parts of the organism, the original identity of which is clearly discernible. For example, the creeping foot of the snail is seen in related marine pteropods to be modified into a flapping organ useful of swimming, and is changed into prehensile arms that bear suctorial disks in the squids and other cephalopods. The limb of various mammals are modified according to several different modes of life-for swift running (cursorial) as in the horse and antelope, for swinging in trees (arboreal) as in the monkeys, for digging (fossorial) as in the moles and gophers, for flying (volant) as in the bats, for swimming (aquatic) as in the seals, whales and dolphins and for other adaptations. The structures or organs that show main change in connection with this adaptive divergence are commonly identified readily as homologous, in spite of great alterations. Thus, the finger and wristbones of a bat and whale, for instance, have virtually nothing in common except that they are definitely equivalent elements of the mammalian limb.

17. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage, based on its content?
 (a) Adaptive Divergence (b) evolution (c) Unusual Structures (d) Changes in Organs
18. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?
 I. What factors cause change in organisms?
 II. What is the theory of evolution?
 III. How are horses' legs related to seals' flippers?
 (a) I (b) II (c) I & II (d) I & III
19. Which of the following words could best be substituted for "homologous" without substantially changing the author's meaning?
 (a) altered (b) mammalian (c) corresponding (d) divergent
20. The author's style can best be described as
 (a) humorous (b) objective (c) patronising (d) esoteric

Thus at the extreme left stand the Marxists, whose prediction of the ultimate undoing of our system is little changed from the days of Karl Marx himself. Their prophecy we know; their persuasion is that we should line up on the side of history, as they see it. It is not a blueprint of the future which the Marxists try to sell us, but a sense of historical participation, of joining the winning team, of riding the "wave of the future." If Russia or China were not there as an object lesson in applied Marxism, their urgings might be a more formidable competitor for our belief. As things now stand, the rigors which are the price of rapid collectivist growth have an appeal only to the most miserable peoples in the world-those who have never known anything but a beggar's lot. Perhaps our task is to understand with genuine compassion the hard choice that history has enjoined on the poor-and to attempt in every way to facilitate their escape from poverty.

To the right of the Marxists are the socialists. Many of them are Marxian in their prognosis of capitalism's end but they are not Marxian in their prediction of things to come. The Marxists extol the inevitability of history; the socialists extol the idea of liberty inherent in social change. The Marxists are so much interested in What Comes Next-but this is the very heart and essence of the socialist persuaders. Whether the society of the future is to be centralised or built on old-fashioned guilds; whether it is to be entirely planned, or only partially so; the extent to which the consumer should have a voice, and the extent to which the producer should be heard-these are the burning questions of socialism-but not of communism. While the Marxists hold out the prospect of blindly and trustingly enlisting oneself with the inexorable process of history, the socialists ask us to join them in shaping history as they wish it.

Next on the spectrum of prophecy and persuasion are the advocates of, managed capitalism. Unlike the socialists, they do not believe that capitalism must disappear, and unlike the socialists they do not want to displace the institution of private ownership with public ownership. Their central philosophy is something else again: they feel that capitalism can be maintained if we intervene sufficiently to make it viable. Left to itself, they say, capitalism may run off the rails-if not its economic rails, then its moral rails. Given a strong policy of guidance, it can continue to prosper. Hence we are asked to ensure our futures with a strong pillar of government investment with active enforcement of antimonopoly laws, with the encouragement of public activity as well as private. This road to the future lies in making capitalism work-rather than in relying on its inner stability.

Not so, say the next group of public counsellors, the protagonists of the Right-of-Centre. Capitalism can work only in an atmosphere of hands-off. While liberal aims may be commendable, the liberal means are incompatible with the essence of a market economy itself. Leave the system alone and it will fare well; try to patch it up and you will only succeed in hopelessly paralysing it. It is some such spectrum of prophecy and persuasion that we face.

As we listen to the debates which now surround us-and which will command our attention as long as our society survives-we can recognise the voices of the past. Adam Smith still speaks to us from the platform to the Right; Karl Marx seeks to enrol us in the legions of the left. We can distinguish the voice of John Stuart Mill in the words of the socialists, and that of John Maynard Keynes in the arguments of the liberal capitalist reformers. The analytic insight of Ricardo, the gloomy presentiments of Malthus, the vision of the more utopian Utopians, the complacency of the Victorians, the disquietude of the underworld, the shrewd scepticism of Veblen-they are all there.

21. Proceeding from Left to Right on the economic spectrum, one would find
 (a) Marx-Smith-Mill-Keynes (b) Mill-Keynes-Marx-Smith
 (c) Smith-Mill-Keynes-Marx (d) Marx-Mill-Keynes-Smith
22. The founder of Capitalism is
 (a) Adam Smith (b) Thomas Malthus (c) Friedrich Engels (d) Throstein Veblen
23. The "Gloomy presentiments of Malthus" refers to Malthus' prediction that
 (a) government would take over the operation of all industry
 (b) the world's food supply would become insufficient for its population
 (c) economics would no longer be a factor in the history of nations
 (d) capitalism would eventually be overthrown by communism
24. Advocates of managed capitalism, differing from socialists, believe that
 (a) private ownership should not be displaced by public ownership
 (b) the government should not get involved at all in industry
 (c) capitalism should be left to itself
 (d) the capitalist economy must disappear
25. The existence of Russia and China has made Marxism
 (a) a more formidable competitor of our system
 (b) a system with appeal to all nations of the world
 (c) the dominant economic philosophy in North America
 (d) a system with appeal only to the poorest peoples of the world
26. Favouring capitalism with the qualification that monopolies should be carefully supervised are the
 (a) Socialists (b) Rightists (c) Managed capitalism advocates (d) Utopians
27. The Marxists believe in
 (a) the encouragement of public, as well as, activity
 (b) liberty inherent in social change
 (c) a society built on old-fashioned guilds
 (d) the inevitability of history
28. According to the author, socialists believe in
 (a) riding the "wave of the future" (b) rapid collectivist growth
 (c) shaping history (d) the inevitability of history
29. The Right of Centre advocates believe
 (a) in patching up the market
 (b) in old-fashioned guilds
 (c) managed capitalism can succeed
 (d) that liberal policies interfere with the proper functioning of the market economy
30. The author classifies John Stuart Mill among the
 (a) socialists (b) Marxists (c) capitalist reformers (d) liberals

Eternal life will never be in our grasp, of course, yet an additional twenty to forty years is a real and not so distant possibility.

The reason for optimism comes from recent work with animals. Dr. Denham Harman of the University of Nebraska doubled the life span of mice by lacing their diets with such antioxidants as 2-MEA (2-mercaptoethylamine) Vitamin E, and BHT (butylated hydroxytoluence, a preservative used in bread and canned foods.) Then Harman discovered an unexpected payoff: offspring of these mice, though fed no antioxidants, also lived longer--apparently beneficiaries of their mothers' improved condition. We have not been given 2-MEA or BHT in such large doses, but the effects of vitamin E have been studied by Dr. Lester Packer of the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Packer found that large amounts of vitamin E double the life span of human lung cells in test tubes.

Why do antioxidants prolong life? Proponents of the 'oxidation theory' of ageing believe that electrically active in the body, called free radicals, gradually bring about a sort of biological rusting of

tissues and organs. Anti oxidants act as sponges to sop up the rust causing radicals and render them harmless.

Since there is no single accepted theory on ageing, age retardation research is branching along several paths. Some scientists view ageing as breakdown of the metabolic furnace. The principle is simple enough: the faster you force your metabolic furnace to burn up food, the sooner it gives out. For example, rats limited to 60 percent of their normal caloric intake (fasting one day in three) live a third to a half longer lives. Mice, deliberately underfed but given nutritious diet, live to old age without the deteriorative signs of age. Until recently, limiting caloric intake merely eating less--was believed to be beneficial only if started early in life, before puberty. But Dr. Charles Barrows of the National Institute of Ageing has increased the life span of rats by as much as 33 percent by cutting their protein levels in half, starting at the age of sixteen months the equivalent, according to Barrows, to the human age of forty five.

A pill to retard ageing however, is at least twenty years in the future, and no one knows whether consuming large quantities of antioxidants has harmful sides effects. But eating less, says Barrows, is something everyone can and should do. The secret is to eat a well balanced, nutritious, low caloric diet. It could prolong your life by as much as ten years.

31. One of the experiments mentioned shows that
(a) longevity can be hereditarily improved
(b) intake of more protein prolongs life
(c) longevity can be improved only when dieting starts early in life.
(d) rats age faster on consumption of less food.
32. Vitamin E
(a) contains minimum protein
(b) contains maximum carbohydrates
(c) is an antioxidant
(d) fuels the metabolic furnace.
33. Research on age retardation
(a) has been financed by government
(b) is pursuing different paths
(c) has made definite breakthroughs
(d) has produced youth preserving pills.
34. Smaller intake of food, according to one theory, retards ageing by
(a) reducing a person's activities
(b) sopping up the rust causing radicals
(c) reducing the level of burning of the metabolic furnace
(d) limiting the protein intake
35. According to one theory, Vitamin E prolongs human life by
(a) neutralising the electrically active radicals
(b) doubling the dells in the lungs
(c) absorbing the rust-inducing radicals
(d) by breaking down the metabolic furnace.
36. Dr. Barrow's experiment proves that
(a) starch is as essential as protein for human growth
(b) commencement of dieting even in the middle age can prolong life
(c) longevity can be induced even in the next generation by appropriate treatment of the mother
(d) Vitamin E is not as effective as protein in prolonging life.

Shortage of life-saving blood for accident victims and surgery patients may seen be a thing of the past. So too may be the need to match a donor's blood type to that of the recipient. A universal blood substitute, Fluosol, has already proven effective in transfusion on more than sixty patients in Japan and the United States and could be in wide use in a few years.

Fluosol is a transparent liquid that resembles water but is twice as dense. It's composed of fluorine and carbon molecules and is a nearly perfect replacement for animal and human blood. Oxygen dissolves in Fluosol as easily as sugar dissolves in coffee, and since Fluosol molecules are 1000

times smaller than red blood cells they can enter tiny arteries even ones severally clogged by cholesterol to deliver oxygen to tissues.

For the last fifteen years, Dr. Leland Clark, a biochemist at the University of Cincinnati, has pioneered the development of a substitute for human blood. Many substances have been tried, but Fluosol, chemically a fluorocarbon (unlike those used in aerosol sprays), has proven to be one of the best. Using Fluosol, Clark has replaced as much as 50 percent of the blood in laboratory animals with them experiencing no ill effects. "To determine the full clinical potential of artificial blood" says Clark, "we are now trying to mimic the condition of bleeding to a point of near death that might occur from severe accident or life-threatening disease."

Clark claims that fluosol actually surpasses whole red blood in many ways. With a transfusion of artificial blood, for instance, you run the risk of contacting hepatitis or other diseases as you might from a donor's blood. And there is no problem of matching Fluosol to your particular blood type because it is biologically inert. Fluosol molecules are not even metabolised in the body but are excreted without change in two to three weeks. Best of all from a military standpoint, Fluosol is easy and inexpensive to manufacture, and it can be stored at room temperature for long periods of time. Military surgeons have expressed great interest in the blood substitute.

Within the last two years, Japanese doctors have begun to use artificial blood for many operations. In the US, the Food and Drug Administration believes that more testing is required and has asked American doctors to use Fluosol which is now commercially available only in extreme cases where a person's life is at stake and whole human blood is not available. However, Dr. Clark estimates that within four years artificial blood will be routinely used throughout the world.

While artificial blood delivers oxygen to tissues at least as well as real blood, it does suffer one slight aesthetic drawback. Since the fluorocarbon solution is clear and carries none of the haemoglobin that makes our blood red, a person who receives a transfusion of Fluosol can appear anywhere from slightly peaked to ghostly white for a number of days after the transfusion. And, of course during this time the person is incapable of blushing.

37. The following advantages of Fluosol as a replacement of blood are mentioned in the passage except that
(a) it will not transmit diseases (b) it is easy to manufacture and store
(c) it does not contain the red pigment (d) it can be used with patients of all blood group
38. The patient administered Fluosol cannot 'blush' for many days because
(a) he will be unconscious (b) he will have hepatitis
(c) he will lack haemoglobin (d) it would not match his blood group
39. Once a person receives a transfusion of Fluosol,
(a) it permanently remains in his system
(b) it mixes with his natural blood and gets absorbed in the arteries
(c) it is excreted from the body in about a fortnight
(d) it renders the person permanently pale
40. The use of Fluosol has been
(a) pioneered in the United States (b) banned in the United States
(c) selective in the United States (d) more in the United States than in Japan
41. The passage has most probably been written for
(a) doctors (b) laymen (c) patients (d) biochemist
42. Fluosol is described as a 'universal blood substitute' (Line 2) because
(a) it was discovered in university
(b) it can be manufactured all over the world
(c) it is likely to be used all over the world
(d) being biologically inert, it can match all blood groups

The question whether law and liberty are antithetical or friendly to each other has baffled the scholars for a long time. Diametrically opposite views have been expressed on this issue. On the one hand the Idealists hold that the State is an embodiment of reason justice and its laws promote and strengthen

individual liberty. Laws not only protect the rights and liberties of the people but also provide conditions for the development of human faculties. The state by enacting laws for compulsory education, regulation of working hours etc. tries to protect and promote the interests of the children and weaker sections. No doubt, the state is a useful institution and aims at general welfare, but it would be wrong to categorically state that all laws promote individual liberty. If the laws are enacted by the ruling class strengthening its own position, such laws shall certainly lead to curtailment of liberty and may even result in a type of bondage. Usually the laws made by the despotic rulers curtail human liberty and blind obedience to such laws is suicidal for human development.

According to the other views expressed by the Individualists and Anarchists, the law and the liberty are antithesis to each other. Each law puts certain restrictions on individual liberty and the more of one leads to the less of the other. In other words they assert that law and liberty are always in inverse ratio. The individualists consider the state as a 'necessary evil'.

It is necessary because of the selfish nature of man and the existence of crime. But it is nonetheless an evil because every action of the state implies a restriction on the liberty of the individual. The Anarchists go a step further and assert that the state is 'an unnecessary evil'. They consider the state as a positive instrument of oppression and want to do away with it at the earliest. They believe that the individual shall be able to enjoy real liberty only when the state disappears.

The view of the Individualists and Anarchists seem to be incorrect in so far as they take liberty in absolute terms and envisage the absence of all restraints on the conduct of the individual. Actually the laws are enacted to regulate the social behaviour of the people and they invariably impose certain restraints in the larger interest of the society. In the absence of such laws or restraints liberty would mean merely the liberty of the strong and give rise to chaos and disorder. As liberty is meant for all the sections of society, restrictions are essential for its enjoyment by all.

Thus both views are not fully correct. We cannot say for certain that all laws promote liberty, as we cannot say that all laws curtail liberty. In fact much depends on the nature and the contents of the laws. Generally, the laws made by democratic bodies promote liberty because the elected representatives of the people give due consideration to the wishes and interests of the people while enacting these laws. In a modern welfare state, the government has to enact a large number of laws with a view to provide facilities for the maximum development of the members of society. With a view to provide equal facilities to all the sections, it has to impose certain restraints on the liberty of the stronger people. In the absence of such restraints or regulations, the liberty will be the exclusive prerogative of the strong, and the liberty of the weak will be fully dependent on the will of the strong. Viewed in this sense, law promotes liberty.

43. The view with which Idealists are not likely to agree is
- (a) Many of the laws enacted by the state are not useful for the citizens
 - (b) The children and weaker sections have to be protected through laws which may seem to curtail individual liberty
 - (c) Since a state is an embodiment of reason and justice, a citizen must implicitly obey the laws made by it.
 - (d) Laws provide conditions for the promotion of human faculties.
44. Which two groups of people are nearest in agreement in regard to the need of the state?
- (a) Idealists and Individualists
 - (b) Idealists and Anarchists
 - (c) Individualists and Anarchists
 - (d) The author and the Anarchists
45. In this passage, the author is trying to
- (a) widen the gap between the views of various groups
 - (b) reconcile the views of various groups
 - (c) distort the views of various groups
 - (d) argue for the abolition of the state
46. The individualists consider the state a 'necessary' evil because
- (a) it protects them against Anarchists
 - (b) it provides jobs to many
 - (c) it provides compulsory education
 - (d) man is basically selfish and, if unchecked, is likely to indulge in crimes.

47. The author justifies laws because they
(a) protect the minority rich against crimes by the majority poor
(b) are made by democratic bodies
(c) generally protect the weak against the strong
(d) result in a type of bondage
48. The laws of the modern society are mainly intended to
(a) regulate international trade
(b) protect the interests of the rich
(c) provide conditions for the development of the citizens
(d) curtail individuals liberties
49. Which of the following laws will the author not support?
(a) compulsory hanging of a murderer
(b) law fixing minimum age of factory workers
(c) detention of a person who lectures against a Prime Minister
(d) compelling parents to send their children to school
50. The passage has most probably been taken from
(a) a campaign speech in an election
(b) a book review
(c) a book on political theory
(d) a book on economics and law

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 7(A)

Fear of destitution is not a motive out of which a free creative life can grow, yet it is the chief motive which inspires the daily work of most wage-earners. The hope of possessing more wealth and power than any man ought to have, which is the corresponding motive of the rich, is quite as bad in its effects; it compels men to close their minds against justice, and to prevent themselves from thinking honestly on social questions, while in the depths of their hearts they uneasily feel that their pleasures are brought by the miseries of others. The injustice of destitution and wealth alike ought to be rendered impossible. Then a great fear would be removed from the lives of the many, and hope would have to take on a better form in the lives of the few.

But security and liberty are only the negative conditions for good political institutions. When they have been won, we need also the positive condition: encouragement of creative energy. Security alone might produce a smug and stationary society; it demands creativeness as its counterpart, in order to keep alive the adventure and interest of life, and the movement toward perpetually new and better things. There can be no final goal for human institutions; the best are those that most encourage progress toward others still better. Without effort and change, human life cannot remain good. It is not a finished Utopia that we ought to desire, but a world where imagination and hope are alive and active.

It is a sad evidence of the weariness mankind has suffered from excessive toil that its heavens have usually been places where nothing ever happened or changed. Fatigue produces the illusion that only rest is needed for happiness; but when men have rested for a time boredom drives them to renewed activity. For this reason, a happy life must be one in which there is activity. If it is also to be a useful, the activity ought to be as far as possible creative, not merely predatory or defensive. But creative activity requires imagination and originality, which are apt to be subversive at the status quo. At present, those who have power dread a disturbance of the status quo, lest their unjust privileges should be taken away. In combination with the instinct for conventionality, which man shares with the other gregarious animals, those who profit by the existing order have established a system which punishes originality and starves imagination from the moment of first going to school down to the time of death and burial. The whole spirit in which education is conducted needs to be changed, in order that children may be encouraged to think and feel for themselves, not to acquiesce passively in the thoughts and feelings of others. It is not rewards after the event that will produce initiative, but a certain mental atmosphere. There have been times when such an atmosphere existed; the great days of Greece, and Elizabethan England, may serve as examples. But in our own day the tyranny of vast machine-like organisations, governed from above by men who know and care little for the lives of those whom they control, is killing individuality and freedom of mind, and forcing men, more and more to conform to a uniform pattern.

1. According to the author,...
 - (a) fear of destitution inspires creativity and growth.
 - (b) fear of destitution is the chief driving force of humanity.
 - (c) fear of destitution is not conducive to a free and creative life.
 - (d) None of the above.
2. What, according to the author, are the effects of wanting to possess more wealth and power than one already has?
 1. An uneasy feeling that one's riches accumulate at the cost of others'.
 2. A feeling that one should think more about social questions.
 3. A closure of the mind against thinking about things like justice.

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. It may be inferred from the passage that the author is against...
 - (a) security and liberty as the only desirable things.
 - (b) the lifestyle of the daily wage-earners.
 - (c) security and liberty as political institutions.
 - (d) always hankering for a better life.

4. The word 'acquiesce', in the context of the passage means...
 (a) concur. (b) congregate. (c) conducive. (d) concomitant.
5. In the opinion of the author, initiative is produced by...
 (a) the expectation of rewards. (b) a typical mental atmosphere.
 (c) an excellent work environment. (d) lack of status quo.
6. Which of the following statements would the author most likely be in agreement with?
 (a) Man is an animal that constantly needs to be reassured of his omnipotence.
 (b) Most people live in this world as if all that was important was the sleep before the next day began.
 (c) It is more important to live first--only then can one think of things like art and aesthetics.
 (d) Ask not what the country can do you; ask what you can do for the country.
7. When the author says that nothing changes in the heavens, he means that...
 (a) there are actually heavens where people do not do much work.
 (b) people imagine the heavens to be a restful place free of toil.
 (c) people think that the heavens are places of rest but that is a false premise.
 (d) the heavens are perfect examples of a stagnating society where idleness gives rise to indolence.

The Deve Gowda government has come at a historic time of transition in Indian politics and society, and indeed the economy as well. Its success (survival) will serve three vital ends. First, it will mark a clear shift of political power from the forward casts to the backwards and the dalits. Second, it will make coalition governments respectable at the Centre (the idea is already an acknowledged fact in many states, including West Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra). And third, it will underline what the economic reformers have been saying for the last three years --- that the country's mindset has changed with regard to economic management, and therefore the reforms are here to stay, and indeed will continue.

A fourth point could be made as well, though this is less dependent on the continued survival of the Deve Gowda government, and this is that the destruction of the Babri Masjid in December 1992 has proved to be a watershed in ways that the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) may not have realised at the time. For it has divided the country into two clear camps on the issue of secularism; the result being that even those parties that have been willing in the past to be the BJP's allies, now want nothing to do with it. This would mean that unless the BJP can end its political isolation in some way, or increase its share of the vote fairly dramatically, it will be condemned to sitting in the opposition benches.

But the transitions represented by the Deve Gowda government are more basic in nature than party alignments. These alignments can be transitory, but the underlying changes are more long-term in nature. The rise of the backwards and the dalits, for instance, underlines not just the new assertiveness of social classes that constitute the overwhelming majority, but also a breakdown of the coalition that used to be represented by the Congress. This social change came much earlier to many of the southern states (through the Dravida movement in Tamil Nadu, for instance, and the Devraj Urs government in Karnataka), and is only now sweeping the Hindi heartland. Laloo Prasad Yadav, Ram Vilas Paswan and Sharad Yadav (Bihar chief minister, Janata Dal parliamentary party leader and Janata Dal working president, respectively) represent a clear change from the forward caste base of the leadership in both the Congress and the BJP. Equally, the rise of the Bahujan Samaj Party to its current prominence in the space of a decade, has given the Dalits a new voice. One may bemoan the greater caste consciousness that all this begets, but the fact of the matter is that in large parts of the countryside, caste was in any case the determinant of most factors governing people's daily lives. One can only hope that castelessness will follow the greater sense of equality that the current forces represent.

The second idea that will be cemented if the Deve Gowda government manages to stay in office, is that coalitions can work at the national level. The very idea has got a bad name because of the experience with the Janata Party in 1977-79 and the Janata Dal in 1989-90, and the contradictions in today's United Front are all too evident. To take just one instance, the Left parties are not at all happy with the economic policy content of the common minimum programme, drafted in large part by P.Chidambaram. Additional contradictions abound in the fact that the United Front government

depends for its survival on the Congress, which is the main rival of many of the Front's constituents in states like Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

It is impossible to predict if these contradictions will bring down the Deve Gowda government but if the political players involved manage to rustle up the required maturity, a new era of coalition governance may well have been born. The Narasimha Rao government took Indian democracy beyond the dynastic confines of the Nehru-Gandhi family; the Deve Gowda government may serve to take it away from a one-dominant-party form of democracy.

8. According to the author,...
 - (a) caste has nowadays begun to play a big role in people's lives.
 - (b) caste should not play such a big role in people's lives.
 - (c) caste has always played a big role in people's lives.
 - (d) none of the above.
9. It may be inferred from the passage that...
 - (a) the Deve Gowda government will not be able to survive long.
 - (b) the Deve Gowda government will face big problems in the future elections.
 - (c) the Deve Gowda government will have some difficulty in surviving its term.
 - (d) the Deve Gowda government is a good thing to have happened to India at this time.
10. Which of the following purposes will not be served by the continuance of the new government?
 - (a) The Bharatiya Janata Party will have to strive to be more acceptable to the electorate.
 - (b) The upper caste electorate will finally be shorn of their unjustified pride.
 - (c) It will make coalition governments acceptable to the people who do not trust them.
 - (d) It will reinforce the fact that India is serious about economic reforms and that they will continue.
11. The author gives the example of the Dravida movement and the Urs government to...
 - (a) draw a parallel between the rise of the backward classes in South India.
 - (b) show how the North Indians are influenced by their Southern counterparts.
 - (c) lament the alarming rise in casteism in politics throughout India.
 - (d) show a precedence for the rise of backward castes in the North of India.
12. It may be inferred from the passage that...
 - (a) there is complete unanimity among the constituents of the Deve Gowda government and that is the only real strength they have.
 - (b) there is no unanimity among the constituents of the Deve Gowda government and it is bound to fall in the next few months.
 - (c) there is no unanimity among the constituents of the Deve Gowda government but it may not be entirely an opportunistic conglomeration.
 - (d) there is no unanimity among the constituents of the Deve Gowda government except for the fact that they are all Dalits.
13. It may be inferred from the passage that...
 - (a) the destruction of the Babri Masjid was the cause of the election of the Gowda government at the cost of the BJP.
 - (b) the rise of the backwards and dalits is a representation of the rising assertiveness of the social classes.
 - (c) the fact that the Gowda ministry is still a minority government proves that the emancipation of the backward and dalit classes is still not complete.
 - (d) Laloo Prasad, Ram Vilas Paswan and Sharad Yadav constitute what may be called the holy trinity of the dalit and backward leaders of India.
14. What, according to the author, may Deve Gowda be able to do which would be as unexpected as what Narsimha Rao did before him?
 - (a) Give coalitions respectability.
 - (b) Emancipate the downtrodden.
 - (c) Start economic reforms in earnest.
 - (d) none of the above.

We find ourselves in a bewildering world. We want to make sense of what we see around us and to ask: What is the nature of the universe? What is our place in it and where did it and we come from? Why is it the way it is? To try to answer these questions we adopt some "world picture." Just as an infinite tower of tortoises supporting the flat earth is such a picture, so is the theory of superstrings. Both are theories of the universe, though the latter is much more mathematical and precise than the former. Both theories lack observational evidence: no one has ever seen a giant tortoise with the earth on its back, but then, no one has seen a superstring either. However, the tortoise theory fails to be a good scientific theory because it predicts that people should be able to fall off the edge of the world. This has not been found to agree with experience, unless that turns out to be the explanation for the people who are supposed to have disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle!

The earliest theoretical attempts to describe and explain the universe involved the idea that events and natural phenomena were controlled by spirits with human emotions who acted in a very humanlike and unpredictable manner. These spirits inhabited natural objects, like rivers and mountains, including celestial bodies, like the sun and moon. They had to be placated and their favours sought in order to ensure the fertility of the soil and the rotation of the seasons. Gradually, however, it must have been noticed that there were certain regularities: the sun always rose in the east and set in the west, whether or not a sacrifice had been made to the sun god. Further, the sun, the moon, and the planets followed precise paths across the sky that could be predicted in advance with considerable accuracy. The sun and the moon might still be gods, but they were gods who obeyed strict laws, apparently without any exceptions, if one discounts stories like that of the sun stopping for Joshua.

At first, these regularities and laws were obvious only in astronomy and a few other situations. However, as civilisation developed, and particularly in the last 300 years, more and more regularities and laws were discovered. The success of these laws led Laplace at the beginning of the nineteenth century to postulate scientific determinism, that is, he suggested that there would be a set of laws that would determine the evolution of the universe precisely, given its configuration at one time. Laplace's determinism was incomplete in two ways. It did not say how the configuration of the universe began. These were left to God. God would choose how the universe began and what laws it obeyed, but he would not intervene in the universe once it had started. In effect, God was confined to the areas that nineteenth-century science did not understand. We now know that Laplace's hopes of determinism cannot be realised, at least in the terms he had in mind. The uncertainty principle of quantum mechanics implies that certain pairs of quantities, such as the position and velocity of a particle, cannot both be predicted with complete accuracy.

Quantum mechanics deals with this situation via a class of quantum theories in which particles don't have well-defined positions and velocities but are represented by a wave. These quantum theories are deterministic in the sense that they give laws for the evolution of the wave with time. Thus if one knows the wave at one time, one can calculate it at any other time. The unpredictable, random element comes in only when we try to interpret the wave in terms of the positions and velocities of particles. But maybe that is our mistake: maybe there are no particle positions and velocities, but only waves. It is just that we try to fit the waves to our preconceived ideas of positions and velocities. The resulting mismatch is the cause of the apparent unpredictability.

In effect, we have redefined the task of science to be the discovery of laws that will enable us to predict events up to the limits set by the uncertainty principle. The question remains, however: How was or why were the laws and the initial state of the universe chosen?

15. It may be inferred from the passage that the author...
- (a) possesses a scientific temper.
 - (b) is a writer of science fiction.
 - (c) is an analytical scientist.
 - (d) is a newspaper reporter.
16. What is most probably the reason for the author mentioning tortoises?
- (a) He is an ardent conservationist and wants all scientists to join in protecting the environment.
 - (b) He thinks that his theories may be best explained as an analogy to the tortoise species.
 - (c) He says that there is a theory wherein the world is supported by a series of tortoises.
 - (d) He wants the scientific world to sit up and be more responsible rather than retreat into a shell like a tortoise.

17. What according to the author is the theory of superstrings?
(a) A theory according to which all the planets in the solar system are linked together by an invisible string of electromagnetic rays.
(b) A theory according to which all of evolution follows a set pattern of development and are connected together in the form of enmeshed strings making a fabric.
(c) The sum total of the various theories which have been postulated to try and explain the phenomenal universe and the development of the string quark particle.
(d) Not enough information in the passage.
18. According to the author...
(a) the people who claim to have fallen off the edge of the world are lying.
(b) the only way people would be able to fall off the edge of the world would be if they fell into the Bermuda triangle.
(c) there have been claims by people living in the Bermuda triangle that the place is the end of the world.
(d) the theory that there is an edge of the world where people might fall off has no basis in experience.
19. The earliest theoretical attempts to explain the universe said that...
(a) the universe was poised on the back of a tortoise.
(b) the natural phenomena were controlled by various spirits.
(c) rivers and mountains were holy and were actually gods.
(d) the regularity of natural phenomena proved that gods led a routine life.
20. It may be inferred from the passage that the sun...
(a) stopped for Joshua.
(b) is actually a god.
(c) rises in the east.
(d) sometimes cares for the sacrifices made to it.
21. What may be called the main postulate of Laplace's scientific determinism?
(a) The evolution of the universe may be determined easily, given correct configurations.
(b) The age of the universe may be scientifically determined if the growth pattern is configured.
(c) It can be determined precisely when the universe started unless we have the correct configurations.
(d) None of the above.
22. It may be inferred from the passage that Laplace...
(a) was a religious person.
(b) was a scientist first and put science before religion.
(c) gave theories which were supported by the religious canon of the period.
(d) was a very religious person and believed in it before science.
23. How does quantum mechanics try to deal with the problem raised by the impossibility of determining particle positions?
(a) It says that the scientific determinism theory was a false one and did not need to be solved.
(b) It treats the indeterminable particles as a whole wave instead of individual particles.
(c) It treats the wave of particles as being made up of individual particles and not as a wave.
(d) None of the above.

Of my earliest days at school I have little to say, but that they were very happy ones, chiefly because I was left at liberty, then and in the vacations, to read whatever books I liked. For example, I read all Fielding's works, Don Quixote, Gil Blas, and any part of Swift that I liked; Gulliver's Travels, and the Tale of the Tub, being both much to my taste. I was very much indebted to one of the ushers of Hawkshead School, by name Shaw, who taught me more of Latin in a fortnight than I had learnt during two preceding years at the school of Cockermouth. Unfortunately for me this excellent master left our school, and went to Stafford, where he taught for many years. It may be perhaps as well to mention, that the first verses which I wrote were a task imposed by my master; the subject, 'The Summer Vacation;' and of my own accord I added others upon 'Return to School.' There was nothing

remarkable in either poem; but I was called upon, among other scholars, to write verses upon the completion of the second centenary from the foundation of the school in 1585, by Archbishop Sandys. These verses were much admired, far more than they deserved, for they were but a tame imitation of Pope's versification, and a little in his style. This exercise, however, put it into my head to compose verses from the impulse of my own mind, and I wrote, while yet a schoolboy, a long poem running upon my own adventures, and the scenery of the country in which I was brought up. The only part of that poem which has been preserved is the conclusion of it, which stands at the beginning of my collected Poems.

In the month of October, 1787, I was sent to St John's College, Cambridge, of which my uncle, Dr Cookson, had been a fellow. The master, Dr Chevalier, died very soon after; and, according to the custom of that time, his body, after being placed in the coffin, was removed to the hall of the college, and the pall, spread over the coffin, was struck over by copies of verses, English or Latin, the composition of the students of St John's. My uncle seemed mortified when upon inquiry he learnt that none of these verses were from my pen, 'because,' said he, 'it would have been a fair opportunity for distinguishing yourself.' I did not, however, regret that I had been silent on this occasion, as I felt no interest in the deceased person, with whom I had had no intercourse, and whom I had never seen but during his walks in the college grounds.

When at school, I, with the other boys of the same standing, was put upon reading the first six books of Euclid, with the exception of the fifth; and also in algebra I learnt simple and quadratic equations; and this was for me unlucky, because I had a full twelve-month's start of the freshmen of my year, and accordingly got into rather an idle way; reading nothing but classic authors according to my fancy, and Italian poetry. My Italian master was named Isola, and had been well acquainted with Gray the poet. As I took to these studies with much interest, he was proud of the progress I made. Under his correction I translated the Vision of Mirza, and two or three other papers of the Spectator, into Italian.

24. Which of the following authors did the writer of the passage not read?
 (a) Shaw. (b) Fielding. (c) Swift. (d) Pope.
25. According to the author, his poetry...
 (a) was really of a very inferior standard. (b) was a poor copy of Pope's.
 (c) was too good to be put on a coffin. (d) more prose than poetry.
26. The word 'pall', in the context of the passage, means...
 (a) gloom. (b) cover. (c) depression. (d) cetacean.
27. According to the passage, at least how many languages does the author know?
 (a) Two. (b) Three. (c) Four. (d) Five.
28. Which of the following had not been a teacher of the author?
 (a) Cookson. (b) Isola. (c) Shaw. (d) Chevalier.
29. An apt title for the passage would be
 (a) To Write or Not To Write (b) For a Few Words Only
 (c) The Making of a Writer (d) None of the above
30. The passage must be an extract from
 (a) A literary magazine (b) An autobiography
 (c) An autograph (d) A biography

Exercise 7(B)

The burden of inflation, President Nixon has often said, falls heavily upon the poor, "Who are largely defenceless" against price increases on the necessities of life. That view is seldom questioned by politicians, but a growing coterie of economists has lately come to regard it as a misleading oversimplification. Affluent America knows surprisingly little about precisely how inflation affects the poor. What information is available, though, suggests to some experts that inflation-or at least some

of the conditions that contribute to it-actually helps many of the poor more than price boosts hurt them.

This heresy has been argued most forcefully by Economists Robinson G. Hollister and John L. Palmer in a study for the University of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty. They contend that the labour shortages produced by an inflationary boom enable many of the poor to land jobs that otherwise would remain beyond their reach. Using complex mathematical formulas, they support earlier calculations that a reduction in the unemployment rate from 5.4% to 3.5% experienced by the US between April 1964 and November 1966-creates 1,042,000 full-time jobs for poor people who otherwise would be working only part-time or not at all. As for the non-working poor, Hollister and Palmer found that welfare benefits have generally risen faster than prices. The average monthly check in the program to aid families with dependent children rose 18% during the two years that ended last June. Mean while, the consumer price index went up 10%.

Actually, price increases are less painful for the poor than for the middle class and wealthy, the two analysts maintain. They have reformulated the figures in the Government's consumer price index, which is largely based on middle-class spending patterns, to construct a "poor price index"; it gives more weight to increase in food and rent expenses, less importance to rises in clothing, transportation, medical and education costs. Between 1965 and 1967, the last year for which they calculated the poor price index, it rose 5.1%, compared with a 5.8% increase in the CPI(Consumer Price Index). The Wisconsin researchers concluded that "the poor are not hurt by inflation" -but could be hurt badly by even a "slight" rise in unemployment resulting from a fight against inflation.

This thesis impresses many eminent economists. Says Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers : "I think we have to be very, very careful in suggesting that inflation is the enemy of the poor. It may be their friend in employment terms. "Some Government figures buttress the argument. For example, 800,000 of the 5,800,000 US families that were officially defined as poor in 1966 had increased their incomes enough to rise above the poverty line last year. Their gains were achieved even though inflation had meanwhile pushed the poverty line up from \$3,317 in annual family income in 1966 to \$3,553 in 1968.

1. Inflation helps the poor because
 - (a) money is worth less during an inflationary period
 - (b) money is worth more during an inflationary period
 - (c) labour shortage created during inflationary periods create more jobs for the poor
 - (d) the rich spend more during an inflationary period
2. All of the following would affect the middle class more than the poor except.
 - (a) an increase in rent
 - (b) an increase in education costs
 - (c) an increase in clothing expenses
 - (d) an increase in travel expenses
3. Which one of the following would be most aided during an inflationary period?
 - (a) a school teacher
 - (b) a landlord
 - (c) a creditor
 - (d) a debtor
4. All of the following are measures that would tend to curb inflation except
 - (a) a decrease in consumer spending
 - (b) an increase in interest rates
 - (c) an increase in federal spending
 - (d) an increase in taxes
5. A circumstance which supports the Hollister-Palmer thesis is
 - (a) the drop in federal spending
 - (b) the decrease in the number of families below the poverty line
 - (c) The rise in the Consumer Price Index
 - (d) None of the above
6. Even the poor who do not land jobs will benefit from inflation because
 - (a) taxes will be lower
 - (b) the CPI falls more quickly
 - (c) welfare benefits will rise faster than prices
 - (d) the inflationary boom will not reach them
7. The "poor price index"
 - (a) rises more than the consumer price index
 - (b) rises less than the consumer price index
 - (c) rises the same amount as the consumer price index
 - (d) is an official government statistic

8. President Nixon claims that the burden of inflation
 - (a) hits the rich hardest
 - (b) hits the rich least of all
 - (c) hits the poor hardest
 - (d) hits the poor least of all
9. The following assumptions are made in the article:
 - I. Both full employment and price stability are desirable
 - II. The non-working poor are on welfare
 - III. There is a trade-off between underemployment and inflation.
 - (a) I only
 - (b) II only
 - (c) III only
 - (d) I and II and III
10. Walter W. Heller is
 - (a) former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers
 - (b) creator of the CPI
 - (c) a member of cabinet
 - (d) creator of the "poor price index"

Although antiseptic literally means 'against putrefaction' or prevention of sepsis (spread of bacteria)' the term usually is used to refer to agents applied to the living tissues of animals (including man) and plants in order to destroy or inhibit the growth of infectious micro-organisms. In low concentrations, an antiseptic may inhibit microbial growth; in high concentrations, it may kill them. Substances (e.g. slaves, ointments and dressing) that are in contact with external tissues, such as skin, for long periods of time are considered antiseptics if they inhibit microbial growth. On the other hand, substances (e.g. mouthwashes, douches, gargles) that have only brief contact with internal tissues such as mucous membranes are considered antiseptics only if recommended amounts destroy micro-organisms. The term asepsis is used to describe a process by which micro-organisms are prevented from entering some objects; surgical asepsis, for example, refers to preventing the introduction of disease-causing bacteria into wounds of animals, including man.

Germicides, (disinfectants) destroy harmful micro-organisms and also may inactivate viruses and protozoans but ordinarily do not affect bacterial or fungal spores, which are walled, usually dormant, reproductive bodies. Disinfecting has been officially defined by the governments of several countries, including the US and Great Britain, as the killing of disease-causing (pathogenic) agents by direct application of chemical or physical methods. The term disinfectant is usually used to refer to destruction of micro-organisms on inanimate surfaces; e.g., surgical instruments, floors walls, lines.

Many antiseptics and germicides are specific regarding destruction of certain micro-organisms and not others. An ideal compound that will destroy all micro-organisms, without causing any residual toxic effect in high concentrations, has not yet been developed.

Sterilisation, any process, physical or chemical, that destroys all forms of life, is used especially to destroy micro-organisms, spores, and viruses. Precisely defined, sterilisation is the complete destruction of all micro-organisms by a suitable chemical agent or by heat, either wet steam under pressure at 120° C (250° F) or more, for at least 15 minutes, or dry heat at 160° to 180° C (320° to 360° F) for three hours. Objects that are to be sterilised must withstand treatment without suffering deleterious effects.

A sanitise is an agent, usually chemical in nature, that is used to reduce the number of micro-organisms to a level that has been officially approved as safe. Sanitises are commonly used to control bacterial levels in equipment and utensils found in dairies, other food-processing plants, eating and drinking establishments, and other places in which no specific pathogenic micro-organisms are known to be present and destruction of all micro-organisms may not be necessary.

Preservatives, usually chemical agents, are added to certain foods and medicines to prevent the growth of micro-organisms that may cause spoilage or disease. Prophylactics also are agents used to prevent infections and diseases. Although antibiotics usually are used to treat infectious diseases already in progress in man & other animals, they also have been used as antiseptics, especially on the skin or on mucous surfaces, to prevent the entry of pathogenic micro-organisms. Vaccination is the administration of harmless amounts of disease-causing micro-organisms into animals, including man, to prevent diseases.

11. A compound that can destroy all micro-organisms without causing toxic effects is
 - (a) an antiseptic
 - (b) a sanitise
 - (c) not yet developed
 - (d) a germicide

12. Sterilisation results in
 - (a) destruction of the sterilised object
 - (b) preservation of food
 - (c) death of all micro-organisms
 - (d) reduction of micro-organisms to safety level
13. To destroy spores one must use
 - (a) disinfectants
 - (b) sanitises
 - (c) asepsis
 - (d) sterilisation
14. In the vaccination process
 - (a) all micro- organisms are destroyed
 - (b) spoilage of food is prevented
 - (c) specific disease producing micro-organisms are kept alive and used
 - (d) wet steam is used under pressure
15. From the least effective to the most effective for destroying harmful micro-organisms, the various processes can be graded as
 - (a) germicides, antiseptics, sanitises, sterilises
 - (b) preservatives, sanitises, disinfectants, sterilisation
 - (c) antiseptics, sterilisation, germicides, sanitises
 - (d) sterilisation, germicides, disinfectants, preservatives
16. It can be deduced from the passage that
 - (a) all micro-organisms are dangerous at all levels of concentration
 - (b) there is a safety level of tolerance of micro-organisms
 - (c) sanitises are used to kill all micro-organisms.
 - (d) antibiotics are used only for curing diseases.

The stability that had marked the Iroquois Confederacy's generally pro-British position was shattered with the overthrow of James II in 1688, the colonial uprisings that followed in Massachusetts, New York, and Maryland, and the commencement of King William's War against Louis XIV of France. The increasing French threat to English hegemony in the interior North America was signalled by French-led or French inspired attacks on the Iroquois and on outlying colonial settlements in New York and New England. The high point of the Iroquois response was the spectacular raid of August 5, 1689, in which the Iroquois virtually wiped out the French village of Lachine, just outside Montreal. A counter-raid by the French on the English village of Schenectady in March, 1690, instilled an appropriate measure of fear among the English and their Iroquois allies.

The Iroquois position at the end of the war, which was formalised by treaties made during the summer of 1701 with the British and the French, and which was maintained throughout most of the eighteenth century, was one of "aggressive neutrality" between the two competing European powers. Under the new system the Iroquois initiated a peace policy toward the "far Indians", tightened their control over the nearby tribes, and induced both English and French to support their neutrality toward the European powers by appropriate gifts and concessions.

By holding the balance of power in the sparsely settled borderlands between English and French settlements, and by their willingness to use their power against one or the other nation if not appropriately treated, the Iroquois played the game of European power politics with effectiveness. The system broke down, however after the French became convinced that the Iroquois were compromising the system in favour of the English and launched a full scale attempt to establish French physical and juridical presence in the Ohio Valley, the heart of the borderlands long claimed by the Iroquois. As a consequence of the ensuing Great War for Empire, in which Iroquois neutrality was dissolved and European influence moved closer, the play-off system lost its efficacy and a system of direct bargaining supplanted it.

17. The author's primary purpose in this passage is to
 - (a) denounce the imperialistic policies of the French
 - (b) disprove the charges of barbarism made against the Iroquois
 - (c) expose the French government's exploitation of the Iroquois balance of power
 - (d) describe and assess the effect of European military power on Iroquois policy

18. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's attitude toward the Iroquois leadership can best be described as one of
(a) suspicion of their motives (b) respect for their competence
(c) indifference to their fate (d) pride in their heritage
19. With which of the following statements would the author be least likely to agree?
(a) The Iroquois were able to respond effectively to French acts of aggression.
(b) James II's removal from the throne caused dissension to break out among the colonies.
(c) Iroquois negotiations involved playing one side against the other.
(d) The Iroquois ceased to hold the balance of power early in the eighteenth century
20. The author attributes such success as the Iroquois policy of aggressive neutrality had to
(a) their readiness to fight either side (b) ties of loyalty to the British
(c) the confusion of the European forces (d) European reliance on formal treaties

Many people who are willing to concede that the railroad must be brought back to life are chiefly thinking of bringing this about on the very terms that have robbed us of a balanced transportation network—that is, by treating speed as the only important factor, forgetting reliability, comfort and safety, and seeking some mechanical dodge for increasing the speed and automation of surface vehicles.

My desk is littered with such technocratic fantasies, hopefully offered as "solutions." They range from old-fashioned monorails and jet-propelled hovercraft (now extinct) to a more scientific mode of propulsion at 2,000 miles an hour, from completely automated highway travel in private cars to automated vehicles a Government department is now toying with for "facilitating" urban traffic.

What is the function of transportation? What place does locomotion occupy in the whole spectrum of human needs? Perhaps the first step in developing an adequate transportation policy would be to clear our minds of technocratic cant. Those who believe that transportation is the chief end of life should be put in orbit at the safe lunar distance from the earth.

The prime purpose of passenger transportation is not to increase the amount of physical movement but to increase the possibilities for human association, co-operation, personal intercourse, and choice.

A balanced transportation system, accordingly, calls for a balance of resources and facilities and opportunities in every other part of the economy. Neither speed nor mass demand offers a criterion of social efficiency. Hence such limited technocratic proposals as that for high-speed trains between already overcrowded and overextended urban centres would only add to the present lack of functional balance and purposeful organisation viewed in terms of human need. Variety of choices, facilities and destinations, not speed alone, is the mark of an organic transportation system. And, incidentally, this is an important factor of safety when any part of the system break down. Even confirmed air travellers appreciate the railroad in foul weather.

If we took human needs seriously in recasting the whole transportation system, we should begin with the human body and make the fullest use of pedestrian movement, not only for health but for efficiency in moving large crowds over short distances. The current introduction of shopping malls, free from wheeled traffic, is both a far simpler and far better technical solution than the many costly proposals for introducing moving sidewalks or other rigidly automated modes of locomotion. At every stage we should provide for the right type of locomotion, at the right speed, within the right radius, to meet human needs. Neither maximum speed nor maximum traffic nor maximum distance has by itself any human significance.

With the over-exploitation of the motor car comes an increased demand for engineering equipment, to roll ever wider carpets of concrete over the bulldozed landscape and to endow the petroleum magnates of Texas, Venezuela and Arabia with fabulous capacities for personal luxury and political corruption. Finally the purpose of this system, abetted by similar concentration on planes and rockets, is to keep an increasing volume of motorists and tourists in motion, at the highest possible speed, in a sufficiently comatose state not to mind the fact that their distant destination has become the exact counterpart of the very place they have left. The end product everywhere is environmental desolation.

If this is the best our technological civilisation can do to satisfy genuine human needs and nurture man's further development, it's plainly time to close up shop. If indeed we go farther and faster along

this route, there is plenty of evidence to show that the shop will close up without our help. Behind our power blackouts, our polluted environments, our transportation breakdowns, our nuclear threats, is a failure of mind. Technocratic anaesthesia has put us to sleep. Results that were predictable and predicted - half a century ago without awakening any response still find us unread to cope with them - or even to admit their existence.

21. The author criticises most railroad advocates because their emphasis is primarily on
(a) monetary costs (b) speed (c) traffic flow (d) reliability
22. The author states that the purpose(s) of transportation is (are)
I. to move people from place to place efficiently
II. to increase social contact
III. to open up opportunities
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) I and II
23. A solution advocated by the author for transporting masses of people over short distances involves
(a) moving side walks (b) automated vehicles (c) conveyor belts (d) pedestrian malls
24. Excessive reliance on the automobile, according to the author, is associated with
(a) the enrichment of the oil industry (b) monopoly power
(c) our transportation breakdown (d) inefficiency in transportation
25. It can be inferred that the author would oppose
(a) a balance transportation system
(b) shopping malls
(c) an expansion of the interstate highway system
(d) sacrificing speed for comfort
26. The author predicts that if we continue our present transportation policy
(a) we will succumb to a technocratic dictatorship
(b) our society may die
(c) human needs will be surrendered
(d) rockets and planes will predominate
27. According to the article, the fulfilment of human needs will require
(a) far greater use of walking (b) a automated travel
(c) abandoning the profit system (d) a better legislative policy
28. The author believes that the nation has placed too great an emphasis on all of the following except
(a) speed (b) traffic flow (c) diversity (d) technological needs
29. It may be inferred that the author is a(n)
(a) highway engineer (b) historian (c) oil baron (d) lawyer
30. It is stated in the article that safety in transportation is aided by the existence of
(a) remote air-to-ground control for airplanes (b) technological sophistication
(c) a variety of transport modes (d) fail-safe systems

In the nations of Western Europe and North America, where industrialisation began, economic growth was a slow and extended process of acquiring capital, resources, learning and technology. The activities involved in moving from invention to application, and then on to investment and finally to return, spanned decades. In the United States, for example, it took about 200 years to go from \$250 to about \$7,000 in per capita GNP; the process went much faster in Japan, but still it took more than a century to go from about \$1000 to about \$4,000. Today we would expect the process to go much more rapidly in many of the developing nations, the central reason for this being the existence of the gap between the developed and the developing that many deplore as the source and cause of underdevelopment. In the following pages we will describe 10 forces that will aid this growth, each

unique to the developing nations and each taking advantage of the gap between them and the developed nations.

But before going on to examine these positive factors, we must first note that, there are many aspects of the current world environment that do not facilitate development that is, ways in which developed nations might actually impede or even reverse progress in the developing nations. Some of them are: excessive destruction or damage to indigenous social structures, morale or traditional beliefs and character; the generation of excessive expectation; harmful or excessive exploitation by foreigners; political and social unrest and other strains caused by the foreign presence itself; misplaced benevolence; and harmful fashions or ideologies.

Probably most important among these are the many effects that can result from the impact of two cultures on each other particularly when one of the cultures is more modern and powerful, or at least is judged to have many features that seem worth adopting. The impacted culture can develop a rather severe inferiority complex or other pathology. Many experts once considered this desirable in that they saw the goal of development as the breaking apart of the old society and the rebuilding of a new society more or less along Western lines. But this view has generally been replaced by the belief that there should be mutual adaptation. The Japanese, and to some degree the Chinese, have shown us that it is often very worthwhile to save much of the old society, to attempt to reform, modify and adapt the new techniques, technologies and institutions so as to fit them into the existing framework and, of course, vice versa. It now seems likely that each society that successfully modernises will find its own way to industrialisation and then eventually to a post industrial society. Thus this process may be analogous to the perspective common to Asian religions in which there are "many mountains up to God and many roads up each mountain".

31. According to the author, the gap between the developed and developing nations
(a) is capable of accelerating the development of the latter
(b) is likely to impede the development of the latter
(c) can never be bridged
(d) will invariably break up the old society in developing nations
32. According to the author, the Japanese have
(a) successfully synthesised the desirable aspects of both the old society and the new culture
(b) grown faster than the Chinese.
(c) reached the per capita GNP of US in 100 years
(d) reached the post industrial stage
33. The world situation has been poised to
(a) result in the unimpeded growth of developing nations
(b) the unhindered exploitation of the developing nations by the richer ones
(c) aid the growth of developing nations provided the supporting factors are exploited properly
(d) bring about a homogeneity in world culture
34. According to the author, the developing nations
(a) will all develop on the same pattern
(b) will be excessively exploited by foreigners
(c) are likely to develop each in its own unique way
(d) will need massive aid from developed countries for growth.
35. The 'misplaced benevolence' in para 2 means
(a) aid that is misappropriated
(b) military aid
(c) aid that perpetuates dependence
(d) aid to a wrong country
36. The tone of the author of the passage is
(a) unduly harsh
(b) objective
(c) humorous
(d) pedantic

According to Hobbes, man is by nature selfish. Accordingly, he paints a very pessimistic picture of the state of nature. He says it was a state of war: "a war of all against all". There was no notion of right and wrong, justice and injustice. Force and fraud were the cardinal virtues in the state of nature. Man in the state of nature lived in continual fear and danger of violent death. As Hobbes puts it, the

life in the state of nature was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". With a view to escape the horror and anarchy of the state of nature, the people entered into a social contract. While concluding the contract, every man said to every other man "I authorise and give up my right of governing myself to this man, or to his assembly of men, on this condition, that though give up thy right to him, and authorise all his actions in like manner. This done, the multitude so united in one man is called a Commonwealth".

As a result of this contract, the state came into existence. All the individuals surrendered their rights to a particular person or group of persons who became the sovereign. It may be noted that the sovereign was not a party to the contract but emerged out of the contract. The people surrendered all their powers to the sovereign unconditionally and could not withdraw them. In other words the individual did not have any right to revolt against the sovereign.

Locke's picture of state of nature is quite different from the one painted by Hobbes. Locke says that man is not essentially selfish and his actions are guided by reason. Therefore, in the state of nature, people lived peacefully and co-operated with each other. They were governed by the law of nature, a law based on reason and morality. They also enjoyed natural rights like right to life, liberty and property. However due to lack of an impartial authority which could punish those who violated the natural law, people faced much inconvenience. Therefore, they decided to create the state through a contract. According to Locke, each person transferred to the community the right to enforce the law of nature. The community in its turn entered into another contract with the ruler which is known as governmental contract. As per this contract the government was obliged to carry out the laws of nature and protect the natural rights of the people. If the ruler failed to carry out his part of contract, the people could legitimately remove him because the sovereignty ultimately resided in the people.

Rousseau's Theory of Social Contract combines the theories of Hobbes and Locke. He tried to harmonise the absolute power of the sovereign with the freedom of the individual. Rousseau paints quite an attractive picture of the state of nature. He says men lived a free, healthy and honest life in the state of nature. The resources of nature were sufficient to meet the demands of all. There was no clash amongst members of the society because the institutions of family and private property did not exist. In short, in the state of nature, people lived like noble savages. But with the rise of the institution of private property, inequality and other allied evils made their appearance. To overcome these, the people were obliged to conclude the contract. According to Rousseau the contract was concluded by the individuals in their individual capacity on the one hand and the community as a whole on the other. Thus every individual surrendered all his rights to the community. To quote Rousseau, "each of us puts in common his person and all his powers under the supreme direction of the General Will; and in our corporate capacity we receive each member as an indivisible part of the whole. In making a surrender of his power, the individual was not a loser, because "each individual, by giving himself to no one; and since there is not member over whom you do not acquire the same right that you give him over yourself, you gain the equivalent of all you lose, and greater force to preserve what you have".

Rousseau, thus, laid the foundations of popular sovereignty as absolute, but insists that sovereignty belongs to the people. In short, Rousseau's sovereign is Hobbes' Leviathan with its head chopped off.

37. One of the difference between the theories of Hobbes and Locke relates to
 - (a) the relationship of an individual with his family
 - (b) the relationship of an individual with his neighbours
 - (c) the right of an individual to press for the removal of his ruler
 - (d) the existence of a superior person in the group who could be entrusted with rulership
38. The sovereign, according to Hobbes,
 - (a) entered into a contract with the individuals to protect them
 - (b) was not a party to the contract between different individuals forming the state
 - (c) was to be elected collectively by the people
 - (d) could be removed from his leadership if the individuals so desired
39. That the ultimate sovereignty rests with the people and not with the leader is the view of
 - (a) Hobbes and Locke
 - (b) Locke and Rousseau
 - (c) Hobbes and Rousseau
 - (d) Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau

40. According to Locke, the responsibility of the state is to
 (a) enforce natural laws only
 (b) protect its citizens from aggression from neighbouring states
 (c) enforce natural law and guard the natural rights of the individual
 (d) protect the people from violent animals
41. One of the natural rights, according to Locke, is
 (a) to elect their ruler
 (b) to remove their ruler
 (c) to be guided by reason
 (d) the right to liberty
42. Rousseau strongly believed that, in the state of nature,
 (a) men lived harmoniously with their families
 (b) everyone could get sufficient food
 (c) the need was felt for a superior authority to maintain order
 (d) individuals parcelled off land among themselves and lived in peace.
43. Rousseau called early men 'noble savages' because
 (a) each of them could have a large extent of land for himself
 (b) they were not dressed but were peaceful
 (c) they were noble because they led a honest life but were savage-like because they did not have families
 (d) they fought peacefully with their rulers.
44. According to whose theory was the individual not a net loser of his rights during the development of the state?
 (a) Hobbes and Rousseau
 (b) Locke and Rousseau
 (c) Rousseau alone
 (d) Locke, Hobbes and Rousseau

Thanks to protection of the tombs, so secure against the ravages of time if not against the hand of man, we possess a more complete sampling of Etruscan art in all its forms than we do of any other ancient European culture. Except for the frescoes of Pompeii and Herculaneum, the Etruscan frescoes supply the only insight we have into techniques of painting in classical civilisation. It is in southern Etruria, where the tombs were cut in the rock, that these frescoes are preserved. They are intact at least until the tomb is opened, whereupon deterioration begins. Fortunately it is now possible to remove the paintings from the walls and take them to the safety of the museum.

The Etruscan painter used pleasantly simple mineral colours that he laid on a fresh layer of plaster applied to the rock wall. With large, uninterrupted surfaces to work on, he was prompted to make complex pictorial compositions. But his purpose is always clear. Enclosed forever in the tomb, his pictures were to evoke for the deceased the joys of life. The dead man's occupation, which he intended to resume in the afterlife, is often depicted. Scenes of banquets and feasts are frequent. These guaranteed eternal satisfaction and pleasure to the departed; in the happy phrase of the Belgian scholar Franz Cumont, "the ghost of a diner could be nourished by the appearance of food". The frescoes also perpetuated the pleasant hours of sports, games and dances. When Etruria came on difficult times, the funerary frescoes took on a more sober tone: the features of the departed, which were formerly peaceful, were expression of anxiety and even of anguish.

Etruscan sculptors preferred to work in clay or bronze rather than in stone. They were particularly fond of the bas-relief, in which they produced delightfully animated figures framed in elegant arabesques. Their forte, however, was the portrait. The art of portraiture had deep funerary significance: it furnished a faithful image of the deceased to aid his survival in the after life. Frequently, in the seventh century BC, the portrait of the deceased formed the lid of the crematory urn. Portraiture reached its peak in the last centuries of Etruscan civilisation, when the characteristic Etruscan flair for detail, for the unusual, found its fullest expression.

45. The title below that best express the ideas of this passage is
 (a) Modern versus Classical Art
 (b) Invading the Tombs
 (c) Etruria An Artist's Paradise
 (d) Funerary Art in Etruria
46. The people most interested in Etruscan art are
 (a) art critics
 (b) undertakers
 (c) anthropologists
 (d) archaeologists

47. The frescoes of Pompeii and Herculaneum are able to give us an insight into the techniques of painting in classical civilisation because
- (a) they were sealed off for centuries when Vesuvius erupted
 - (b) they were cut in the rocks
 - (c) they used simple mineral colours
 - (d) they persevered ancient religious rites
48. Etruscan painters made
- (a) elaborate portraits of the dead
 - (b) bas reliefs
 - (c) painting on the rocks of the tomb
 - (d) large, complex pictures
49. We may assume from this passage that
- (a) Etruscan civilisation coincides with Egyptian civilisation
 - (b) Etruscans embalmed the bodies of the dead
 - (c) Etruscans covered the burial vaults with portraits
 - (d) Etruscan civilisation in its later years became more rigorous
50. One kind of subject matter not found in the frescoes in the Etrurian tombs is
- (a) dining scenes
 - (b) vocational activities
 - (c) portraits of the gods
 - (d) athletic activities

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 8(A)

India once gave the world the slogan 'health is wealth'. If it goes by its own yardstick, the country must consider itself penurious. Statistics related to health in this country tell a frightening story. There are 60 million malnourished children in India. About 100,000 of them die due to malnutrition every month. Two and a half million children are threatened with blindness because of vitamin A deficiency. By the end of this year, 12,000 of them will lose their sight completely. Despite all the rhetoric about progress and being the most developed of developing nations, India is literally a diseased nation. Its health statistics are worse than those of Ghana, Vietnam, the Philippines or Mexico. Public health has never been a priority with governments in India. As diseases and epidemics have ravaged the country and damaged its economy, the solution offered have been ad hoc and short-term at best. It is symbolic that former school teachers and even advocates have become Union health ministers but medical doctors have rarely done so. The cumulative impact of little planning and a feckless leadership is an inefficient delivery system. It is more comfortable controlling disasters than developing a preventive health mechanism.

A comparative study of particular health indices in India and other third world countries would put matters in perspective. The touchstone of an efficient health care system is a low infant mortality rate (IMR). In India, over the past few years the IMR has hovered around 80 per 1,000 births. Poorer countries such as Thailand, the Philippines and even Sri Lanka have fared better with meagre resources --- their being, respectively, 40, 46 and 38. These figures debunk claims that a lack of money is the essential reason for poor public health. Being an impecunious nation contributes to India's ills but is not the root of all evil, as politicians would have citizens believe. Thailand's economy is far less mature than India's. It has been debilitated by war and AIDS. Yet, it has half the infant mortality rate of India. A maternal mortality rate of 460 per 100,000 births, is another statement of the dysfunctional health delivery system in India. Comparative figures range from two in Ireland and four in Israel to 41 in South Korea and 95 in China. Similarly, it has been calculated that only 62 per cent of children in India live to enter class V. On the other hand, 98 per cent do so in Turkey, 95 per cent in Sri Lanka and 85 per cent in Mexico, to cite but a few examples.

It must be appreciated that statistics reflecting public health in highly developed nations such as the United States, Germany or Sweden have not been quoted. A comparison has only been made with countries which share, to whatever degree, India's social and economic problems. It is clear that distorted strategies and inefficiency, rather than only a lack of funds, are keeping India on the sick bed. It would be pertinent to examine the reasons behind this dismal record. For one, the health expenditure in this country is woefully low. The World Health Organisation prescribes at least five per cent of a country's gross national product be spent on health. India spends only three per cent. The health sector gets only 4.9 per cent of the Union budget. In the United Kingdom it gets 9.5 per cent and in Malaysia 6.7 per cent. Even Ghana and Congo, hardly rich countries, allocate, respectively, 7.3 and 6.1 per cent of the national budget to health.

Public health programmes in India are also marked by an urban bias. Despite official attempts to rectify the imbalance, rural India remains largely neglected. Most well equipped hospitals are in the cities and as a consequence, doctors prefer to practise here. A specialist posted at a rural primary health centre has at his disposal only antacids and drugs like Septran, to which most infections are resistant. The frustration at having to battle disease in such conditions can be expected, especially since the practitioner has been trained in the latest techniques. In fact, the very concept of making the health system doctor-based is illogical and leads to a waste of resources. Sending doctors to rural primary health centres is, in itself, not a panacea for all ills, medicinal and otherwise. Adequate support facilities for pathology (in case of even a blood test) and radiology (to conduct an x-ray) are equally important. All this requires a trained army of paramedical staff; it is here that the true scarcity lies. For example, the nurse-doctor ratio in a country should be at least 3:1. In India, it is only 1.1:1. In the light of all these factors, it is no wonder that public health standards are abysmal in India --- and the system continues to be curative rather than preventive. Also, though money cannot be an absolute remedy, this does not justify the paltry health outlay. At the crux of the issue is the fact that health has not become an important aspect of overall national policy. In 1992, Bill Clinton's election

campaign was centred around while in the United States the health issue is decisive enough to elect a candidate president, in India it hardly finds mention in party manifestos.

1. It may be inferred from the passage that...
(a) the author is highly critical of India.
(b) the author does not like the Indian doctors and health officials much.
(c) the author is highly critical of the health care services in India.
(d) None of the above.
2. The word 'penurious,' in the context of the passage, means...
(a) poor. (b) lucky. (c) anorexic. (d) vandalised.
3. Which of the following countries has the highest infant mortality rate?
(a) Sri Lanka. (b) Thailand. (c) Philippines. (d) None of the above.
4. Which of the following is not a proof of bad health care management in India?
(a) There are not enough hospitals and primary health centres in India.
(b) About 100,000 children die of malnutrition every month.
(c) All kinds of people have become health ministers but doctors rarely so.
(d) India has a very high infant mortality rate.
5. Which of the following is not a reason for Thailand having bad health care services?
(a) It is a poor country. (b) It has a debilitated unstable government.
(c) It has been ravaged by war. (d) It has been subject to the AIDS epidemic.
6. What is the average approximate percentage of standard V students in Turkey, India and Mexico?
(a) 88.33 (b) 81.67
(c) none of the above (d) no information in the passage
7. In the opinion of the author...
(a) sending more doctors to the rural areas is the only way to tackle the rural medicinal problems.
(b) sending doctors to the cities should take place only after the need for doctors in the rural areas is fulfilled.
(c) sending doctors to the rural areas is not useful if there is no backup in the form of staff, nurses and medicine.
(d) None of the above.

Questions of practical morals raise more difficult problems than questions of mere opinion. The thugs honestly believe it their duty to commit murders, but the government does not acquiesce. The conscientious objectors honestly hold the opposite opinion, and again the government does not acquiesce. Killing is a state prerogative; it is equally criminal to do it unbidden and not to do it when bidden. The same applies to theft, unless it is on a large scale or by one who is already rich. Thugs and thieves are men who use force in their dealings with their neighbours, and we may lay it down broadly that the private use of force should be prohibited except in rare cases, however conscientious may be its motive. But this principle will not justify compelling men to use force at the bidding of the state, when they do not believe it justified by the occasion. The punishment of conscientious objectors seems clearly a violation of individual liberty within its legitimate sphere.

It is generally assumed without question that the state has a right to punish certain kinds of sexual irregularity. No one doubts that the Mormons sincerely believed polygamy to be a desirable practice, yet the United States required them to abandon its legal recognition, and probably any other Christian country would have done likewise. Nevertheless, I do not think this prohibition was wise. Polygamy is legally permitted in many parts of the world, but is not much practised except by chiefs and potentates. If, as Europeans generally believe, it is an undesirable custom, it is probable that the Mormons would have soon abandoned it, except perhaps for a few men of exceptional position. If, on the other hand, it had proved a successful experiment, the world would have acquired a piece of knowledge which it is now unable to possess. I think in all such cases the law should only intervene when there is some injury inflicted without the consent of the injured person. It is obvious that men

and women not tolerate having their wives or husbands selected by the state, whatever eugenists might have to say in favour of such a plan. In this it seems clear that ordinary public opinion is in the right, not because people choose wisely, but because any choice of their own is better than a forced marriage. What applies to marriage ought also to apply to the choice of a trade or profession; although some men have no marked preferences, most men greatly prefer some occupations to others, and are far more likely to be useful citizens if they follow their preferences than if they are thwarted by a public authority.

The case of the man who has an intense conviction that he ought to do a certain kind of work is peculiar, and perhaps not very common; but it is important because it includes some very important individuals. Joan of Arc and Florence Nightingale defied convention in obedience to a feeling of this sort; reformers and agitators in unpopular causes, such as Mazzini, have belonged to this class; so have many men of science. In cases of this kind the individual conviction deserves the greatest respect, even if there seems no obvious justification for it. Obedience to the impulse is very unlikely to do much harm, and may well do great good. The practical difficulty is to distinguish such impulses from desires which produce similar manifestations. Many young people wish to be authors without having an impulse to write any particular book, or wish to be painters without having an impulse to create any particular picture. But a little experience will usually show the difference between a genuine and a spurious impulse; and there is less harm in indulging the spurious impulse for a time than in thwarting the impulse which is genuine. Nevertheless, the plain man almost always has a tendency to thwart the genuine impulse because it seems anarchic and unreasonable, and is seldom able to give a good account of itself in advance.

What is markedly true of some notable personalities is true, in a lesser degree, of almost every individual who has much vigour or force of life; there is an impulse towards activity of some kind, as a rule not very definite in youth, but growing gradually more sharply outlined under the influence of education and opportunity. The direct impulse toward a kind of activity for its own sake must be distinguished from the desire for the expected effects of the activity. A young man may desire the rewards of great achievement, without having any spontaneous impulse towards the activities which lead to achievement. But those who actually achieve much, although they may desire the rewards, have also something in their nature which inclines them to choose a certain kind of work as the road which they must travel if their ambition is to be satisfied. This artist's impulse, as it may be called, is a thing of infinite value to the individual, and often to the world; to respect it in oneself and in others make up nine-tenths of the good life. In most human beings it is rather frail, rather easily destroyed or disturbed; parents and teachers are too often hostile to it, and our economic system crushes out its last remnants in young men and young women. The result is that human beings cease to be individual, or to retain the native pride that is their birthright; they become machine-made, tame, convenient for the bureaucrat and the drill-sergeant, capable of being tabulated in statistics without anything being omitted. This is the fundamental evil resulting from lack of liberty; and it is an evil which is being continually intensified as population grows more dense and the machinery of organisation grows more efficient.

8. A suitable title to the passage would be...
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Marriage and morals: a dilemma. | (b) Individual freedom and Authority. |
| (c) To kill or not to kill -- that is the question. | (d) Greatness and independence. |
9. Which of the following, according to the author, was not a reformer/agitator?
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Mormon. | (b) Joan. | (c) Mazzini. | (d) Florence. |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
10. According to the author...
- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| (a) polygamy is bad. | (b) polygamy is undesirable. |
| (c) polygamy should be morally prohibited. | (d) None of the above. |
11. It may be inferred from the passage that the author believes that...
- | |
|--|
| (a) the state should have a very important role to play in the life of every individual. |
| (b) the state should not impose its morals and values on the individual. |
| (c) the state should not have a common civil code for everybody. |
| (d) the state should allow only people of repute and morals to marry and have progeny. |

12. The word 'acquiesce', in the context of the passage, means...
 (a) agree. (b) believe in. (c) allow. (d) exacerbate.
13. According to the author...
 1. There are in some people an intense desire to do something which may not be what the state agrees with.
 2. There are both genuine desires and desires which seem to be so but are not and time gradually exposes these false desires.
 3. The common man tends to bury his desires deep because he feels too afraid of societal and public opinion of his radical impulses.
 (a) 2 and 3. (b) 1 and 3. (c) 1, 2 and 3. (d) 1 and 2.
14. It may be inferred from the passage that the author is most probably a...
 (a) communist. (b) capitalist. (c) individualist. (d) anarchist.
15. 'If a value system is actually wrong, it will automatically self-destruct over a period of time, even without the state interfering.'
 The above statement is...
 (a) true according to Mazzini. (b) true according to the author.
 (c) true according to the state. (d) true according to data available to the author.

Exercise 8 (B)

The relationship between age and income is only casually appreciated by recent theories on the purported redistribution of income. It is known, of course, that the average person's income begins to decline after he is fifty-five years of age, and that it declines sharply after sixty-five. In 1957, 58 per cent of the spending units headed by persons sixty-five years and older earned less than \$2,000. The relationship between old age and low income has often been considered a reflection of sociological rather than economic factors-and therefore not to be included in any study of the economy. Actually, the character of the relationship is too integrated to be dissected. However, its significance is mounting with the increase in the number of older persons. The lowest-income groups include a heavy concentration of older persons-in 1957, one-third of all spending units in the \$0-\$2,000 class were headed by persons sixty-five years and older; in 1948, it was 28 percent.

But in economic planning and social policy, it must be remembered that, with the same income, the sixty-five-or-more spending unit will not spend less or need less than the younger spending unit, even though the pressure to save is greater than on the young. The functional ethos of our economy dictates that the comparatively unproductive old-age population should consume in accordance with their output rather than their requirements. Most social scientists have accepted these values; they have assumed that the minimum economic needs of the aged should be lower than those of the younger family. But it is precisely at retirement that personal requirements and the new demands of leisure call for an even larger income if this period is to be something more enjoyable than a wait for death.

The relationship between age and income is seen most clearly in the unionised blue-collar worker. Except for layoffs, which his seniority minimises, and wage increments for higher productivity, awarded in many industries, his income range is determined by his occupation. But within that income range, the deciding factor is the man's age. After forty-five the average worker who loses his job has more difficulty in finding a new one. Despite his seniority, the older worker is likely to be down-graded to a lower paying job when he can no longer maintain the pace set by younger men. This is especially true of unskilled and semiskilled workers.

The early and lower income period of a person's working life during which he acquires his basic vocational skills, is most pronounced for the skilled, managerial, or professional worker. Then, between the ages of twenty-five and fifty, the average worker receives his peak earnings. Meanwhile, his family expenses rise; there are children to support and basic household durables to obtain. Although his family's income may rise substantially until he is somewhere between thirty-five and forty-five, per capita consumption may drop at the same time. For the growing working-class family, limited in income by very nature of the bread-winner's occupation, the economic consequences of this parallel rise in age, income, and obligations are especially pressing. Many in the low-income

classes are just as vulnerable to poverty during middle age, when they have a substantially larger income, as in old age. As family obligations finally do begin declining, so does income. Consequently, most members of these classes never have an adequate income.

Thus we see that, for a time, increasing age means, increasing income, and therefore a probable boost in income-tenth position. Although there are no extensive data in the matter, it can be confidently asserted that higher income-tenths have a much greater representation of spending units headed by persons aged thirty-five to fifty-five than do the lower income-tenths. This is demonstrably the case among the richest 5 per cent of the consumer units. The real question is: To what extent does distribution of income-tenths within a certain age group deviate from distribution of income-tenths generally? Although information is not as complete as might be desired, there is more than enough to make contingent generalisations. Detailed data exist on income distribution by tenths and by age for 1935-36 and 1948, and income-size distribution by age for the post-war years. They disclose sharp income inequalities within every age group (although more moderate in the eighteen-to-twenty-five category) -inequalities that closely parallel the over-all national income pattern. The implication is clear: A spending units' income-tenth position within his age category varies much less, if at all, and is determined primarily by his occupation.

In other words, in America the legendary of economic opportunity where any man can work his way to the top, there is only slight income mobility outside the natural age cycle of rising, then falling income. Since most of the sixty-five-and-over age group falls in to the low-income brackets and constitutes the largest segment of the \$0-\$2,000 income class, it is of obvious importance in analysing future poverty in the United States to examine the growth trends of this group. The sixty-five-and-over population composed 4.0 percent of the total population in 1900, 5.3 per cent in 1930, 8.4 per cent in 1955, and will reach an estimated 9.6 percent in 1970 and 10.8 percent in 2000. Between 1900 and 1975, the total national population is expected to increase 176 per cent, but those from ages forty-five through sixty-four are expected to increase 316 percent, and those sixty-five and over are expected to increase 572 percent. Between 1960 and 1975, the population aged eighteen to twenty-five is also expected to grow far more rapidly than the middle-aged population. With the more rapid expansion of these two low-income groups, the young and the old, in the years immediately ahead, an increase in the extent of poverty is probable.

1. According to the passage, most social scientists erroneously assume that
 - (a) personal expenses increase with the age of the spending unit
 - (b) the needs of the younger spending unit are greater than those of the aged
 - (c) leisure living requires increased income
 - (d) old age population should consume in accordance with their requirements
2. It can be inferred that in the 35-55 age category
 - (a) income-tenth positions vary greatly
 - (b) income-tenth positions vary very little
 - (c) there is great mobility between income- tenth positions
 - (d) occupations have little bearing on the income-tenth position
3. The author believes which of the following?
 - I. The aged will continue to increase as a percentage of the total population
 - II. Income inequalities decrease with increasing age.
 - III. Managerial and professional workers have greater income mobility than blue collar workers.

(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) I and III
4. In the passage the term "functional ethos" means
 - (a) national group (b) ethnic influence (c) prevailing ideology (d) biased opinion
5. The article states that the old age population
 - (a) has increased due to longer life expectancy
 - (b) exceeds all but the 18-25 age group in growth rate
 - (c) is well represented among the higher-income tenths
 - (d) is increasing as a percentage of the low-income tenths

6. According to the author, aside from the natural age cycle, economic opportunity in America is greatly limited by
 I. occupation
 II. income inequality within every age group
 III. class background
 (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) I and III
7. According to the passage, the older, unionised blue-collar workers are
 (a) assured constant salary until retirement
 (b) given preference over new workers because of seniority
 (c) likely to receive downgraded salary
 (d) more susceptible to lay-off after 40
8. The article states that the average worker finds that
 (a) as family obligations begin escalating, income begins to decline
 (b) his wage gains coincide with the decline of family needs
 (c) he earns least while he is acquiring vocational skills
 (d) he reaches peak earning power between the ages of 40-65
9. The article states that within higher income-tenths
 (a) 5% of the spending units are in the 35-55 age group
 (b) the income-tenth increases occur only in the 35-55 age group
 (c) the 35-55 age group have a greater representation than they do with the lower-income tenths
 (d) income variables show a higher correlation than those determined by occupation
10. It can be inferred that one could most accurately predict a person's income from
 (a) his seniority position (b) his natural age cycle
 (c) his occupation (d) his occupation and age

Like her white friends Eleanor Roosevelt and Aubrey Williams, Mary Bethune believed in the fundamental commitment of the New Deal to assist the black American's struggle and the need for blacks assume responsibilities to help win that struggle. Unlike those of her white liberal associates, however, Bethune's ideas had evolved out of a long experience as a "race leader." Founder of a small black college in Florida, she had become widely known by 1935 as an organiser of black women's groups and as a civil and political rights activist. Deeply religious, certain of her own capabilities, she held a relatively uncluttered view of what she felt were the New Deal's and her own people's obligations to the cause of racial justice. Unafraid to speak her mind to powerful whites, including the President, or to differing black factions, she combined faith in the ultimate willingness of whites to discard their prejudice and bigotry with a strong sense of racial pride and commitment of Negro self-help.

More than her liberal white friends, Bethune argued for a strong and direct black voice in initiating and shaping government policy. She pursued this in her conversations with President Roosevelt, in numerous memoranda to Aubrey Williams, and in her administrative work as head of the National Youth Administration's Office Negro Affairs. With the assistance of Williams, she was successful in having blacks selected to NYA posts at the national, state, and local levels. But she also wanted a black presence throughout the federal government. At the beginning of the war she joined other black leaders in demanding appointments to the Selective Service Board and to the Department of the Army; and she was instrumental in 1941 in securing Earl Dickerson's membership on the Fair Employment Practices Committee. By 1944, she was still making appeals for black representation in "all public programs, federal, state, and local," and "in policy-making posts as well as rank and file jobs."

Though recognising the weakness in the Roosevelt administration's response to Negro needs, Mary Bethune remained in essence a black partisan champion of the New Deal during the 1930s and 1940s. Her strong advocacy of administration policies and programs was predicated on a number of factors: her assessment of the low status of black Americans during the Depression; her faith in the willingness of some liberal whites to work for the inclusion of blacks in the government's reform and recovery measures; her conviction that only massive federal aid could elevate the Negro economically; and her belief that the thirties and forties were producing a more self-aware and self-

assured black population. Like a number of her white friends in government, Bethune assumed that the preservation of democracy and black people's "full integration into the benefits and the responsibilities" of American life were inextricably tied together. She was convinced that, with the help of friendly government, a militant, aggressive "New Negro" would emerge out of the devastation of depression and war, a "New Negro" who would "save America from itself," who would lead America toward the full realisation of its democratic ideas.

11. The author's main purpose in this passage is to do which of the following?
 - (a) Criticise Mary Bethune for adhering too closely to New Deal policies
 - (b) Argue that Mary Bethune was too optimistic in her assessment of race relations
 - (c) Demonstrate Mary Bethune's influence on black progress during Roosevelt years
 - (d) Point out the weaknesses of the white liberal approach to black needs
12. It can be inferred from the passage that Aubrey Williams was which of the following?
 - I. A man with influence in the National Youth Administration
 - II. A white liberal
 - III. A man of strong religious convictions
 - (a) I
 - (b) II
 - (c) I & II
 - (d) II & III
13. The author mentions Earl Dickerson primarily in order to
 - (a) cite an instance of Bethune's political impact
 - (b) contrast his career with that of Bethune
 - (c) introduce the subject of a subsequent paragraph
 - (d) provide an example of Bethune's "New Negro"
14. It can be inferred from the passage that Bethune believed the "New Negro" would "Save America from itself"
 - (a) joining the army and helping America overthrow its Fascist enemies
 - (b) helping America accomplish its egalitarian ideals
 - (c) voting for administration anti-poverty programs
 - (d) electing other blacks to government office
15. The tone of author's discussion of Bethune is best described as
 - (a) adulatory
 - (b) sentimental
 - (c) ironic
 - (d) objective
16. The author uses all the following techniques in the passage except
 - (a) comparison and contrast
 - (b) development of an extended analogy
 - (c) direct quotation
 - (d) reiteration of central ideas
17. Which of the following statements about the New Deal does the passage best support?
 - (a) It was strongly committed to justice for all races.
 - (b) It encouraged black participation in making policy decisions.
 - (c) It was actively involved in military strategy
 - (d) It shaped programs for economic aid and growth

Although vocal cords are lacking in cetaceans, phonation is undoubtedly centred in the larynx. The toothed whales or odontocetes (sperm whale and porpoises) are much more vociferous than the whalebone whales, or mysticetes. In this country observers have recorded only occasional sounds from two species of mysticetes (the humpback and right whale). A Russian cytologist reports hearing sounds from at least five species of whalebone whales but gives no details of the circumstances or descriptions of the sounds themselves. Although comparison of the sound-producing apparatus in the two whale groups cannot yet be made, it is interesting to note that the auditory centres of the brain are much more highly developed in the odontocetes than in the mysticetes, in fact, to a degree unsurpassed by any other mammalian group.

18. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions?
 - I. What are odontocetes and mysticetes?
 - II. In which part of the body do whales produce sounds?
 - III. In which animals is the auditory centre of the brain most developed?
 - (a) I
 - (b) II
 - (c) I & II
 - (d) II & III

19. The author's attitude toward the observations reported by the Russian cytologist mentioned in passage is best described as one of
(a) admiration (b) indignation (c) surprise (d) scepticism
20. It can be inferred from the passage that
(a) animals with more highly developed auditory apparatuses tend to produce more sounds
(b) animals without vocal cords tend to produce as much sound as those with vocal cords
(c) sound is an important means of communication among whales
(d) the absence of vocal cords has hindered the adaptation of cetaceans

Despite the history-making civil rights struggle of the 1960's and the new movement for women's rights, the economic role of the black woman in America remains more severely limited by discrimination-racial and sexual than that of any other major group.

In the coming decade, however, fortified by her uncommon experience as co-breadwinner in the family, the black woman can be expected to move with the tide of social change into far wider participation in business and in all higher-paying occupations-quite possibly in advance of white women.

Such optimism should not obscure certain grey realities about the present, however. Today, just as 10 or 50 years ago, the "typical black" woman worker is still to be found among the thousands who line up at ghetto bus stops starting at dawn each morning to get to their jobs as maids, laundresses, and baby nurses in whites' homes.

The nearly four million non-white working women (90 per cent black) earn much less than any other group of workers because of their concentration in low-paid occupations. Their median income in 1970 was \$3,050, compared with \$5,175 for non-white men and \$7,300 for white men, according to the Department of Labour.

Among black women across the nation, even the well-paid skilled stenographer is still a rarity, and if the high-ranking black female business executive exists, I have yet to hear of her.

Even so, the black women have the advantage of - in the masterful understatement of one governmental report- "a strong attachment to the labour force". Even among mothers of children aged 6 to 17, 62 per cent of black women work, the Labour Department reports. (An equally revealing figure is that for women in the childbearing ages of 25 to 34, 57 per cent of black women in this group work, compared with 41 percent of white women.)

The reason for this unusually heavy participation in the labour market is clear. Throughout the history of black people in the Western Hemisphere, nearly all black women have been obliged to play an economic role central to the survival of their families, alongside their husbands or in their stead.

As a result, black women unwittingly are the co-makers and beneficiaries of a from of sexual egalitarianism brought about by oppressive conditions and economic necessity, and economic necessity, and not shared by most white women.

Within the black community there is already the groundwork for equality between the sexes born of interdependence in a constant fight against deprivation. This has contributed to a strength of purpose and responsibility among black women that makes them disproportionately success oriented. Black women are doers.

The indicators of the black woman's movement upward in the labour market are strong. The number of non-white women in professional and technical occupations about doubled in the 1960's. Average educational attainment of non-white women rose spectacularly during the last two decades and is now very close to the white (male or female) average.

Perhaps the most interesting finding of this study was that black co-eds were far more likely than whites to choose job-oriented college courses (steering away from humanities) and twice as likely to major in business fields.

Drawing upon the talents of black women such as these, who are trained to be executives, should be fairly easy for a business world that is going to find itself pressed hard by government to do just that. A more demanding task will be to find ways to develop the resources represented by the hundreds of thousands of black women who have recently entered American corporations in lower-level positions.

If business treats these women on the same kind of timetable as white women, it will be decades before even a modest movement up the promotional ladder can be achieved. Black women will be available in large numbers to figure prominently in the advances made toward both racial and sexual integration of American business.

21. According to the article, the group facing greatest job discrimination is
 - (a) black men
 - (b) black women
 - (c) black female business executives
 - (d) mothers of children aged 6-17
22. From the information presented, one can assume that twenty-seven-year-old black women
 - (a) are just as likely as white women to be working
 - (b) do not constitute a large segment of the work-force
 - (c) are more likely than white women to be working
 - (d) generally work as domestics in a white home
23. The article states that black women are "doers" because
 - (a) black co-eds shun the humanities when choosing college courses
 - (b) the number of female professionals doubled in the 60's
 - (c) they are making conscious attempts for social change
 - (d) their struggle against deprivation makes them success-oriented
24. The author concludes that the task that lies ahead is
 - (a) finding a way to make use of the black women who hold low-level corporate positions
 - (b) the achieving of equal business status with whites
 - (c) promoting college attendance of business courses among black co-eds
 - (d) allowing black mothers with school-age children to remain at home
25. The author states that black women have obtained a degree of sexual equality not attained by most white women because
 - (a) black women are born "doers"
 - (b) non-whites of both sexes face equal discrimination
 - (c) in recent years, black women have made proportionately greater gains than white women
 - (d) they are more inclined than white women to share responsibility with their husbands of assuring their family's survival
26. According to the article indications of the black woman's advancement are
 - I. her increased representation in professional and technical corporations
 - II. her presence in thousands of lower-level positions in US corporations today
 - III. her educational achievements which are almost equal in level to the white average
 - (a) I
 - (b) I & II
 - (c) II
 - (d) I & III
27. The author implies that the government will
 - (a) exercise an attitude of "benign neglect" toward the problem of job discrimination
 - (b) continue to supply accurate income level statistics
 - (c) rate elimination of job discrimination as a top-priority Labour Department concern
 - (d) pressure corporations to hire black female executives
28. The author would most likely attribute the lack of equal employment opportunities to
 - (a) the attitude business holds toward white as well as black women in regard to their moving up the promotional ladder
 - (b) the limitations of the civil rights movement in the 1960's
 - (c) government-financed business training programs for non-white unemployed
 - (d) the flooding of the job market by black female professionals
29. The author says that the most interesting finding in the study was that
 - (a) black men earn more than either black or white women
 - (b) black co-eds were far more likely to choose job-oriented college courses than fine arts courses
 - (c) black women earn much less than white women
 - (d) black professionals earn as much as white professionals

30. The "typical black" woman worker
(a) is becoming more militant
(b) supports her family alone
(c) works at a low-level secretarial job
(d) works as a maid, laundress, or baby nurse

The emancipation of women," James Joyce told one of his friends, "has caused the greatest revolution in our time in the most important relationship there is -that between men and women." Other modernists agreed: Virginia Woolf, claiming that in about 1910 "human character changed," and, illustrating the new balance between the sexes, urged, "Read the 'Agamemnon,' and see whether---your sympathies are not almost entirely with Clytemnestra." D.H.Lawrence wrote, "perhaps the deepest fight for 2000 years and more, has been the fight for women's independence." But if modernist writers considered women's revolt against men's domination one of their "greatest" and "deepest" themes, only recently-in perhaps the past 15 years-has literary criticism begun to catch up with it. Not that the images of sexual antagonism that abound in modern literature have gone unremarked; far from it. But what we are able to see in literary works depends on the perspectives we bring to them, and now that women -enough to make a difference- are reforming canons and interpreting literature, the landscapes of literary history and the features of individual books have begun to change.

31. According to the passage, women are changing literary criticism by
(a) noting instances of hostility between men and women
(b) seeing literature from fresh points of view.
(c) reviewing books written by feminists
(d) resisting masculine influence
32. The author quotes James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and D.H.Lawrence primarily in order to show that
(a) there were feminist writers
(b) although well-meaning, they were ineffectual
(c) modern literature is dependent on
(d) the interest in feminist issues is not new
33. The author's attitude toward women's emancipation can best be described as one of
(a) ambivalence (b) fervour
(c) detachment (d) endorsement
34. Which of the following titles best describes the content of the passage?
(a) Modernist Writers and the Search for Equality
(b) The Meaning of Literary Works
(c) Toward a New Criticism
(d) Transforming Literature

All along the chain of biological evolution, the extinction of species appear to have been stages in the process of adapting genetic lineages to changing environmental conditions. Although some catastrophic extinctions occurred naturally, producing total loss of a genetic line, such catastrophes were comparatively rare. In modern times, however, human activities have altered the fundamental nature of this process, resulting in nearly total genetic losses.

It is not difficult to gain general agreement that man-induced increases in the endangerment and extinction of wildlife-whether due to habitat alteration or loss, pollution, insufficiently regulated hunting, or other factors are undesirable. It is, however, more difficult to obtain consensus when consideration is given to the economic costs of correcting such trends, including natural habitat preservation, regulation of pesticides and other toxic substances, and wildlife and park management. Endangered species often are, in effect, competitors with humans for habitat and other resources which also provide other kinds of human uses and needs.

The identification of threatened species and other significant wildlife trends must precede any corrective measures, and our knowledge base for making such identification is deficient in many respects. Our present lists of threatened species and subspecies are known to be incomplete, except

in those geographical areas which contain habitats of species that have important commercial or sports harvest value.

Measures needed to protect endangered species vary considerably in difficulty and cost. Of the approximately 400 invertebrate species which presently appear to be threatened, for example, about one-third could probably be restored by such inexpensive means as modifying the boundaries of designated natural areas, acquiring and protecting caves and other small areas which contain particular species, and additional management of parks and refuges.

Another one-third of the endangered lower animal species are threatened principally by water pollution and could be protected by improved control, particularly of five Southern rivers.

The remaining one-third of the 400 endangered shellfish species would be considerably more difficult to protect. These are threatened by complex factors, such as overcollecting, channelisation, highway and housing development, dams, introduced species such as the Asian snail, dredging, quarry washing, poor erosion control and lowering of water tables.

35. Which of the following is neither expressed nor implied in the passages as being a threat posed by man to wildlife preservation?
- (a) large scale housing development
 - (b) introduction of species into environments
 - (c) poor co-ordination of international efforts at part and refuge management
 - (d) control of blights and pests which attack crops
36. It can be inferred from the passage that studies of endangered species
- (a) have revealed little of importance to improve wildlife preservation
 - (b) are more likely to be carried out when a financially concerned interest group is involved
 - (c) sometimes endanger the very species they hope to protect
 - (d) seldom arrive at consensus
37. Which of the following statements is expressed or implied in the passage?
- (a) Approximately 400 species of mollusk are on the current endangered species list.
 - (b) The Asian snail is a victim of overcollecting.
 - (c) It is not easy to arrive at consensus on how to deal with situations in which humans compete with endangered species for habitat and other resources, especially when cost is a factor.
 - (d) Water pollution, which can be controlled at relatively low cost, threatens the majority of the endangered invertebrate species.
38. According to the passage catastrophic extinction of a species leading to total genetic loss
- (a) was more likely to occur as a result of natural calamities and similar conditions than by other means
 - (b) has rarely occurred among shellfish
 - (c) can be reversed by careful wildlife management
 - (d) has occurred more frequently during recent times than in the distant past
39. According to the passage, the author
- (a) unequivocally believes that endangered species should be saved, regardless of cost
 - (b) advocates natural habitat preservation
 - (c) is apprehensive about the cost of saving the 400 endangered species of shellfish
 - (d) makes no judgements as to what should be done; he or she does, however, suggest that we must learn more before we undertake any corrective measures

The history of the mechanical clock is a peculiar as it is fundamental. Almost any book on the history of time measurement opens with a pious first chapter dealing with sundials and water clocks, followed by a chapter in which the first mechanical clock described looks recognisably modern. The beginning is indeed so abrupt that it often seems to me that the phrase "history of time measurement" must have been expressly coined to conceal from the public the awful fact that the clock (as distinct from other time telling devices) had no early history. It appears to spring forth at birth fully formed and in healthy maturity, needing only a few improvements such as the substitution of a pendulum for the foliot balance and the refinement of the tick-tocking escapement in to a precision mechanism.

It is even worse than this. It so happens that the very earliest mechanical clocks we know are the magnificent astronomical showpieces, such as the great clocks of Strasbourg Cathedral and Prague. In fact the, the earliest of them all, a clock built by Giovanni de Dondi in Padua in 1364, is by far the most complicated of the series. It contains seven dials, showing each of the planets and all sorts of other astronomical data, with an extra, rather inconspicuous dial that tells the time. It uses intricate multiple trains of gear wheels, pairs of elliptical gear wheels, link motions, and every conceivable mechanical device. Nothing quite so exquisite mechanically was built again, so far as we know, until a couple of centuries later. Even today a more cunningly contrived piece of clockwork would be hard to find.

If one begins the history of the clock with this specimen, it is plain that the art declines for a long time thereafter, and that a glorious machine that simulates the design of the Creator by making a model of the astronomical universe is eventually simplified into a device that merely tells the time. Thus, one might well regard the modern clock as being nought but a fallen angel from the world of astronomy! What, however, of the state of things before de Dondi? His clock contains the very remarkable device of the escapement and all the wheel work and weight-drive basic to the original invention. Where did these inventions come from? Something so sophisticated as the escapement could not have come into being suddenly except by a stroke of genius, and in such a case we might reasonably expect that some hint of the invention should have been preserved. We, however, completely ignorant of a beginning. All that the writings of de Dondi tell us is that the escapement was a common device in his time.

40. The author suggests that most on the history of time measurement fail to
 - (a) link modern clocks to nonmechanical time-telling devices
 - (b) describe the innovative feature of early mechanical clocks
 - (c) acknowledge that nothing is known of the infancy of mechanical clocks.
 - (d) appreciate the importance of clocks in modern life
41. According to the passage, which of the following is (are) true of the type of escapement found in the clock built by de Dondi?
 - I. It was used in mechanisms created before de Dondi's clock
 - II. There is no information available concerning its inventor
 - III. No improvement on it have been made since its invention
 - (a) I only
 - (b) II only
 - (c) I and II only
 - (d) I and III only
42. According to the author, the modern clock can be considered a "fallen angle" because its
 - (a) development has never been clearly explained
 - (b) mechanism is no longer carefully hand-crafted
 - (c) reliability and accuracy are no greater than those of early clocks
 - (d) purpose is much more limited and mundane that of early clocks.
43. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the clock of Strasbourg Cathedral?
 - (a) It is one of the oldest mechanical clocks in existence
 - (b) It is the largest mechanical clock in existence
 - (c) It is less complex mechanically that De Dondi's clock
 - (d) It is identical to a clock in Prague
44. The authors' primary concern in the passage is to
 - (a) challenge existing theories
 - (b) highlight unexplained developments
 - (c) analyse contrasting situations
 - (d) relate present and past trends

Enamel, in art, is a vitreous glaze or combination of vitreous glazes fused on a metallic surface. The general term enamels is applied to metal objects that have this material as the principal decoration.

Enamels have been used to decorate the surface of metal objects, perhaps originally as a substitute for the more costly process of inlaying with precious or semi precious stones but later as a decorative medium in their own right. Whereas painting on metal has a short life and, even when new, is overshadowed by the brilliance of the polished metal, enamelling provided the craftsman with a means of giving to the surface of metal a durable, coloured, decorative finish. With the painted enamels of the Renaissance and the portrait miniatures of the 17th century, the technique reached its most ambitious and artistic form; for here the craftsman attempted to create his version of an oil

painting, using a metal sheet instead of a canvas and enamels instead of oil paints. While this medium undoubtedly has its limitations few painted enamel plaques of Renaissance, for example, are much more than one foot square it may be claimed that whereas oil paints on canvas will fade and darken, the colours of enamels are permanent. Nevertheless relatively few creative artists of distinction have chosen to work in this medium; thus, its prime function has tended to be purely decorative.

Few types of metal objects have not at some period, been enriched with enamelled decoration. Throughout history, jewellery has been made more colourful by the application of enamels. Similarly, arms and armour, horse trappings, and even domestic items, such as mirrors and hanging bowls, were embellished with enamel decoration. Throughout the Middle Ages, both secular and ecclesiastical objects such as chalices, cups, reliquaries, caskets, crosiers (a staff carried by bishops and abbots as a symbol of office), and spoons, were elaborately enamelled. With the advent of painted enamels in the Renaissance, tableware was completely covered with enamel, and painted enamel panels were used to decorate the ceilings and walls of rooms in the chateau's of France. Following upon the invention of the domestic table clock and of the watch in the 16th century, enamelling became one of the most popular forms of decoration for the dials and cases; by the 18th century, items of the drawing room such as snuff-boxes, etuis (cases for small articles like scissors and needles), tea caddies, candlesticks, scents bottles, and thimbles, were frequently made of enamel.

45. One of the drawbacks of enamels as a decorative substance is
 - (a) it is highly perishable
 - (b) enamel colours fade and darken quickly
 - (c) it is consider than most semi precious stones
 - (d) it can only be used in relatively small drawings
46. Enamel as an art medium
 - (a) was popular with many renowned renaissance artists
 - (b) is now being used purely as a substance of inlaying precious stones
 - (c) is not very suitable for portrait art
 - (d) is used mainly for decorative purposes and not as a primary art form.
47. Development of a science which aided the popular use of enamel was

(a) dentistry	(b) horology	(c) oil painting	(d) cosmetics
---------------	--------------	------------------	---------------
48. One of the drawbacks of painting on metal is
 - (a) it is very expensive.
 - (b) the corroding effect of metal
 - (c) the painting does not stand out against the background
 - (d) it is considered to be crude form of art
49. One of the places one would least expect to see enamel embellishment in the 16th century was

(a) a church	(b) a noble's residence
(c) a university class room	(d) a warrior's stable
50. In clocks, enamels were used predominantly

(a) in the mainspring	(b) in the movement mechanism
(c) in their dials	(d) in their pendulums

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 9(A)

Capitalistic enterprise involves a ruthless belief in the importance of increasing material production to the utmost possible extent now and in the immediate future. In obedience to this belief, new portions of the earth's surface are continually brought under the sway of industrialism. Vast tracts of Africa become recruiting grounds for the labour required in the gold and diamond mines of the Rand, Rhodesia, and Kimberley; for this purpose, the population is demoralised, taxed, driven into revolt, and exposed to the contamination of European vice and disease. Healthy and vigorous races from Southern Europe are tempted to America, where sweating and slum life reduce their vitality if they do not actually cause their death. What damage is done to our own urban populations by the conditions under which they live, we all know. And what is true of the human riches of the world is no less true of the physical resources. The mines, forests, and wheat-fields of the world are all being exploited at a rate which must practically exhaust them at no distant date. On the side of material production, the world is living too fast; in a kind of delirium, almost all the energy of the world has rushed into the immediate production of something, no matter what, and no matter at what cost. And yet our present system is defended on the ground that it safeguards progress!

It cannot be said that our present economic system, is any more successful in regard to the other three objects which ought to be aimed at. Among the many obvious evils of capitalism and the wage system, none are more glaring than that they encourage predatory instincts, that they allow economic injustice, and that they give great scope to the tyranny of the employer. As to the predatory instincts, we may say, broadly speaking that in a state of nature there would be two ways of acquiring riches—one by production, the other by robbery. Under our existing system, although what is recognised as robbery is forbidden, there are nevertheless many ways of becoming rich without contributing anything to the wealth of the community. Ownership of land or capital, whether acquired or inherited, gives a legal right to a permanent income. Although most people have to produce in order to live, a privileged minority are able to live in luxury without producing anything at all. As these are the men who are not only the most fortunate but also the most respected, there is a general desire to enter their ranks, and a widespread unwillingness to face the fact that there is no justification whatever for incomes derived in this way. And apart from the passive enjoyment of rent or interest, the methods of acquiring wealth are very largely predatory. It is not, as a rule, by means of useful inventions, or of any other action which increases the general wealth of the community, that men amass fortunes; it is much more often by skill in exploiting or circumventing others. Nor is it only among the rich that our present regime promotes a narrowly acquisitive spirit. The constant risk of destitution compels most men to fill a great part of their time and thought with the economic struggle. There is a theory that this increases the total output of wealth by the community. But for reasons to which I shall return later. I believe this theory to be wholly mistaken.

Economic injustice is perhaps the most obvious evil of our present system. It would be utterly absurd to maintain that the men who inherit great wealth deserve better of the community than those who have to work for their living. I am not prepared to maintain that economic justice requires an exactly equal income for everybody. Some kinds of work require a larger income for efficiency than others do; but there is economic injustice as soon as a man has more than his share, unless it is because his efficiency in his work requires it, or as a reward for some definite service. But this point is so obvious that it needs no elaboration. The modern growth of monopolies in the shape of trusts, cartels, federations of employers and so on has greatly increased the power of the capitalist to levy toll on the community. This tendency will not cease of itself, but only through definite action on the part of those who do not profit by the capitalist regime. Unfortunately the distinction between the proletariat and the capitalist is not so sharp as it was in the minds of socialist theorists. Trade unions have funds in various securities; friendly societies are large capitalists; and many individuals eke out their wages by invested savings. All this increases the difficulty of any clear-cut radical change in our economic system. But it does not diminish the desirability of such a change.

1. It may be inferred from the passage that the author believes that not contributing to the wealth of a community...
 (a) is the done thing. (b) is a form of robbery.
 (c) is outlawed by many governments. (d) increases competitiveness.
2. The tone of the passage may be said to be one of...
 (a) indignant protest. (b) unreasoning anger.
 (c) procrastinatory compliance. (d) sarcastic ratiocination.
3. According to the passage, Rand, Rhodesia and Kimberly are...
 1. industrially labour intensive. 2. minerally rich areas. 3. populated mainly by slums.
 (a) 1 only. (b) 1 and 2. (c) 1 and 3. (d) 1, 2 and 3.
4. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
 (a) The natural resources of the world are on their way to be exhausted due to exploitation.
 (b) People of Southern Europe are regularly killed when they go to work in America.
 (c) Many Africans are lured into working in the gold and diamond minefields.
 (d) Our present economic system does not actually safeguard progress.
5. The author implies that people want to live in luxury but not produce anything. Why?
 (a) Because they can live an indolent life.
 (b) Because such people hold all the power in their hands.
 (c) Because such are the people who are both fortunate and respected.
 (d) None of the above.
6. The author says that most people get rich by...
 (a) dishonest means.
 (b) taxing and demoralising African labour.
 (c) luring unsuspecting labour to work in industries and making them toil.
 (d) exploiting and circumventing others.
7. Which of the following is not an effect of Capitalism, according to the passage?
 (a) Encouragement of predatory instincts.
 (b) Increase in the number of the idle rich.
 (c) Economic injustice.
 (d) Tyranny of the employer.
8. The theory that the fear of destitution leads to an increase in the total output of wealth of a community is...
 (a) deeply flawed, as experienced. (b) valid, as proved scientifically.
 (c) invalid, according to the author. (d) valid according to the author.
9. The author says, in effect, that the distinctions between capitalists and the proletariat...
 (a) is still very deep and practically unbridgeable.
 (b) has become blurred as time has passed unlike what the socialist theorists thought.
 (c) was a wholly artificial one created by the socialist theorists for their own ends.
 (d) is not a difference that has much of an effect on the productivity and efficiency of labour.
10. According to the author, a radical change in our economic system is...
 1. impossible. 2. desirable. 3. difficult.
 (a) 1 only. (b) 1 and 2. (c) 2 and 3. (d) 1, 2 and 3.

The power of the information age descended on China in 1989. As authorities clamped down on activists after the carnage at Tiananmen Square, protesters around the world clogged fax machines with foreign-news coverage and messages of solidarity. For officials accustomed to a monopoly on information, it was a startling lesson-and one they answered with typical lowtech efficacy. Guards were posted at fax machines across the country. The trickle of information stopped.

It has become commonplace, in this digital era, to say that electronic communication will spell doom for authoritarian regimes. Information, the techno-libertarians say, is now too fluid to control. It flows

in over airways, via satellites, through microwave relays to cellular phones, faxes, televisions, radios, beepers, modems. Information will mean more openness, the logic goes, and openness will mean more freedom. Rupert Murdoch used to be a believer. "Television's impact on the world cannot be overstated," he told an audience of American broadcasters in 1993. "When Lech Walesa was asked what caused the phenomenal collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, he pointed to a television set and said, 'It all came from there.'" It was a nice idea-unless you happened to run a communist state yourself. China, for one, was not amused. After Murdoch's speech, the Chinese government announced it would ban his Star-TV satellite network on the mainland. Murdoch quickly changed his tune and, in an attempt to placate the Chinese, removed the BBC World Service from Star.

Murdoch's lesson is one that many optimists refuse to accept: that the airwaves are not as free as they appear to be. Even when it seems beyond the reach of any government, electronic information can be controlled, in ways both subtle and obvious. The Internet, heir to so many Utopians hopes, will prove particularly rich in disappointment. Many technologists have painted it as a kind of virtual freethinkers' paradise, a Montana of the mind. But anarchy does not mean equality. The clever, the strong and the ruthless will always have the upper hand on a lawless frontier. Freedom from censorship also means freedom from protection against bullying harassment and misinformation. The most chilling example of this truth thus far involved not a government but an organised religion. After a former member posted secret doctrines of the Church of Scientology on the Internet, the US cult began an all-out offensive against its opponents in cyberspace. It filed lawsuits and managed to confiscate critic's disks. It also sent out a sort of virtual agent to cancel critical remarks in Internet discussion groups, replacing them with an ominous-sounding warning message.

Another form of attack works in reverse, by bombarding an enemy with hundreds or thousands of junk messages. The technique, known as "spamming," was widely used against a pair of Arizona lawyers, Martha Siegel and Laurence Canter, after they sent electronic advertisements to thousands of discussion groups. Outraged cyberpurists responded by deluging Siegel and Canter with angry E-mail messages, following them with a steady stream of abuse as they fled from one electronic home to another. If ordinary citizens can stifle their opponents, governments have even more power to do so. As Murdoch's case showed, the electronic world is not as barrier-free as it seems. Even the Internet, that supposedly borderless new frontier of the digital age, can be fenced off. China, Vietnam and Singapore are allowing Internet access to be provided only by the government or a small number of private companies, which can be easily be monitored by officials. The apparent freedom of the Internet, in fact, could be its most dangerous feature-drawing solitary dissenters out into the open, making the Net an agent not of freedom but of control. There are subtler ways to manage the Web. In Singapore, government agents monitor Internet discussion groups not to identify subversives but, according to one official, to "ensure that the government's point of view is heard." Will more governments feel the need to intervene in discussions among citizens?

Few countries other than Singapore would need to bother with such measures. As long as cyberspace is limited to the rich, educated and the English-speaking, there seems little danger of its digital brush fires spreading very far. Will the Internet someday threaten one-party rule? So far, the strongmen are laughing. Indonesia's government, which vigorously suppressed the newsmagazine Tempo, does not seem at all concerned that a digital version has appeared on the Net. The pen may be mightier than the sword, but either one could kick the stuffing out of a modem.

11. It may be inferred from the passage that Lech Walesa...
(a) is a politician. (b) is a media person. (c) is a Lech. (d) None of the above.
12. Which of the following is not applicable to China?
(a) It is an authoritarian state.
(b) It has banned the Star-TV network from the country.
(c) It had killed many protesters in 1989.
(d) It is a communist state.
13. The main idea of the passage may be put into the following sentence--
(a) The information revolution cannot be stopped by external agencies.
(b) The flow of information is not as free as is commonly assumed.
(c) Electronic communication makes absolutely no difference to authoritarian regimes.
(d) Fax machines were the most effective mode of communication with the Chinese activists.

14. It may be inferred from the passage that Rupert Murdoch's decision to placate the Chinese government was dictated by...
 (a) economic considerations.
 (b) political considerations.
 (c) philanthropic considerations.
 (d) Cannot be determined from information in passage.
15. Which of the following is a lesson to be derived from the Church of Scientology incident?
 (a) It is not easy or desirable to interfere in any religion.
 (b) Organised religions are very powerful and can influence governments.
 (c) The Internet is very much a place where might is right.
 (d) A lot of bullying and harassment still goes on in the Internet.
16. By the reactions of the cyberpurists, it may be inferred that the action of Martha Siegel and Laurence Canter in advertising on the Internet was ___ wrong.
 (a) hypermetrically (b) morally (c) theoretically (d) ethically
17. Which of the countries are not mentioned as monitoring access to the Internet?
 (a) Taiwan. (b) Indonesia. (c) Vietnam. (d) Singapore.
18. The word 'techno-libertarians', in the context of the passage means
 (a) technologically liberated people.
 (b) people who believe in the liberation of technology.
 (c) people who believe that technology should be available to all without shackles.
 (d) all of the above.
19. It can be inferred from the passage that, according to Murdoch,
 (a) communism could not stand the onslaught of technology.
 (b) messages and images of freedom overthrew communism.
 (c) Television and Internet overthrew communism.
 (d) none of the above.
20. The Net could also be used
 (a) as an agent of government propaganda.
 (b) to make the government's views heard.
 (c) both a and b.
 (d) none of the above.

Exercise 9 (B)

One of the unheralded miracles of American business is that during a period when many traditional systems of authority are passionately contested-in government law enforcement, prisons, churches, education and the military, for same examples-the internal government of the large corporation seems to have escaped all serious challenge. This is doubly puzzling, since every literate person now takes for granted what Berle and Means established four decades ago in their famous study, "The modern Corporation and private Property": that the large corporation is not controlled to any significant extent by its nominal citizens, the stockholders, but is almost totally dominated by their nominal subordinates, the management.

Thus the government of the corporations denies citizenship to all affected parties except the stockholders the one group that does not, will not and probably cannot exercise their rights. It is reasonable to ask whether, and how, full citizenship in the government of the corporation might be granted to groups affected by its decisions who would be able to exercise their rights of citizenship more effectively than stockholders and more legitimately than present management.

Of three main alternatives, two ought to be seriously discussed in this country. One, centralised, bureaucratic socialism, has so little to be said for it that even socialists-democratic socialists, any way have virtually abandoned it. The second, which the Yugoslavs have brought forward as their alternative to bureaucratic socialism, is self-management, where an enterprise is run by a council or board of directors elected by employees, from blue-collar workers to white-collar staff. A third would be to grant not only workers but other importantly affected interests, such as consumers and

government, the right to a direct say in management for example through representatives on the board of directors of an enterprise. Let me call this alternative interest-group management.

Interest-group management seems much more in the American grain than self-management. It fits the American ethos and political culture, I think to suppose that conflicting interests can and should be made to negotiate; therefore let all the parties at interest sit on the board of directors. It would be a very American thing to do. Interest-group management is, then, a development much more likely than self-management. It is hard for me to see how American corporations can indefinitely fight off proposals like those most recently made by Ralph Nader for consumer or public members on their boards.

Yet even if interest-group management is more likely, it is much less desirable, in my view, than self management. For one thing, interest-group management does very little to democratise the internal environment of an enterprise. Instead, it would convert the firm into a system of rather remote delegated authority. For there is no democratic unit within which consumer representatives, for example, could be elected and held accountable. The delegates of the affected interests doubtless would all have to be appointed in one way or another by the Federal Government, by organised interest groups, by professional associations. There would be the ticklish problem of what interests were to be represented and in what proportions -a problem the Guild Socialists struggled with but never I think solved very satisfactorily. Since the consequences of different decisions affect different interests, have different weights, and cannot always be anticipated, what particular interests are to be on the board of management and how are they to be chosen? Are the employees to elect a majority or only a minority? Doubtless interest-group management would be an improvement over the present arrangements and it may be what Americans will be content with, if the corporation is to be reformed at all. Yet it is a very long way from the sort of structural change that would help to reduce the powerlessness of the ordinary American employee.

Moreover interest-group management would not eliminate the need for economic and governmental controls. Economic enterprises cannot be operated satisfactorily in a modern economy, Capitalist, mixed, socialist or what ever, without some strategic external controls over the firm. Is it not through these, rather than by participation in internal controls, that the affected interests could best be represented and protected in a system of self management? It seems obvious that if we place much value on democracy at the work place, the present arrangement is ludicrously far from desirable. As for alternative, self-management within a system of external economic and governmental controls seems to me preferable to bureaucratic socialism or interest group management.

1. According to the author, which interest groups are represented by the self-management system of enterprise?
I. Blue-collar workers
II. White collar workers
III. Consumers
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) I & II
2. It is the author's opinion that the internal government of the American corporation has
(a) been experimenting with interest-group management
(b) been experimenting with self-management
(c) has never had its authority challenged
(d) been controlled by its stockholders
3. The author states that bureaucratic socialism has been
(a) successful in socialist nation only
(b) adopted by Yugoslavia with little success
(c) tried but abandoned in democratic nations
(d) tried but abandoned by democratic socialists
4. In the author's opinion, self-management relates to the "American grain"
(a) less positively than interest-group management
(b) more positively than interest-group or bureaucratic socialist management
(c) because it allows of negotiation of conflicting interests
(d) because it is a product derived from the American political culture

5. According to the article, which of the following is not typical of US corporation policy?
(a) control by the management (b) control by the stockholders
(c) non-representation of blue-collar workers (d) non-existence of consumer power
6. The article explains that interest group management
(a) has a worker-elected board of directors
(b) sets up barriers to worker entry
(c) is more in the socialist grain
(d) invites consumers and government to influence decision-making
7. Interest group management is not satisfactory to the author for which of the following reasons?
I. The worker is still powerless
II. It would not eliminate the need for economic and government control
III. It leaves the problem of apportioning power among interest unresolved.
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) I, II & III
8. According to the author, the Guild Socialists never satisfactorily resolved the question of
(a) the alienation of the worker
(b) the separation of ownership and control
(c) which interests are to be represented
(d) socialism in one country
9. The author finds that interest group management
(a) succumbs to Federal Control
(b) is a cure-all for US ailments
(c) democratises the internal workings of an enterprise
(d) is a system run by means of delegated authority
10. The author implies that corporations will always need
(a) external governmental and economic control
(b) internal governmental and economic control
(c) protection from government intervention
(d) a stockholder-elected majority on the board of directors

Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life. The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water. From this vast amount, about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean. More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents. This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams, springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent. Thus, the hydrosphere permits organic existence.

The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid. One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 percent, whereas most liquids contract on cooling. For this reason, ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom. If the ice sank, the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly, except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season. Thus, all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm and cold currents, which moderates climate, would be notably absent.

Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is the highest of all liquids and solids except ammonia. This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat, thereby of ten preventing climatic extremes. In addition, water dissolves more substances than any other liquid. It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents. In several areas of the world these minerals are being commercially exploited. Solar evaporation of salt is widely practised, potash is extracted from the Dead sea, and magnesium is produced from sea water along the American Gulf Coast.

11. The author's main purpose in this passage is to
 - (a) describe the properties and uses of water
 - (b) illustrate the importance of conserving water
 - (c) reveal the extent of the earth's ocean masses
 - (d) compare water with other liquids

12. According to the passage, fish can survive in the oceans because
 - (a) they do not need oxygen
 - (b) ice floats
 - (c) there are currents in the oceans
 - (d) water absorbs heat

13. Which of the following characteristics of water does the author mention in the passage?
 - I. Water expands when it is frozen.
 - II. Water is a good solvent.
 - III. Water can absorb heat.
 - (a) I
 - (b) II
 - (c) I & II
 - (d) I, II, & III

14. According to the passage, the hydrosphere is not
 - (a) responsible for all forms of life
 - (b) able to modify weather
 - (c) a source of natural resources
 - (d) in danger of freezing over

15. The author's tone in the passage can best be described as
 - (a) dogmatic
 - (b) dispassionate
 - (c) speculative
 - (d) biased

16. The author organises the passage by
 - (a) comparison and contrast
 - (b) juxtaposition of true and untrue ideas
 - (c) general statements followed by examples
 - (d) hypothesis and proof

17. Which of the following statements would be most likely to begin the paragraph immediately following the passage?
 - (a) Water has the ability to erode the land
 - (b) Magnesium is widely used in metallurgical processes
 - (c) Now let us consider the great land masses.
 - (d) Another remarkable property of ice is its strength.

The opposite of adaptive divergence is an interesting and fairly common expression of evolution. Whereas related groups of organisms take on widely different characters in becoming adapted to unlike environments in the case of adaptive divergence, we find that unrelated groups of organisms exhibit adaptive convergence when they spot similar modes of life or become suited for special sorts of environments. For example, invertebrate marine animals living firmly attached to the sea bottom or to some foreign object tend to develop a sub-cylindrical or conical form. This is illustrated by coral individuals, by many sponges, and even by the diminutive tubes of bryozoans. Adaptive convergence in taking this coral-like form is shown by some brachiopods and pelecypods that grew in fixed position. More readily appreciated is the streamlined fitness of most fishes for moving swiftly through water; they have no neck the contour of the body is smoothly curved so as to give minimum resistance, and the chief propelling organ is a powerful tail fin. The fact that some fossil reptiles (Ichthyosaurs) and modern mammals (whales, dolphins) are wholly fishlike in form is an expression of adaptive convergence, for these air breathing reptiles and mammals, which are highly efficient swimmers, are not closely related to fishes. Unrelated or distantly related organisms that develop similarity of form are sometimes designated homeomorphs. (having same form).

18. The author mentions dolphins and Ichthyosaurs as examples of
 - (a) invertebrate and vertebrate marine animals
 - (b) modern mammalian life forms that are aquatic
 - (c) air breathing reptiles closely related to fish
 - (d) organisms that have evolved into a fishlike form

19. according to the passage, adaptive convergence and adaptive divergence are
(a) manifestations of evolutionary patterns
(b) hypotheses unsupported by biological phenomena
(c) ways in which plants and animals adjust to a common environment
(d) demonstrated by brachiopods and pelecypods
20. It can be inferred that in the paragraph immediately preceding this passage the author discussed
(a) marine intelligence
(b) adaptive divergence
(c) air breathing reptiles
(d) environmental impacts

The American people were dismayed by the sudden proof that something had gone wrong with their economic system, that it lacked stability and was subject to crises of unpredictable magnitude. They had encountered hard times and temporary depressions before, and such reverses had tended for over a century to broaden out and to become international misfortunes. But the depression that began in 1929 proved so severe, so general, and so difficult to arrest, that it caused a "loss of nerve."

Students of economics pointed out that period of inflation and deflation, of "boom and bust," had alternated for generations. Any strong stimulus such as war might force the economy of the Western world into high gear; when the fighting ceased, reconstruction and a "backlog" of consumers' orders unfilled in wartime might for a time keep the machines running at full speed; but within a decade the market was likely to become satiated and a fall in demand would then cause a recession. Adjustment and recovery were certain to come in time, and come the sooner if a new stimulus developed. The threat of another war, or war itself, that put millions of men in uniform and created a demand for munitions, was one such stimulus. War provided a limitless market for expendable goods, the type of goods the machines were best fitted to supply, and solved unemployment by creating more military civilian jobs. Such reasoning as this brought no comfort, however, for it implied a choice between war and depression, and the cure was worse than the disease. "Is modern industry a sick giant that can rouse itself only to kill?" one critic asked. There was no clear answer. But the American people were not willing to accept such a grim diagnosis and insisted that there must be some method of co-ordinating a supply and demand within the framework of peacetime economy.

The problem appeared to be as much psychological as economic. In prosperous times business expanded, prices rose, wages increased, and the expectation that the boom would continue indefinitely tempted people to live beyond their means. They purchased goods on credit, confident that they could meet the payments later. The increasing prosperity, in part genuine but over stimulated by optimism and artificial elements, encouraged farmers and manufacturers to overproduce until the supply exceeded the capacity of the market to absorb it. Then when business confidence began to falter, and stock quotations began to drop, panic set in. Speculators who saw their "paper profits" vanishing began to unload their securities with a disastrous effect on prices. Dealers with overloaded shelves slashed their prices to keep their goods moving, and cancelled outstanding orders. Manufacturers, seeing orders shrink, reduced output. All down the line the contraction of business left employees without jobs, and lacking wages they could not meet their debts. Once started, this spiral of deflation seemed to have no limit.

It is natural for people to blame others when misfortune strikes, and after 1929 the American people became suddenly critical of their business leaders, who had failed to foresee or avert the swift transition from prosperity to privation. The conviction spread that the heads of great banks and corporations, the promoters and financiers and stockbrokers, had misled the public. Demands raised earlier in American history were revived, demands for "cheap" money with which to pay off debts, demands that the great trusts and monopolies be investigated, demands that the federal government intervene to correct business abuses and aid the destitute. More and more people began to feel that the system of free business enterprises of unregulated economic competition, so highly praised in the 1920's, must be wrong if it could lead to crises that brought such widespread misery and unemployment.

But President Hoover was firm in his conviction that the American economic system was fundamentally sound and that it would be mistake for the government to interfere unduly. Government supervision and regulation of business, he felt, would stifle freedom and lead to government control of activities that should be left to private initiative. "You cannot extend mastery of the government over the daily life of a people," he warned, "without somewhere making it master of people's souls and thoughts". He believed that the government's role should be limited to helping

business help itself, and to this end he supported an act (1932) which created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid ailing businesses, as well as hard-pressed states, with government loans. Hoover also inaugurated a public works program which he hoped would effectively relieve unemployment. But beyond such indirect measures as these he did not believe the federal government should go. Meanwhile the burden of providing direct relief for the millions of unemployed and their families was exhausting the resources of state and local governments and private agencies- and still the breadlines formed as jobs and savings went.

21. According to the passage, President Hoover
 - (a) urged more and more government regulation
 - (b) did little or nothing to aid ailing businesses
 - (c) made efforts to relieve unemployment
 - (d) had sincere doubts about the soundness of the American economic system
22. The author indicates that recovery from a recession most likely comes about
 - (a) during wartime
 - (b) during peacetime
 - (c) by lowering wages
 - (d) by decreasing manufacturing
23. Which of the following was not a cause of the 1929 depression?
 - (a) too much buying on credit
 - (b) rising prices
 - (c) overproduction of goods
 - (d) political unrest throughout the world
24. When the stock dropped,
 - (a) manufacturers immediately increased output
 - (b) unemployment decreased
 - (c) there was a reduction of business
 - (d) dealers increased their prices
25. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 - (a) remodelled old private and government buildings
 - (b) served as a price-regulating organisation
 - (c) supported the unemployed by public relief programs
 - (d) gave government loans to certain business
26. Which statement would the author not agree to
 - (a) There will continue to be economic crises
 - (b) Hoover and Nixon were beset by the same economic bugbear -a spiral of deflation
 - (c) War tends to reduce unemployment.
 - (d) The depression of 1929 had psychological roots
27. As a result of the Depression,
 - (a) the value of the free enterprise system was questioned
 - (b) the government was forced to increase taxes
 - (c) people put more trust in business leaders
 - (d) a third of the population was unemployed
28. War is economically useful because
 - (a) it solves bouts of inflation
 - (b) it increases unemployment
 - (c) the market becomes satiated
 - (d) it increases aggregate demand
29. After 1929, the following demands were raised except
 - (a) abolition of the great financial cartels
 - (b) cheap money
 - (c) investigation of trusts and monopolies
 - (d) intervention of the federal government to aid the poor
30. The contraction of business in 1929 led to
 - (a) war fever
 - (b) increased unemployment
 - (c) payment of debts
 - (d) skyrocketing prices

The Egypt was a land in which civilisation was nurtured was the direct result of the Nile; the Nile made Egypt, and the valley of the Nile was Egypt. Only that part of the country susceptible to flooding

could provide a livelihood for the population. The vast areas of desert to the east and west of the green, fertile valley were barren, inhospitable wastes; it was possible to find interesting things in these deserts fine, hard stones, precious metals, and some game but such places could hardly be considered parts of the country of Egypt. In a sense Egypt was an island, cut off from other habitable lands to the north by the sea and in all other directions by deserts. Being thus isolated, it was both protected from invasion and insulated from external influences.

This isolation contributed in no small degree toward the conservative, inward-looking character of life in Egypt. For the Egyptian there could be no doubt that his country was quite distinct; it was a universe on its own, unrelated to other lands abroad. To be away from Egypt was to be divorced from reality; being an Egyptian meant living in Egypt, worshipping Egyptian gods (who had nothing to do with the world outside), dying and, above all, being buried in Egypt. The special features of Egyptian life reflected this egocentric view, which treated all things Egyptian as being of their kind unique. Egyptian techniques in working material were in many respects different from those practised elsewhere in the ancient world; artistic methods are conventions, established at the very beginning of the Dynastic Period, were quite peculiar to Egypt; even Egyptian writing, the hieroglyphic script, was a medium of communication developed specifically for the use of the tongue spoken in Egypt, and it was incapable of adaptation to the requirements of other languages. In techniques, art, and writing, the methods developed in the earliest times remained, in general terms, satisfactory for the needs of the Egyptian people and over the centuries required only the modifications resulting from natural development within fairly closed culture. This self-sufficiency, which amounted almost to a sort of cultural stagnation, is well demonstrated in the matter of writing. When it became necessary to correspond diplomatically with other countries, the cuneiform script and the Akkadian language were used; this script, which was employed for many different ancient languages displayed a versatility that Egyptian hieroglyphs never acquired.

One unfortunate result of the isolated but comfortable character of Egyptian life was that people outside regarded Egypt specially favoured and therefore as a desirable prize to be conquered. For many centuries the greedy aspirations of foreigners amounted to no great threat because of the difficulties of invading Egypt across broad desert tracts or the sea; furthermore, the likely invaders were never of sufficient power and strength to undertake full scale warfare. There was, however, nothing to prevent small groups of nomads and traders from entering Egypt and settling down, particularly in the sparsely populated region of the Delta. The threat posed by such groups eventually became very real; but at first there seemed to be no cause for alarm, and the rulers of Egypt were rarely obliged to engage in serious defensive warfare. In general, Egypt was a peaceful country; its people were pacific they made poor soldiers and always despised the military life, preferring the peaceful lives of the farmer and the scribe.

31. The delta area of the Nile was
 - (a) very fertile and densely populated
 - (b) fertile but sparsely populated
 - (c) contained barren, inhospitable wastes
 - (d) where Egyptian hieroglyphs developed
32. The isolation of Egypt was mainly due to
 - (a) the superiority complex of the Egyptians
 - (b) its language having nothing in common with other languages
 - (c) the fear of Egyptians that they were otherwise vulnerable to invasion
 - (d) its geographic situation
33. The ancient languages of the world
 - (a) were all based in Egyptian hieroglyphs
 - (b) were so different from one another, that it was impossible to develop a single script in which many of them could be written
 - (c) were such that many of them could be written in a common script
 - (d) None of the above
34. In ancient times, Egypt consisted of
 - I. The Nile valley
 - II. the Nile delta
 - III. the deserts on both sides of the valley.

(a) I only (b) I and II only (c) I and III only (d) I, II and III

35. The modifications in Egyptian art, science and technology were induced by
(a) diplomatic contacts with the outside world (b) nomadic settlers in the Nile delta
(c) invading and conquering countries (d) local needs and natural development
36. Other countries, desiring to conquer Egypt, were attracted by
(a) the precious metal and gems available there
(b) the superior technologies developed by Egyptians
(c) the comfortable character of Egyptian life
(d) beauty of the Egyptian hieroglyphs
37. It can be surmised that the centuries long isolation of Egypt was ultimately ended by
(a) sudden invasion of superior armies from across the ocean
(b) slow and insidious migration by nomads and traders from other countries
(c) cataclysmic floods in the Nile
(d) frequent contact with other countries using the cuneiform script
38. The author implies that
(a) a country which isolates itself from others cannot develop its art forms
(b) in spite of their geographical isolation from others cannot develop its art forms
(c) Egyptians were always conscious of the threat to their independence from more powerful countries and were generally in military readiness.
(d) even in a closed society, art, culture and technology are bound to grow, though slowly.

Despite the many cultural and political differences among nations, the objectives and curriculum at least of elementary education tend to be similar. Nearly all nations are officially committed to mass education, which is viewed as eventually including a full elementary education for all. An increasing agreement may therefore be found among nations to the effect that preparation for citizenship is one of the major objectives of elementary education. In terms of curriculum, this objective suggests an emphasis on language competence, arithmetic skills, and basic social studies and science. The proportion of school time devoted to each of these areas may vary from nation to nation, but taken as a whole, they typically comprise the bulk of the curriculum.

Some observers viewing the less developed nations have suggested that such a curriculum does not cover enough ground and that community or vocational skills should be included. Many innovations in this direction have been attempted. Local crafts are taught in the basic schools of India, for example; agriculture has been introduced in some of the primary schools of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania; and introductory skills in wood and metal working are included in the curriculum of mainland China. The specific reasons for teaching hand skills in the elementary school vary from nation to nation. In a few nations, such teaching is viewed as providing vocational or pre-vocational skills; in some nations it is hoped that the products of the children's work will be marketable and hence defray the expenses of schooling; and in still other nations handwork is seen as a way of instilling an appreciation for labour. Objections have been voiced to these changes, however, by some parents and students who fear that the introduction of "practical" subjects may lessen the possibility of entrance to secondary schools a widely held pupil aspiration.

Perhaps more experimentation and innovation in curriculum and teaching methods have taken place at the elementary level than in secondary education. In the more progressive schools throughout the world, attempts are being made to synthesise subjects previously taught separately. Examples of this are efforts to combine reading with literature and history with geography. In North America and Western Europe, innovation such as team teaching, the use of more teachers' aides or clerks, and the establishment of ungraded schools have been tried. most significant and pervasive, however, has been the widespread and growing acceptance of the principle that elementary education should focus on activity and experience as well as on subject matter. This principle as yet is reflected only in some of the elementary schools of a few nations, but may well lead to a world-wide movement involving more informality in the learning environment, more student-initiated projects, and a greater variety in the content of elementary schooling.

39. The author implies that
(a) vocational training is likely
(b) it is desirable to have a common for elementary education developing countries
(c) all countries tend to emphasise secondary and collegiate education at expense of elementary education
(d) elementary education should not confine itself to teaching to theoretical subjects alone, but should also teach crafts and skills.
40. All the following have been mentioned as purpose of vocationalising elementary education except
(a) earning some revenue for the school by sale of objects produced by students
(b) teaching agriculture to students
(c) lack of adequate trained teachers to teach traditional subjects
(d) instilling an appreciation of labour
41. That education should be vocationalised is the policy of
I. governments of developing countries
II. educationists in developed countries
III. only India, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and China.
(a) I only (b) II only (c) III only (d) I and II
42. The criticism against vocationalisation of elementary education is based on the fear that
(a) students would get disenchanted with education and may not pursue higher studies
(b) the higher expenditure that this would need would result in merge provision for higher education
(c) having learnt practical skills, students would be diverted for jobs at a young age, jeopardising their higher education
(d) there are not enough trained teachers who can teach vocation skills to students
43. The principle popularly accepted today seeks
I. the abolition of graded schools
II. the teaching of non-vocational subjects
III. teaching of vocational skills
(a) I only (b) II only (c) II and III (d) I, II and III
44. The most commonly held objective of elementary education is
(a) to teach vocational skills to students
(b) to learn revenue out of student's products
(c) informality in the learning environment
(d) preparation of young persons for future citizenship

The fact that petroleum is almost always found in marine sedimentary rocks has long been a basic argument in favour of a marine origin for this material. It is certainly true that some oil has been found in igneous and metamorphic rocks, but migration from a sedimentary source bed is a reasonable explanation for these occurrences. Proof of a marine origin has been forthcoming in recent years by the sensitive analyses of recent marine sediments, which show that they contain small amounts of petroleum hydrocarbons, evidently generated either directly by marine organisms or by their subsequent decomposition.

Natural petroleum is a complex mixture of hundreds of different hydrocarbons. But its bulk composition is remarkably constant, about 85 percent carbon and 15 percent hydrogen. It may include small amounts of organic compounds containing oxygen, sulphur and nitrogenous content of other elements is exceedingly small. Petroleum ash, unlike coal ash, is not noted for its trace element content. Some petroleum ash contains appreciable amounts of vanadium, however, and has been utilised as a source of this element. A ring of nitrogen bearing organic compounds known as porphyrin include a metal atom in their molecular structure; usually this atom is iron, but other elements in this region of the periodic table, especially vanadium, nickel, and copper may play a similar role. The vanadium content of some petroleum ash probably co-ordinates as a vanadium porphyrin in some of the organisms involved in petroleum formation.

Petroleum is always accompanied by natural gas, but many natural fields have no petroleum associated with them. This can probably be ascribed to greater possibility for migration for a gas as compared to a liquid. It is also possible that some natural gas generated from coal deposits. Natural gas consists largely methane, but small amounts of more complex hydrocarbons may be present, and it may also contain unwanted components such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen sulphide. Natural gas containing hydrogen sulphide is known as "sour gas" and for long was an undesirable material because of obnoxious this compound; recently, however, it has been found profitable to extract the hydrogen sulphide by converting it to sulphur and then utilise the hydrocarbons.

Natural gas is the sole of source of one element, helium, the industrial demand for which has steadily increased in recent years. Comparatively few occurrence of natural gas contain sufficient helium for the extraction to be commercially profitable. Currently, the western world's need for helium is largely met by oil-extraction from wells in western Texas. The explanation for this local concentration of helium in some natural gas fields is still a matter for discussion; the only reasonable source is from the disintegration of radioactive elements in the crust, but the mechanism of concentration remains something of an enigma.

45. It can be surmised from the passage that
 - (a) metamorphic rocks do not have a marine origin
 - (b) helium is generally extracted from natural petroleum
 - (c) oxygen forms a major component of natural petroleum
 - (d) natural gas containing hydrogen sulphide is more profitable to extract than pure natural gas
46. One research to prove the marine origin of petroleum involved
 - (a) the extraction of helium from petroleum
 - (b) the isolation of sulphur from natural gases
 - (c) analysis of recent marine sediments
 - (d) the discovery of vanadium porphyrin in petroleum ash
47. One of the elements near to copper in the periodic table is

(a) oxygen	(b) sulphur	(c) nitrogen	(d) vanadium
------------	-------------	--------------	--------------
48. The following is always occur together

(a) vanadium and petroleum ash	(b) natural gas and sulphur
(c) petroleum and natural gas	(d) carbon and hydrogen
49. Helium occurs on earth
 - (a) as part of the natural gas containing sulphur
 - (b) from marine sedimentary rocks
 - (c) in igneous and metamorphic rocks
 - (d) from decomposition of radioactive elements
50. One problem which has baffled solution so far is
 - (a) why petroleum is not found in igneous rocks
 - (b) how vanadium occurs in some petroleum ash
 - (c) how helium gets concentrated in some gas fields
 - (d) why natural gas consists mostly of methane

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 10(A)

My object in this paper is naturally not to attempt a complete treatment of its topic. I was to led to write it because in endeavouring to make clear the essence of volition, I found myself embarrassed constantly by the claims of attention. And rightly or wrongly I resolved to remove beforehand this recurring obstacle. I am therefore going to try, so far as I can, first to fix the meaning of active attention in accordance with the ordinary usage of language, and next to deal with a certain number of questions concerning it. That the usage of language to some extent varies I readily admit, but this variation is on the whole, I think, consistent with one central meaning. And in psychology to employ words in a sense opposed to their everyday significant use is surely most ill-advised. It is difficult to suppose that the established use has no reason behind it. It is hard to imagine that the reader and the writer could ever wholly free their minds from the influence of association even if that were irrational. And in short, if we cannot employ terms in something like their ordinary sense, it is better to make new ones than to abuse and pervert the old. In the case of attention the abuse has even been carried to such a point that attention has been used to include and cover what every one does and must call a state of inattention. Such an attempt must naturally be short-lived, and we need not trouble ourselves to discuss it. It will repay us better to ask what is the ordinary meaning of our term and what that meaning implies. In this article I shall take attention always (unless the reader is warned) in the sense of active attending. And I do not mean by this merely a state in which in some sense we may be said both to be active and to attend. I mean by it a state in which the attention itself is involved in and follows from an agency on our part.

I will at once proceed to consider the facts in the light of ordinary language. If I am sitting at ease with my mind not dwelling, as we say, on any subject, but wandering aimlessly as I regard some well-known scene, I am what every one would call inattentive generally. If we keep to ordinary language I am not attending here to anything at all. I am occupied by no one object, and even that mode of sensation and feelings, which may be said to predominate, is both diffused and feeble. Let us suppose now that a sudden and acute pain shoots through me, or that without warning a gun is fired close by, my state at once is altered. These things at once occupy me --- there is no doubt of that --- but am I to be said at once therefore to attend to them? If we use attention strictly for active attention we are unable to say this unconditionally. My state becomes attention if I go about consciously to get rid of my pain, or again if I begin to wonder what it is; and the same thing holds, of course with a difference, in the case of my hearing the shot. And I naturally and probably under the conditions do so go on to attend. But suppose that at once, recognising the sound as the report of a gun, I throw myself flat on the ground, have we, with merely so much as that, got active attention? I should deny this, and I should deny it again even if my act has proceeded from the idea of escaping danger and has thus been a real volition. For attention in the first place, if we follow the usage of the language, must have an object, and in the second place it must involve some dwelling on and maintenance of that object, and so by consequence some delay. If an animal hearing a sound pricks its ears and springs at once, and, as we say, by one action, we should not call that attending. But if it pricks its ears and then pauses, we at least perhaps have got attention. There must in brief be an object and its maintenance, and hence we must proceed to inquire about the meaning of these terms.

1. It may be inferred from the passage that the author is talking about...
 - (a) how he copes with all the attention showered upon him.
 - (b) attention as a psychological concept.
 - (c) how to maximise attention upon oneself.
 - (d) attention as a pathological concept.
2. The word 'volition', in the context of the passage, means...
 - (a) violation of accepted meanings.
 - (b) choices and reasons for them.
 - (c) music and its effects on attention.
 - (d) volubility of the human species.
3. Which of the following is the author against?
 - (a) Using words in meanings opposed to their normal everyday use.
 - (b) Making new words to describe something out of everyday experience.

- (c) Variation in the use of a language.
(d) None of the above.
4. According to the author in the second paragraph, attention is...
(a) spontaneous. (b) predetermined. (c) thought out. (d) procrastinated.
5. A suitable title to the passage would be...
(a) Attention. (b) Words and their misuse.
(c) Attention and its manifestations. (d) Attention: theory and applications.
6. The author is most probably...
(a) a psychologist. (b) a journalist.
(c) a herpetologist (d) psychobabble specialist.

And with Mrs. Behn we turn a very important corner on the road. We leave behind, shut up in their parks among their folios, those solitary great ladies who wrote without audience or criticism, for their own delight alone. We come to town and rub shoulders with ordinary people in the streets. Mrs Behn was a middle-class woman with all the plebeian virtues of humour, vitality and courage; a woman forced by the death of her husband and some unfortunate adventures of her own to make her living by her wits. She had to work on equal terms with men. She made, by working very hard, enough to live on. The importance of that fact outweighs anything that she actually wrote, even the splendid 'A Thousand Martyrs I have made', or 'Love in Fantastic Triumph sat', for here begins the freedom of the mind, or rather the possibility that in the course of time the mind will be free to write what it likes. For now that Aphra Behn had done it, girls could go to their parents and say, 'You need not give me an allowance; I can make money by my pen. Of course the answer for many years to come was, Yes, by living the life of Aphra Behn! Death would be better! And the door slammed faster than ever. That profoundly interesting subject, the value that men set upon women's chastity and its effect upon their education, here suggests itself for discussion, and might provide an interesting book if any student a Girton or Newnham cared to go into the matter. Lady Dudley, sitting in diamonds among the midges of a Scottish moor, might serve for frontispiece. Lord Dudley, the Times said when Lady Dudley died the other day, 'a man of cultivated taste and many accomplishments, was benevolent and bountiful, but whimsically despotic. He insisted upon his wife's wearing full dress, even at the remotest shooting-lodge in the Highlands; he loaded her with gorgeous jewels', and so on, 'he gave her everything --- always excepting any measure of responsibility.' Then the Lord Dudley had a stroke and she nursed him and ruled his estates with supreme competence for ever after. That whimsical despotism was in nineteenth century too.

But to return. Aphra Behn proved that money could be made by writing as the sacrifice, perhaps, of certain agreeable qualities; and so by degrees writing became not merely a sign of folly and a distracted mind, but was of practical importance. A husband might die, or some disaster overtake the family. Hundreds of women began as the eighteenth century drew on to add to their pin money, or to come to the rescue of their families by making translations or writing the innumerable bad novels which have ceased to be recorded even in text-books, but are to be picked up in the fourpenny boxes in the Charing Cross Road. The extreme activity of mind which showed itself in the later eighteenth century among women --- the talking, and the meeting, the writing of essays on Shakespeare, the translating of the classics --- was founded on the solid fact that women could make money by writing. Money dignifies what is frivolous if unpaid for. It might still be well to sneer at 'blue stockings with an itch for scribbling,' but it could not be denied that they could put money in their purses. Thus, towards the end of the eighteenth century a change came about which, if I were rewriting history, I should describe more fully and think of greater importance than the Crusades or the Wars of the Roses. The middle-class woman began to write. For if *Pride and Prejudice* matters, and *Middlemarch* and *Villette* and *Wuthering Heights* matter, then it matters far more than I can prove in an hour's discourse that women generally, and not merely the lonely aristocrat shut up in her country house among her folios and her flatterers, took to writing. Without those forerunners, Jane Austen and the Brontes and George Eliot could do more have written than Shakespeare could have written without Marlowe, or Marlowe without Chaucer, or Chaucer without those forgotten poets who paved the ways and tamed the natural savagery of the tongue. For masterpieces are not single and solitary births; they are the outcome of many years of thinking in common, of thinking by the body of the people, so that the experience of the mass is behind the single voice. Jane Austen should have laid a wreath upon the grave of Fanny Burney, and George Eliot paid homage to the robust shade of Eliza Carter --

- the valiant old woman who tied a bell to her bedstead in order that she might wake early and learn Greek. All women together ought to let flowers fall upon the tomb of Aphra Behn which is, most scandalously but rather appropriately, in Westminster Abbey, for it was she who earned then the right to speak their minds. It is she --- shady and amorous as she was --- who makes it not quite fantastic for me to say to you tonight. Earn five hundred a year by your wits.

7. A suitable title to the passage would be...
 (a) The plebeian women in Literature. (b) When the middle class began to write.
 (c) Mrs. Behn and middle class women writers. (d) Feminist literature and Mrs. Behn.
8. Aphra Ben, according to the description given by the author, may be termed...
 (a) pathbreaking. (b) iconoclastic.
 (c) adumbrative. (d) heretical.
9. Which of the following, according to the passage, may not be a plebeian characteristic?
 (a) Humour. (b) Virtue. (c) Courage. (d) Vitality.
10. What was the most important thing that the life of Aphra Behn taught the women of posterity?
 (a) That writing was not the sole prerogative of men and that women could write as well.
 (b) That one could be rich as well as write serious stuff and not just cheap novels.
 (c) That a woman could actually make a living by writing.
 (d) None of the above.
11. Why do you think that the author has given the example of the Dudley couple?
 (a) To show us an example of an ideal marriage where both people have perfect understanding.
 (b) To show us the innate amazing potentialities of a woman who had been cosseted and protected all her life.
 (c) To show us how much a husband can love his wife even if she is a writer by loading her with jewels all the time.
 (d) Cannot be determined from the passage.
12. It may be inferred from the passage that Mrs. Aphra Behn...
 1. was not of a very good moral character. 2. was not a very aristocratic person.
 (a) 1 only. (b) 2 only. (c) Both 1 and 2. (d) Neither 1 nor 2.
13. When the author says, "Money dignifies what is frivolous if unpaid for," he/she means that...
 (a) earning money is a frivolous and undignified thing when it is done through writing.
 (b) people respect a craft only when it fetches the craftsman money.
 (c) money makes a man more dignified than manners or style.
 (d) if you pay for something then automatically take the thing seriously.
14. Which of the following statements would the author probably agree with?
 (a) There can be no art without influence of previous art.
 (b) There is nothing called originality and every modern art is a copy of older art.
 (c) A work of art cannot be called true art if it is not liked by a majority of people.
 (d) Women authors are as good if not better than men who write.
15. According to the author, the women writers before Aphra Behn...
 (a) were usually extremely bad authors who were not worth publishing.
 (b) were usually very rich and wrote for a very limited circle of admirers.
 (c) were mere copiers of men and had no originality.
 (d) were so bad that they did not earn any money at all from writing.

The question I have placed at the head of this article may serve to define its subject-matter. Is Attention, so far as it is a psychical activity, an original element, and is there any specific function of attention? The strict result of the English analytical school would give a negative answer to both these questions. With that denial I agree, and I have not been able to find sufficient reason to doubt its truth. Active attention is not primary, either as being there from the first or as supervening, but is a derivative product. Nor again, I should add, is there a one special activity at all, but various activities,

if they lead to one result, are called attending. This is the doctrine which this paper is written to defend, or rather to press upon the reader's notice. The whole subject is so difficult and is so implicated with other branches of psychology, that to treat of it fully is not possible here, even if in my case it were possible anywhere. My chief object is to record a kind of protest. I observe a tendency to break up the life of the soul, to divide it into active and passive factors, or to suppose a passive beginning with a supervening activity, the latter by some identified with an irreducible act of attention. I believe this tendency to be a serious obstacle to psychology, and there is another tendency not less injurious. Attention may be given such a position that the reader cannot tell if it is primary or derivative, or, if primary, whether it is an original element or something that supervenes; or, again, whether it is one of a class of activities, or itself a class of different activities, or one function exerted on different objects. And my purpose is first to ask why we should desert the conclusion that attention is a product; and if we must desert it, to urge that the alternative at least be stated distinctly. The attention I am to speak of is active attention.

Attention (whatever it may be besides) at any rate means predominance in consciousness. Some element or elements, sensational or ideal, become prominent from the rest and seem to lower them in strength, if they do not entirely exclude them from notice. That which we attend to is said to engross us. 'The expression means that a sensation tends more or less strongly to exclude from consciousness all other sensations.' Not theorising but applying descriptive metaphors, we may call attention a state which implies domination or chief tenancy of consciousness. Or we may compare it to the focusing of an optical instrument, or to the area of distinct vision in the retinal field. Now in the active attention we produce this condition (there is no doubt of that), and the question is how we are able to do this, or what is the machinery which affects the production. In order to answer this question, we must first make a general survey of the facts.

A flash of lightning by night, the report of a firearm, the sudden prick of a knife, or a violent internal pain, all these for the moment so occupy our notice that everything else becomes feeble or is banished. I shall not ask how it is that these intruders prevail, whether there is one cause or various ones, and, if so, how they are related. Nor shall I inquire if we here can be said to attend or are active in any sense. I think no one would say that we ourselves produced the tyranny of these assailants. Let us then go on to the states where we are certain somehow active. When the ears are erected or the eyes opened or moved, and these reflex acts increase the power of one sensation against other mental elements, I do not know if we properly are said to attend. And, though there is a kind of 'activity,' yet assuredly there is here no active attention. For no physical activity at all is present, or in any case none which produces the dominance of one mental element. Still, if the reader objects, I will not at present insist. He will agree that these reflexes are but one amongst other sorts of attention, and I will therefore pass on.

We come next to the class where the activity is still muscular, a muscular activity exerted upon a percipient organ directly, or indirectly as by turning the body. But in addition we have here a preceding idea and (according to one view) a feeling which moves. A visible object for example suggests, indirectly or directly, ideas and feelings which lead to our fixing it, and that fixation makes the perception of the object predominant and steady. There are many stages in this class, and we shall all agree that in some of them we have an active attention. There is a question in fact whether attention is much more, and to that question we shall be obliged to return.

16. Which of the following would be a suitable title to the passage?
- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Attention Please! | (b) Specific functions of Attention. |
| (c) Critically psychical elements of Attention. | (d) Attention as a derivative product. |
17. Which of the following statements does the author defend?
- (a) The the time span of attention is fleeting.
(b) There are various activities leading to one result-attention.
(c) Attention is definitely not a purely physical phenomena.
(d) People should pay much more attention to their lives.
18. In the passage, the author protests against...
- (a) people breaking up the soul into active and passive factors.
(b) people considering the existence of the soul as superstition.
(c) the confusion of attention with other branches of psychiatry.
(d) people refusing to pay much attention to attention.

19. According to the author, attention...
(a) denotes noticing objects more than usual.
(b) is grabbed by things which should shock us but does not.
(c) implies the domination of consciousness.
(d) is primarily catatonic in nature.
20. Which of the following is not an 'intruder' according to the author?
(a) lightning. (b) guns. (c) knife wound. (d) internal pain.
21. Which of the following statements would the author probably agree with, in the context of the passage?
(a) Pumping iron to increase muscles is a form of passive attention.
(b) Looking at a pretty girl/handsome boy cursorily does not imply attention.
(c) A terrorist commits his heinous crimes just to attract attention.
(d) A sharp reaction of the body after being scalded by hot water is a kind of attention.
22. The word 'percipient,' in the context of the passage, means...
(a) receptive. (b) astute. (c) stigmatised. (d) responding.

In dark days, men need a clear faith and a well-grounded hope; and as the outcome of these, the calm courage which takes no account of hardships along the way. The times through which we are passing have afforded to many of us a confirmation of our faith. We see that the things we had thought evil are really evil, and we know more definitely than we ever did before the directions in which men must move if a better world is to arise on the ruins of the one which is now hurling itself into destruction. We see that men's political dealings with one-another are based on wholly wrong ideals, and can only be saved by quite different ideals from continuing to be the source of suffering, devastation, and sin. Political ideals must be based upon ideals for the individual life. The aim of politics should be to make the lives of individuals as good as possible. There is nothing for the politician to consider outside or above the various men, women, and children who compose the world. The problem of politics is to adjust the relations of human beings in such a way that each severally may have as much of good in his existence as possible. And this problem requires that we should first consider what it is that we think good in the individual life.

To begin with, we do not want all men to be alike. We do not want to lay down a pattern or type to which men of all sorts are to be made by some means or another to approximate. This is the ideal of the impatient administrator. A bad teacher will aim at imposing his opinion, and turning out a set of pupils all of whom will give the same definite answer on a doubtful point. Mr Bernard Shaw is said to hold that *Troilus and Cressida* is the best of Shakespeare's plays. Although I disagree with this opinion, I should welcome it in a pupil as a sign of individuality; but most teachers would not tolerate such a heterodox view. Not only teachers, but all commonplace persons in authority, desire in their subordinates that kind of uniformity which makes their actions easily predictable and never inconvenient. The result is that they crush initiative and individuality when they can, and when they cannot, they quarrel with it. It is not one ideal for all men, but a separate ideal for each separate man, that has to be realised if possible. Every man has it in his being to develop into something good or bad: there is a best possible for him, and a worst possible. His circumstances will determine whether his capacities for good are developed or crushed, and whether his bad impulses are strengthened or gradually diverted into better channels. But although we cannot set up in any detail an idea of character which is to be universally applicable- although we cannot say, for instance, that all men ought to be industrious, or self-sacrificing, or fond of music - there are some broad principles which can be used to guide our estimates as to what is possible or desirable.

We may distinguish two sorts of goods, and two corresponding sorts of impulses. There are goods in regard to which individual possession is possible, and there are goods in which all can share alike. The food and clothing of one man are not the food and clothing of another; if the supply is insufficient, what one man has is obtained at the expense of some other man. This applies to material goods generally, and therefore to the greater part of the present economic life of the world. On the other hand, mental and spiritual goods do not belong to one man to the exclusion of another. If one man knows a science, that does not prevent others from knowing it; on the contrary, it helps them to acquire the knowledge. If one man is a great artist or poet, that does not prevent others from painting

pictures or writing poems, but helps to create the atmosphere in which such things are possible. If one man is full of good-will toward others, that does not mean that there is less good-will to be shared among the rest; the more good-will one man has, the more he is likely to create among others. In such matters there is no possession, because there is not a definite amount to be shared; any increase anywhere tends to produce an increase everywhere.

There are two kinds of impulses, corresponding to the two kinds of goods. There are possessive impulses, which aim at acquiring or retaining private goods, that cannot be shared; these centre in the impulse of property. And there are creative or constructive impulses, which aim at bringing into the world or making available for use the kind of goods in which there is no privacy and no possession.

23. Why, according to the passage, do men need clear faith?
(a) Because the modern world desperately needs religion to show them the right path.
(b) Because it gives people courage to face hardships.
(c) Because times are evil and we need faith to combat it.
(d) Cannot be determined from the passage.
24. Which of the following is not a result of present political dealings according to the passage?
(a) suffering. (b) devastation. (c) sin. (d) immorality.
25. What, according to the author, is ideally the main aim of politics?
(a) To adjust human relationships to the best mutual advantage.
(b) To provide clean and efficient governance for the people.
(c) To let the people be aware of the various alternatives before them.
(d) To let people know that the liberty of the individual is more important than anything.
26. Why do you think the author gives the example of George Bernard Shaw?
(a) To help corroborate his view that all individuals should try and be original.
(b) To show how a famous author also agrees to the views expressed by the author.
(c) To show that even Shaw accepts the importance of being original.
(d) To show how students frequently dare to have different opinions from their teachers.
27. The word 'heterodox,' in the context of the passage means...
(a) orthodox. (b) distinct. (c) diverse. (d) distant.
28. Which of the following is not mentioned as an idea of characters which may be used to guide lifestyles of people?
(a) Self-sacrifice. (b) Industrious (c) Love for music. (d) Education.
29. Which of the following applies to material goods, if supply is insufficient?
(a) One man's possessions are at the cost of another's.
(b) One man's deficiency is another's efficiency.
(c) People do not have to compete for material possessions.
(d) people do not have much scope of enterprise to possess goods.
30. Which of the following is not a kind of good that cannot be possessed individually?
(a) Science. (b) Goodwill. (c) Poetry. (d) Nourishment.

Exercise 10 (B)

A trust is formed in this way: a few gentlemen "promote" it-that is to say, they get it up, being enormous fees for their kindness, which fees are loaded on to the undertaking in the form of securities of one kind or another. The argument of the promoters is, not that every one who comes into the combination can carry on his business more efficiently than he did before; the argument is: we will assign to you as your share in the pool twice, three times, four times, or five times what you could have sold your business for to an individual competitor who would have to run it on an economic and competitive basis. We can afford to buy it at such a figure because we are shutting out

competition. We can afford to make the stock of the combination half dozen times what it naturally would be and pay dividends on it, because there will be nobody to dispute the prices we shall fix.

Talk of that as sound business? Talk of that as inevitable? It is based upon nothing except power. It is not based upon efficiency. It is no wonder that the big trusts are not prospering in proportion to such competitors as they still have in such parts of their business as competitors have access to; they are prospering freely only in those fields to which competition has no access. Read the statistics of the Steel Trust, if you don't believe it. Read the statistics of any trust. They are constantly nervous about competition, and they are constantly buying up new competitors in order to narrow the field. The United States Steel Corporation is gaining in its supremacy in the American market only with regard to the cruder manufactures of iron and steel, but wherever, as in the field of more advanced manufactures of iron and steel, it has important competitors, its portion of the product is not increasing, but is decreasing, and its competitors, where they have a foothold, are often more efficient than it is.

Why, with unlimited capital and innumerable mines and plants everywhere in the United States, can't they beat the other fellows in the market? Partly because they are carrying too much. Partly because they are unwieldy. Their organisation is imperfect. They bought up inefficient plants along with efficient, and they have got to carry what they have paid for, even if they have to shut some of the plants up in order to make any interest on their investments; or, rather, not interest on their investments, because that is an incorrect word, on their alleged capitalisation. Here we have a lot of giants staggering along under an almost intolerable weight of artificial burdens, which they have put on their own backs, and constantly about looking less some little pygmy with a round stone in a sling may come out and slay them.

I take my stand absolutely, where every progressive ought to take his stand, on the proposition that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. And there I will fight my battle. And I know how to fight it. Everybody who has even read the newspapers knows the means by which these men built up their power and created these monopolies. Any decently equipped lawyer can suggest to you statutes by which the whole business can be stopped. What these gentlemen do not want is this: they do not want to be compelled to meet all comers on equal terms. I am perfectly willing that they should beat any competitor by fair means; but I know the foul means they have adopted, and I know that they can be stopped by law. If they think that coming into the market upon the basis of mere efficiency, upon the mere basis of knowing how to manufacture goods better than anybody else and to sell them cheaper than anybody else, they can carry the immense amount of water that they have put into their enterprises in order to buy up rivals, then they are perfectly welcome to try it. But there must be no squeezing out of the beginner, no crippling his credit; no discrimination against retailers who buy from a rival; no threats against concerns who sell supplies to a rival; no holding back of raw material from him; no secret arrangements against him. All the fair competition you choose, but no unfair competition of any kind. And then when unfair competition is eliminated, let us see these gentlemen carry their tanks of water on their backs. All that I ask and I shall fight for is that they shall come into the field against merit and brains everywhere. If they can beat other American brains, then they have got the best brains.

But if you want to know how far brains go, as things now are, suppose you try to match your better wares against these gentlemen, and see them undersell you before your market is any bigger than the locality and make it absolutely impossible for you to get a fast foothold. If you want to know how brains count, originate some invention which will improve the kind of machinery they are using, and then see if you can borrow enough money to manufacture it. You may be offered something for your patent by the corporation, -which will perhaps lock it up in a safe and go on using the old machinery; but you will not be allowed to manufacture. I know men who have tried it, and they could not get the money, because the great money lenders of this country are in the arrangement with the great manufacturers of this country, and they do not propose to see their control of the market interfered with by outsiders. And who are outsiders? Why, all the rest of the people of The United states are outsiders.

1. The greatest enemy of a trust is
 - (a) power
 - (b) competition
 - (c) good leadership
 - (d) proper organisation people

2. The basic reason for the increasing success of the United States Steel Corporation is that it
 - (a) has absolutely no competitors
 - (b) pays little heed to its competitors
 - (c) faces competition coolly
 - (d) has few competitors
3. The author indicates that the "best brains"
 - (a) are likely to succeed in business
 - (b) are monopolised by large corporations
 - (c) are not disadvantageous in business
 - (d) do not often go far against capitalistic competition
4. According to the passage, the difficulty of obtaining a patent for an invention is often due to
 - (a) dealings between capitalists and manufacturers
 - (b) dealings between capitalists and patent offices
 - (c) public prejudice
 - (d) lack of money for the patent legal manner of obtaining a patent
5. What is one fair means that the author advocates to stop unfair competition?
 - (a) By adopting foul means
 - (b) Discrimination against retailers
 - (c) Stopping them by law
 - (d) Creating monopolies
6. All of the following would be unfair competition practices except
 - (a) ruining the credit of a competitor
 - (b) withholding raw materials from the competitor
 - (c) showing a competitor that there is a lack of interest in the latter's goods
 - (d) imitating the competitor's product
 - (e) threatening business which sell goods to competitor
7. The author compares the trusts and their potential competitors to
 - (a) giants and pygmies
 - (b) scoundrels and gentlemen
 - (c) monopolists and oligopolists
 - (d) buyers and sellers
8. All of the following terms are used to describe the US Steel Corporation except
 - (a) unlimited capital
 - (b) innumerable mines and plants
 - (c) imperfect organisation
 - (d) impervious to competition
9. The stock prices of companies which join a trust
 - (a) are inflated because there is no price competition
 - (b) fall at first and rise later
 - (c) rise steadily
 - (d) remain constant
10. The author believes private monopoly is
 - (a) unstoppable
 - (b) intolerable
 - (c) inevitable
 - (d) progressive

The atmosphere is a mixture of several gases. There are about ten chemical elements which remain permanently in gaseous form in the atmosphere under all natural conditions. Of these permanent gases, oxygen makes up about 21 per cent and nitrogen about 78 per cent. Several other gases, such as argon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, krypton, and xenon, comprise the remaining one per cent of the volume of dry air. The amount of water vapour, and its variations in amount and distribution is of extraordinary importance in weather changes. Atmospheric gases hold in suspension great quantities of dust, pollen, smoke, and other impurities which are always present in considerable, but variable amounts.

The atmosphere has no definite upper limits but gradually thins until it becomes imperceptible. Until recently it was assumed that the air above the first few miles gradually grew thinner and colder at a constant rate. It was also assumed that upper air had little influence on weather changes. Recent studies of the upper atmosphere, currently being conducted by earth satellites and missile probing, have shown these assumptions to be incorrect. The atmosphere has three well-defined strata.

The layer of the air next to the earth, which extends upward for about ten miles, is known as the troposphere. On the whole, it makes up about 75 per cent of all the weight of the atmosphere. It is the warmest part of the atmosphere because most of the solar radiation is absorbed by the earth's surface which warms the air immediately surrounding it. A steady decrease of temperature with increasing elevation is a most striking characteristic. The upper layers are colder because of their greater distance from the earth's surface and rapid radiation of heat into space. The temperatures within the troposphere decrease about 3.5 degrees per 1,000 feet increase in altitude. Within the troposphere, winds and air currents distribute heat and moisture. Strong winds, called jet streams, are located at the upper levels of the troposphere. These jet streams are both complex and widespread in occurrence. They normally show a wave shaped pattern and move from west to east at velocities of 150 mph, but velocities as high as 400 mph have been noted. The influences of changing locations and strengths of jet streams upon weather conditions and patterns are no doubt considerable. Current intensive research may eventually reveal their true significance.

Above the troposphere to a height of about 50 miles is a zone called the stratosphere. The stratosphere is separated from the troposphere by a zone of uniform temperature called the tropopause. Within the lower portions of the stratosphere is a layer of ozone gases which filters out most of the ultraviolet rays from the sun. The ozone layer varies with air pressure. If this zone were not there, the full blast of the sun's ultraviolet light would burn our skins, blind our eyes, and eventually result in our destruction. Within the stratosphere, the temperature and atmospheric composition are relatively uniform.

The layer upward of about 50 miles is the most fascinating but the least known of these three strata. It is called the ionosphere because it consists of electrically charged particles called ions, thrown from the sun. The northern lights (aurora borealis) originates within this highly charged portion of the atmosphere. Its effect upon weather conditions if any, is as yet, unknown.

11. Which of the following titles best expresses the ideas of the passage?
 (a) The makeup of the Atmosphere (b) Studying the Atmosphere
 (c) Atmosphere and Weather (d) Temperature in the Stratosphere
12. The passage supplies information that would answer which of the following questions?
 I. How do the troposphere and the stratosphere differ
 II. How does the ionosphere affect the weather?
 III. How do earth satellites study the atmosphere?
 (a) I (b) III (c) I & II (d) I, II & III
13. According to the passage, life as we know it exists on the earth because the atmosphere
 (a) contains a layer of ozone gases (b) is warmest at the bottom
 (c) provides the changes in the weather (d) carries the ultraviolet rays of the sun
14. It can be inferred from the passage that a jet plane will usually have its best average rate of speed on its run from
 (a) New York to San Francisco (b) Los Angeles to New York
 (c) Bermuda to New York (d) Boston to Miami
15. It can be inferred from the passage that at the top of Jungfrau, which is 12,000 feet above the town of Interlaken in Switzerland, the temperature is usually
 (a) below freezing
 (b) about 42 degrees colder than on the ground
 (c) warmer than in Interlaken
 (d) affected by the ionosphere
16. The passage states that the troposphere is the warmest part of the atmosphere because it
 (a) is closest to the sun (b) contains electrically charged particles
 (c) radiates heat into space (d) is warmed by the earth's heat
17. According to the passage, the atmosphere consists of all of the following except
 (a) 21 percent oxygen (b) a definite amount of water vapour
 (c) ten permanent elements (d) less than 1 percent of xenon

Not a few Jane Austen's personal acquaintances might have echoed Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, who noticed that "she was fair and handsome, slight and elegant, but with cheeks a little too full," while "never suspecting she was an authoress." For this novelist whose personal obscurity was more complete than that of any other famous writer was always quick to insist either on complete anonymity or on the propriety of her limited craft, her delight in delineating just "3 or 4 families in a Country Village." With her self-deprecatory remarks about her inability to join "strong manly, spirited sketches, full of Variety and Glow" with her "little bit (Two Inches wide) of Ivory," Jane Austen perpetuated the belief among her friends that her art was just an accomplishment "by a lady," if anything "rather too light and bright and sparkling." In this respect she resembled one of her favourite contemporaries, Mary Brunton, who would rather have "glided through the world unknown" than been "suspected of literary airs to be shunned, as literary women are, by the more pretending of their own sex, and abhorred, as literary women are, by the more pretending of the other! -my dear, I would sooner exhibit as a ropedancer."

Yet, decorous though they might first seem, Austen's self-effacing anonymity and her modest description of her miniaturist art also imply a criticism, even a rejection, of the world at large. For, as Gaston Bachelard explains, the miniature "allows us to be world conscious at slight risk." While the creators of satirically conceived diminutive landscapes seem to see everything as small because they are themselves so grand, Austen's analogy for her art-her "little bit (two Inches wide) of Ivory" - suggests a fragility that reminds us of the risk and instability outside the fictional space. Besides seeing her art metaphorically, as her critics would too, in relation to female arts severely devalued until quite recently (for painting on ivory was traditionally a "lady like" occupation), Austen attempted through self-imposed novelistic limitations to define a secure place, even as she seemed to admit the impossibility of actually inhabiting such a small space with any degree of comfort. And always, for Austen, it is women -because they are too vulnerable in the world at large -who must acquiesce in their own confinement, no matter how stifling it may be.

18. The passage primarily focuses on
 - (a) Jane Austen's place in English literature
 - (b) the literary denigration of female novelists
 - (c) the implications of Austen's attitude to her work
 - (d) critical evaluations of the novels of Jane Austen
19. According to the passage, Austen concentrated on a limited range of subjects because
 - (a) she had a limited degree of experience in life
 - (b) her imagination was incapable of creating other worlds
 - (c) she wanted to create a special niche for her talents
 - (d) she did not wish to be acknowledged as an author
20. Which of the following best expresses the relationship of the first sentence to the rest of the passage?
 - (a) Specific instance followed by generalisations
 - (b) Assertion followed by analysis
 - (c) Objective statement followed by personal opinion
 - (d) challenge followed by debate

Medieval Europe abounded in castles. Germany alone had ten thousand and more, most of them now vanished; all that a summer journey in the Rhineland and the south-west now can show are a handful of ruins and a few nineteenth century restorations. Nevertheless, anyone journeying from Spain to the Dvina, from Calabria to Wales, will find castles rearing up again and again to dominate the open landscape. There they still stand, in desolate and uninhabited districts where the only visible forms of life are herdsmen and their flocks, with hawks circling the battlements, far from the traffic and comfortably distant even from the nearest small town: these were the strongholds of the European aristocracy.

The weight of aristocratic dominance was felt in Europe until well after the French Revolution; political and social structure, the Church, the general tenor of thought and feeling were all influenced by it. Over the centuries, consciously or unconsciously, the other classes of this older European society the clergy, the bourgeoisie and the 'common people' -adopted many of the outward characteristics of the aristocracy, who became their model, their standard, their ideal. Aristocratic values and ambitions were adopted alongside aristocratic manners and fashions of dress. Yet the

aristocracy were the object of much contentious criticism and complaint; from the thirteenth century onwards their military value and their political importance were both called in question. Nevertheless, their opponents continued to be their principal imitators. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the reforming Papacy and its clerical supporters, although opposed to the excessively aristocratic control of the Church (as is shown by the Investiture Contest) nevertheless themselves first adopted and then strengthened the forms of this control. Noblemen who became bishops or who founded new Orders helped to implant aristocratic principles and forms of government deep within the structure and spiritual life of the Church. Again, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the urban bourgeoisie, made prosperous and even rich by trade and industry, were rising to political power as the servants and legal protégés of monarchy. These 'patricians' were critical of the aristocracy and hostile towards it. Yet they also imitated the aristocracy, and tried to gain admittance to the closed circle and to achieve equality of status. Even the unarmed peasantry, who usually had to suffer more from the unrelieved weight of aristocratic dominance, long remained tenaciously loyal to their lords, held to their allegiance by that combination of love and fear, *amor et timor*, which was so characteristic of the medieval relationship between lord and servant, between God and man.

The castles and strongholds of the aristocracy remind us of the reality of their power and superiority. Through the long warring centuries when men went defenceless and insecure, the 'house', the lord's fortified dwelling, promised protection, security and peace to all whom it sheltered. From the ninth to the eleventh centuries, if not later, Europe was in many ways all too open. Attack came from the sea, in the Mediterranean from Saracens and Vikings, the latter usually in their swift, dragon-prowed, easily manoeuvred longboats, manned by some sixteen pairs of oarsmen and with a full complement of perhaps sixty men. There were periods when the British Isles and the French coasts were being raided every year by Vikings and in the heart of the continent marauding Magyar armies met invading bands of Saracens. The name of Pontresina, near St. Mortiz in Switzerland, is a memento of the stormy tenth century; it means pons Saracenorum, the 'fortified Saracen bridge', the place where plundering expeditions halted on their way up from the Mediterranean.

It was recognised in theory that the Church and the monarchy were the principal powers and that they were bound by the nature of their office to ensure peace and security and to do justice; but at this period they were too weak, too torn by internal conflicts to fulfil their obligations. Thus more and more passed into the hands of warriors invested by the monarchy and the Church with lands and rights of jurisdiction, who in return undertook to support their overlords and to protect the unarmed peasantry.

Their first concern, however, was self-protection. It is almost impossible for us to realise how primitive the great majority of these early medieval 'castles' really were. Until about 1150 the fortified houses of the Anglo-Norman nobility were simple dwellings surrounded by a mound of earth and a wooden stockade. There were the motte and bailey castles: the motte was the mound and its stockade, the bailey an open court lying below and also stockaded. Both were protected, where possible, by yet another ditch filled with water, the moat. In the middle of the motte there was a wooden tower, the keep or donjon, which only became a genuine stronghold at a later date and in places where stone was readily available. The stone castles of the French and German nobility usually had only a single communal room in which all activities took place.

In such straitened surroundings, where warmth, light and comfort were lacking, there was no way of creating an air of privacy. It is easy enough to understand why the life of the landed nobility was often so unrestrained, so filled with harshness, cruelty and brutality, even in later, more 'chivalrous' periods. The barons' daily life was bare and uneventful, punctuated by war, hunting (a rehearsal for war), and feasting. Boys were trained to fight from the age of seven or eight, and their education in arms continued until they were twenty-one, although in some cases they started to fight as early as fifteen. The peasants of the surrounding countryside, bound to their lords by a great variety of ties, produced the sparse fare which was all that the undeveloped agriculture of the early medieval period could sustain. Hunting was a constant necessity, to make up for the lack of butcher's meat, and in England and Germany in the eleventh and twelfth centuries even the kings had to progress from one crown estate to another, from one bishop's palace to the next, to maintain themselves and their retinue.

21. Class conflict in the Middle Ages was kept in check by
(a) the fact that most people belonged to the same class
(b) tyrannical suppressions of rebellions by powerful monarchs
(c) the religious teachings of the church
(d) the fact that all other classes admired and attempted to emulate the aristocracy
22. The urban bourgeoisie was hostile to the aristocracy because
(a) the bourgeoisie felt that the aristocracy was immoral
(b) aristocrats often confiscated the wealth of the bourgeoisie
(c) the bourgeoisie saw the aristocracy as their rivals
(d) the aristocrats often deliberately antagonised the bourgeoisie
23. Castles were originally built
(a) as status symbols
(b) as strongholds against invaders
(c) as simple places to live in
(d) as luxurious chateaux
24. One of the groups that invaded central Europe during the Middle ages from the ninth century on was the
(a) Magyars (b) Franks (c) Angles (d) Celts
25. The aristocracy was originally
(a) the great landowners
(b) members of the clergy
(c) the king's warriors
(d) slaves who had rebelled
26. The reform Popes eventually produced an aristocratic church because
(a) they depended on the aristocracy for money
(b) they themselves were more interested in money than in religion
(c) they were defeated by aristocrats
(d) many aristocrats entered the structure of the church and impressed their values on it
27. Hunting served the dual purpose of
(a) preparing for war and engaging in sport
(b) preparing for war and getting meat
(c) learning how to ride and learning how to shoot
(d) testing horses and men
28. The phrase "amor et timor" is used to describe
(a) the rivalry between bourgeoisie and aristocracy
(b) the payment of food in exchange for protection
(c) the peasant's loyalty to the aristocracy
(d) the adaptation of aristocratic manners and dress.
29. Protection of the peasantry was implemented by
(a) the King's warriors
(b) the Magyar mercenaries
(c) the ruling monarchy
(d) the princes of the Church
30. The effectiveness of the Church and King was diminished by
(a) ambition of the military
(b) conflicts and weaknesses within the Church and Royal house
(c) peasant dissatisfaction
(d) economic instability

Radiation occurs from three natural sources: radioactive material in the environment, such as in soil, rock, or building materials; cosmic rays; and substances in the human body, such as radioactive potassium in bone and radioactive carbon in tissues. These natural sources account for an exposure of about 100 millirems a year for the average American.

The largest single source of man-made radiation is medical X rays, yet most scientists agree that hazards from this source are not as great as those from weapons test fallout, since strontium 90 and carbon 14 become incorporated into the body, hence delivering radiation for an entire lifetime. The issue is, however, by no means uncontroversial; indeed, the last two decades have witnessed intensified examination and dispute about the effects of low level radiation, beginning with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, which reported in 1958: "Even the smallest amounts of radiation are liable to cause deleterious genetic and perhaps also somatic effects."

A survey conducted in Britain confirmed that an abnormally high percentage of patients suffering from arthritis of the spine who had been treated with X-rays contracted cancer. Another study revealed a high incidence of childhood cancer in cases where the mother had been given prenatal pelvic X-rays. These studies have pointed to the need to re-examine the assumption that exposure to low-level energy transfer presents only a minor risk.

Recently, examination of the death certificates of former employees of a West Coast plant which produces plutonium for nuclear weapons revealed markedly higher rates for cancers of the pancreas, lung, bone marrow, and lymph systems than would have been expected in a normal population.

While the National Academy of Sciences committee attributes this difference to chemical or other environmental cause, rather than radiation, other scientists maintain that any radiation exposure, no matter how small, leads to an increase in cancer risk. It is believed by some that a dose of one rem, if sustained over many generations, would lead to an increase of 1 percent in the number of serious genetic defects at birth, a possible increase of 1,000 disorders per million births.

In the meantime, regulatory efforts have been disorganised, fragmented, and inconsistent, characterised by internecine strife and bureaucratic delays. A Senate report concluded that coordination of regulation among involved departments and agencies was not possible because of jurisdictional disputes and confusion. One federal agency has been unsuccessful in its efforts to obtain sufficient funding and manpower for the enforcement of existing radiation laws, and the chairperson of a panel especially created to develop a coordinated federal program has resigned.

31. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - (a) explain the difference between natural and man-made radiation
 - (b) arouse concern about the risks connected with the use of producers of low-level radiation, like medical X-rays
 - (c) criticise the United Nations Scientific Committee on the effects of Atomic radiation
 - (d) publicise the results of a recent British medical survey
32. Which of the following items does the author present to support the quotation at the end of the second paragraph?
 - I. Strontium 90 and carbon 14 become incorporated into the body and deliver radiation for an entire lifetime
 - II. An abnormally high percentage of arthritis-of-the-spine patients who were treated with X-rays subsequently contracted cancer
 - III. A high incidence of cancer appeared among children of mothers who had been given prenatal pelvic X-rays

(a) I only (b) II only (c) I and II only (d) II and III only
33. It can be inferred that the chairperson, mentioned in the last paragraph, who resigned from the panel to develop a coordinated federal program for radiation regulation probably did so because
 - (a) he or she disagreed with the findings of the Senate committee
 - (b) regularly efforts have been balked by disputes, confusion, and bureaucratic delays
 - (c) his or her agency could not obtain funding or man power for implementation of existing laws
 - (d) he or she was disorganised and inconsistent in operating this bureau

34. Of the following, the sources of radiation that are natural are
(a) radioactive potassium in bone, strontium 90, uranium ore
(b) carbon 14 in tissues, cosmic rays, X-rays
(c) cosmic rays, radioactive potassium in bones, radioactive carbon in tissues
(d) X-rays, carbon 14, plutonium
35. The statement that is not supported by the passage is
(a) the average American receives an exposure to radiation of 100 millirems a year
(b) higher rates of cancer of the pancreas, lung, and bone marrow system were found among employees in a West Coast plutonium producing plant
(c) even relatively small dose of radiation, sustained over a number of generations, could lead to an increased number of serious genetic defects
(d) The United Nations Scientific Committee on the effects of Atomic Radiation seems to disagree with most scientists on the hazards involved in the use of low-level radiation
36. Some scientists believe that a dose of one rem continued over a period of generations would
(a) raise the strontium 90 levels in the body, but otherwise have little effect
(b) relieve the acute suffering of those afflicted with arthritis of the spine without side effects
(c) have the effect of increasing by 1 percent the cases of genetic defects of a serious order
(d) in the long run have little impact on the regulatory efforts of federal agencies
37. It can be inferred from the passage that
(a) the amount of low-level radiation in the nation has increased measurably since 1958
(b) controversial appointments have been made to several of the investigative panels of the Senate
(c) scientists, by and large, are unconcerned about environmental aspects of cancer causation
(d) the committees on radiation effects of the National Academy of Sciences and of the United Nations are in disagreement on the impact of low-level energy transfer

In developing a model of cognition, we must recognise that perception of the external world does not always remain independent of motivation. While progress toward maturity is positively correlated with differentiation between motivation and cognition, tension will, even in the mature adult, militate towards a narrowing of the range of perception and in the lessening of the objectivity of perception.

Cognition can be seen as the first step in the sequence of events leading from the external stimulus to the behaviour of the individual. The child develops from belief that all things are an extension of its own body to the recognition that objects exist independent of his perception. He begins to demonstrate awareness of people and things which are removed from his sensory apparatus and initiates goal directed behaviours. He may, however, refuse to recognise the existence of barriers to the attainment of his goals, despite the fact that his cognition of these objects has been previously demonstrated.

In the primitive being, goal-directed behaviour can be very simply motivated. The presence of an attractive object will cause an infant to reach for it; its removal will result in the cessation of that action. Studies have shown no evidence of the infant's frustration; rather, it appears that the infant ceases to desire the object when he cannot see it. Further indications are that the infant's attention to the attractive object increases as a result of its not being in his grasp. In fact, if he holds a toy and another is presented, he is likely to drop the first in order to clutch the second. Often, once he has the one desired in his hands, he loses attention and turns to something else.

In adult life, the existence of motivation can be similarly motivational, although the visible presence of the opportunity is not required as the instigator of response. The mature adult modifies his reaction by obtaining information, interpreting it, and examining consequences. He formulates a hypothesis and attempts to test it. He searches out implicit relationships, examines all factors, and differentiates among them. Just as the trained artist can separate the values of colour, composition, and technique, while taking in and evaluating the whole work, so, too, the mature person brings his cognitive learning strengths to bear in appraising a situation.

Understanding that cognition is separate from action, his reactions are only minimally guided from conditioning and take into consideration anticipatable events.

The impact of the socialisation process, particularly that of parental and social group ideology, may reduce cognitively directed behaviour. The tension thus produced, as for instance the stress of fear, anger, or extreme emotion, will often be the overriding influence.

The evolutionary process of development from body schema through to cognitive learning is similarly manifested in the process of language acquisition. Auding and speaking develop first; reading and writing much later on. Not only is this evident in the development of the individual human being from infancy, but it is also evident in the development of language for humankind.

Every normal infant has the physiological equipment necessary to produce sound, but the child must first master these parts' use for sucking, biting, and chewing before he can control this equipment for use in producing the sounds of language. The babble and chatter of the infant are precursors to intelligible vocal communication.

From the earliest times, it is clear that language and human thought have been intimately connected. Sending or receiving message, from primitive warnings of danger to explaining creative or reflective thinking-this aspect of cognitive development is also firmly linked to the needs and aspirations of society.

38. It can be inferred from this passage that the author would support the attitude toward art appreciation that
- (a) a work of art should not be analysed
 - (b) analysis of a work of art makes for greater understanding
 - (c) understanding the life of the artist helps us to understand his work
 - (d) a holistic approach to art is never valuable
39. The statement which is neither implied nor stated in this passage is
- (a) the child is concerned only with his own body
 - (b) the child learns to act in a way that will serve his desires
 - (c) the infant's attention can be distracted from an object by simply concealing it
 - (d) the infant finds it difficult to focus attention on more than one object at a time
40. It may be inferred from the passage that the effects of society on learning may be
- (a) to enhance the individual's motivation to learn as quickly as possible
 - (b) to deter learning by reason of anxiety about possible conflict with ideology
 - (c) to bring man's knowledge within the scope of all
 - (d) to increase appreciation of art forms
41. It can be inferred from the passage that language acquisition and general cognition
- (a) develop in similar fashion
 - (b) are parallel in development but independent of thought process
 - (c) are both responsive to society's mores
 - (d) are dissimilar in their lessening of objective perception
42. The major thesis of the author includes the following elements:
- I. lessening of subjectivity accompanies the process of maturation
 - II. goal -directed behaviour is the hallmark of juvenile behaviour
 - III. anxiety about conflict may impair learning
- (a) I only (b) I and II only (c) I and III only (d) II only
43. It can be inferred from the passage that an educational approach which the author would be likely to support would be one in which
- (a) all children are taught the same thing at the same age level
 - (b) a developmental approach is used taking into consideration the stage of development of each individual child
 - (c) parents are involved in daily instruction
 - (d) the child is taught the nature of his body

44. The passage implies that
- (a) speech is acquired through direct teaching
 - (b) the infant should be taught not to babble
 - (c) infants who do not chatter will never learn to speak
 - (d) infants are born with the potential to speak but the ability to do so depends upon development of physical functions through nonviable activities

Just as the preservation of life is increasingly regarded as an appropriate objective of medicine and technology if there are assurances about the quality of life preserved, a limit to the governmental or societal commitment to the preservation of the life of individual citizens may be recognised. Extremely expensive life prolonging devices such as the artificial heart may contribute to the recognition that the maintenance of life for some at times involves costs to other individuals and society, thereby compelling choices, explicit or implicit, in which prolongation of life is only one factor in an individual's and society's cost benefit calculus.

The specific role of the government in relation to the preservation of human life is also provocatively raised by other circumstances. There is an interesting dichotomy in society's attitude toward the protection of what Thomas Schilling calls "statistical lives" and its attitude when specific identifiable lives are at stake. We willingly accept a significant statistical risk of death as a price of many activities that the human community values highly. For example, bridge building, tunnel excavation, and use of the automobile are certain to result in fatal accidents. In these and many other circumstances, human lives are traded for desired societal benefits. On the other hand, society seems bound to try to preserve some lives even at very high cost. This dichotomy suggests that society may be more interested in preserving the myth that life is sacred than in saving lives themselves. Such a myth, if indeed it exists is not necessarily to be disparaged, for belief that the government is essentially humanitarian is important to human beings as they pursue their daily lives. There is, nevertheless, a danger that public officials may cultivate the humanitarian myth with respect to highly visible issue where the costs of demonstrating humanitarianism are low so as to distract attention from truly inhumane conditions. It is appropriate to ask whether a government program (such as the artificial heart program) for the preservation or prolongation of life truly reflects society's valuation of life or, rather, reflects a politically useful myth.

In recent years, there has been an increasing tendency to recognise a right to health care as a fundamental privilege of citizenship, and it is being increasingly argued that the government should assume the burden of preserving life and health for all of its citizens. As this trend continues, the public may come to look to the government as the giver of life itself. A public policy decision to place limits on governmental support of health measures might then be tantamount to a decision to deprive individuals of life, and the process of decision making in the area of health care would have to be recognised for the profound and distressing problem that it is. Nevertheless, realism compels the recognition that such dramatic and costly technological feats as the artificial heart may ultimately force a re-examination of the appealing premise that health care is "right" at least to the extent of explicitly, though painfully, acknowledging that, like other rights, its not absolute.

It is possible that our society may come to regard health care as a greater good than it may, in fact, be. The rising percentage of gross national product devoted to health care has not been paralleled by significant gains in many health indicators, and one may be justified in wondering whether society is indeed improving human welfare by increasing its expenditure on medical attention rather than pursuing other "goods". Just as society must grapple with the infinite value of life itself, the policy makers are now faced with the problem of controlling the consumption of health services of all kinds.

45. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (a) bring to the reader's attention new techniques for the preservation of life
 - (b) question the sanctity of human life
 - (c) advocate an all-out effort to preserve human life regardless of the cost to society
 - (d) have the reader weigh the value of considering health care as a "right" to be afforded to all, regardless of cost, as against the value of setting limits on health care so that public expenditures may be allocated to other worthwhile ends

46. According to the passage, the divergence between what society claims to believe and the actuality of its belief is shown by
- (a) the attitude of the human community toward the fate of identifiable individuals and its acceptance of the death rate for tunnel excavation
 - (b) its support of the government program for an artificial heart while protesting high tax rates
 - (c) the acceptance of the myth that society's evaluation of life can be implemented by means of extraordinary expenditures
 - (d) the fact that the increase in funds devoted to health care has not been paralleled by significant health gains
47. The statement that is neither expressed nor implied in the passage is
- (a) there is growing recognition of the possibility that limitations may have to be placed on governmental commitment to the preservation of the life of all individuals
 - (b) society is firmly convinced of the sanctity of human life and refuses to accept the trading of human life for societal benefits
 - (c) a public policy that places limits on governmental support of all-out health care might, in effect, result in decisions that would deprive some individuals of life
 - (d) society maintains that life is sacred, but that stance may be a reflection of a politically useful myth.
48. Which of the following, according to the passage, operates to support the current public view in favour of the preservation of life?
- I. There is an increasing tendency for people to consider that health care is a fundamental right of citizenship
 - II. The public has come to realise that governmental concern for the sanctity of life may be only a myth perpetuated by politicians
 - III. The costs to individuals and to society of the maintenance or prolongation of life has compelled a revaluation of society's cost benefit calculus
- (a) II and III (b) I and III (c) I only (d) I, II, and III
49. The author's view on the question of preservation and prolongation of life is best expressed as
- (a) in favour of programs for the maintenance of life with slight reservations
 - (b) in favour of diverting health funds into programs that pursue other "goods"
 - (c) in favour of programs for the maintenance of life, but reluctantly realistic in acknowledging that the right to health care is not absolute
 - (d) convinced that health care, as viable governmental policy is merely a myth
50. The author implies that governmental support of health measures
- (a) places more of a financial burden on society than any other governmental function
 - (b) has caused the neglect of other legitimate needs of the nation
 - (c) is useful because it is essential for the citizenry to believe that the government is interested in the welfare of those it serves
 - (d) causes a dichotomy in the attitude of society toward the protection of human life

Answers to Reading Comprehension Exercises

EXERCISE 1 (A)

1.A	2.B	3.D	4.A	5.C	6.B	7.B	8.B	9.D	10.B
11.D	12.B	13.A	14.B	15.A					

EXERCISE 1 (B)

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

EXERCISE 2 (A)

1.B	2.B	3.D	4.C	5.D	6.C	7.C	8.B	9.B	10.B
11.C	12.C	13.C	14.D	15.A	16.B	17.A	18.C	19.D	20.B

EXERCISE 2 (B)

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

EXERCISE 3 (A)

1.A	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.B	6.A	7.B	8.C	9.A	10.B
11.C	12.B	13.A	14.A	15.C	16.A	17.A	18.C	19.A	20.D
21.B	22.C	23.B	24.B	25.A	26.A	27.D	28.B	29.B	30.C

EXERCISE 3 (B)

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

EXERCISE 4 (A)

1.C	2.B	3.C	4.D	5.B	6.A	7.A	8.C	9.B	10.C
11.B	12.B	13.A	14.A	15.B	16.D	17.A	18.D	19.C	20.C

EXERCISE 4 (B)

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

EXERCISE 5 (A)

1.C	2.A	3.C	4.A	5.A	6.D	7.C	8.B	9.D	10.A
11.C	12.A	13.A	14.B	15.C	16.D	17.D	18.C	19.B	20.B

EXERCISE 5 (B)

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

EXERCISE 6 (A)

1.C	2.A	3.A	4.B	5.B	6.C	7.C	8.B	9.C	10.B
11.D	12.B	13.A	14.B	15.D	16.C	17.A	18.B	19.A	20.A

EXERCISE 6(B)

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

EXERCISE 7 (A)

1.C	2.C	3.A	4.A	5.B	6.B	7.B	8.C	9.D	10.B
11.D	12.C	13.B	14.A	15.A	16.C	17.D	18.D	19.B	20.A
21.A	22.A	23.B	24.A	25.B	26.B	27.B	28.A	29.D	30.B

EXERCISE 7 (B)

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

EXERCISE 8 (A)

1.C	2.A	3.C	4.A	5.B	6.D	7.C	8.B	9.A	10.D
11.B	12.A	13.A	14.C	15.B					

EXERCISE 8 (B)

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

EXERCISE 9 (A)

1.B	2.A	3.B	4.B	5.C	6.D	7.B	8.C	9.B	10.C
11.D	12.B	13.B	14.D	15.C	16.D	17.A	18.C	19.D	20.B

EXERCISE 9 (B)

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

EXERCISE 10 (A)

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.C	5.D	6.A	7.C	8.A	9.B	10.C
11.B	12.C	13.B	14.A	15.B	16.B	17.B	18.A	19.C	20.B
21.D	22.A	23.B	24.D	25.A	26.A	27.C	28.D	29.A	30.D

EXERCISE 10 (B)

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

Solutions : Reading Comprehension

1(A)

1. The author has expressed his views in a manner as in a speech. The usage of the word 'I' shows that it is a speech, a narration in the first person, in direct speech. Hence the answer is (a).
2. (c) is not the answer as a government spokesman will not speak against the government. The sarcasm in the first paragraph of the passage suggests that the author is an American hence not (d). We cannot infer whether the author belongs to a minority society or a suppressed one, hence not (a). The answer is thus (b).
3. The tone of the passage is indignant or that of anger. There are many instances in the passage to support this, hence the answer is (d).
4. This is a vocabulary-in-context question. Refer to the fourth line of the second paragraph, '....civil rights filibustering' Hence the answer is (a).
5. Refer to fourth paragraph 'They are realising....have a recount.' This means that the votes of the black make a difference. Hence (c) is the answer.
6. This is also an SDQ. Refer to the fifth paragraph, '...Texas is a lynch state... same breath as Mississippi'. Hence (b) is the answer.
7. The last paragraph suggests that there aren't any serious developments taking place in the direction of progress of the Blacks and the leaders do not really understand this. The last few lines, 'And these Negro ...logic is that?' suggests this idea. Hence the answer is (b).
8. The first line, 'He, therefore, who...rejoice without doubt...must...devote...experiment'. Hence the answer is (b).
9. According the passage (a), (b) and (c) are all true but (d) is the ultimate outcome, hence it is the answer.
10. All the answer options except (b) are either directly stated in the passage or are implied. We have to mark the answer option that is not implied nor can be inferred from the passage. Hence (b) is the answer.
11. Refer to the twelfth line of the passage, 'Moreover, it is generally...the cold will freeze more quickly'. Hence the answer is (d).
12. The passage talks about the need of experimentation. Different examples are also illustrated to support the fact, hence (b) is the answer.
13. Options (b), (c) and (d) give the words that are related to the word magic, whereas depreciation means to reduce in value with time. Hence (b) is the answer.
14. Refer to the fourth line of the last paragraph. Hence the answer is (b).
15. Here reprobate means to criticise. It is not used in the reference of having immoral behaviour. Hence the answer is (a).

1(B)

1. The passage talks about the fairy tales and myths and their psychological connections. Hence (d) is the answer.
2. Refer to the last two paragraphs where (I), (II) and (III) are mentioned as differences between fairy tales and dreams. Hence the answer is (d).
3. The first two lines of the first paragraph, answers the question. Hence (c) is the answer.
4. The passage suggests that the author approves of the idea that dreams and myths are valuable in human development. Hence the answer is (d).
5. The passage supports the idea of dreams and myth as being instrumental to human development and gives the e.g. of Aristotle and Pluto to support it. Hence the answer is (c).
6. (a), (b) and (d) are mentioned in the passage. (c) is the only option not mentioned, hence it is the correct answer.
7. The passage talks about, deep-sea basins, continental shelves, deeps etc. and gives more information about the same. Hence (b) is the answer.
8. Refer to the second line of the passage, '...the Pacific...half the Earth....' The very fact that this ocean covers half the earth's surface means that it is the largest, hence (b) is the answer.
9. In the given context it means that as time passes things change, hence (a) is the answer.
10. You can be tempted to mark (a) as the option, but the passage says that the deeps are notably found around the Pacific and Indian Oceans, but not only around them. They are found 'around' the periphery of the oceans. Hence the answer is (c).
11. The passage answers the question, 'average height of North America above the sea level' and does not give the highest point. Only (II) and (III) are answered with the help of the passage. Thus the answer is (d).
12. The second paragraph gives us the answer 'The position of deeps...of recent origin...are frequently the sites of the world shaking earthquakes.' Hence the answer is (b).
13. The passage gives information about various rocks like igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic. It does not talk only about the differences or changes in forms but of all the rocks as one set. Hence the answer is (d).
14. The last three lines of the last paragraph explicitly mention that schist is a metamorphic rock, hence the answer is (d).
15. Options (c) and (d) are irrelevant. It isn't any kind of manual, which would involve step-by-step explanations but an article. Hence the answer is (a).
16. Refer to the first paragraph, last two lines and the second paragraph, first line. Hence the answer is (a).
17. The passage doesn't give information about the elements forming the igneous rocks but it talks about the formation process of the metamorphic rock. Hence the answer is (d).
18. The passage doesn't include any observation made by the author nor does he make any assumptions or hypothesis. Hence the answer is (d).
19. There isn't any personal thought of the author, expressed in the passage. Nor is the passage concerned with any issue. Irony means a passage, which has an element of humour, hence it cannot be the answer. Thus the correct answer is (b).

20. There is just a reference to the Bible but the passage doesn't study it. It isn't a preface or an introduction to a text on statistics, which would only deal with preliminaries. It doesn't talk about any census figures. Hence the answer is (d).
21. This is a direct inference question, 'The modest....Rome...simple Head Count...levying taxes.' Hence the answer is (c).
22. The passage gives an example of Rome for its crude statistical methods and draws comparisons with today's methods that are equally unreliable. Hence the answer is (d).
23. Refer to the statement ' But others point to the.... inadequate statisticians assume'. It doesn't suggest any dependence of sports on statistics nor verifiable methods. It talks about the failure of prediction made about Mets's average.
24. There is no reference to the computer hence (a) is not the answer. We don't know about any other mathematical system, hence the answer is not (c).
25. The tone is quite humorous and sarcastic as well. The reference to the 'fair maiden' has an edge of humour to it. It is neither scornful nor objective. There is no pessimism either. Hence the answer is (a).
26. It is an SDQ. Refer to the first line and hence the answer is (b).
27. This question can be answered with the reference of the first paragraph, '...superfluidity...in the latter, ...can flow through tiny holes.....', hence (c) is the answer.
28. Refer to the last line of the first paragraph, the answer is explicitly mentioned as 'helium'. Hence the answer is (d).
29. This is also an SDQ. Refer to the second paragraph, hence (c).
30. Last few lines of the second paragraph give the answer. Hence the answer is (d).
31. Refer to the last line of the third paragraph. Hence the answer is (c).
32. Refer to the first line of the last paragraph, 'Finally...low-temperature region...low temperature'. Hence the answer is (c).
33. Refer to the third paragraph of the passage, 'Extremely tiny...only within its...energy differences.' Thus the answer is (a).
34. The author is opposing the views of those who advocate the anonymity of writers. Hence the answer is (d).
35. Refer to the first paragraph, 'The scientific literature...useless and carelessly...', hence the answer is (b).
36. The author doesn't support anonymity at all. Where as Doctor Green advocates the idea and says it is the best way to attain Nirvana. Hence the answer is (d)
37. Refer to the third paragraph that speaks about the writer and a painter who work in anonymity. He calls them a 'blockhead' that is, a fool. Hence the answer is (a).
38. In the third paragraph the author explains the implications of the time factor on the development of defence weapons. As it takes 7 to 10 years to develop a weapon, its feasibility after those many years has to be considered. Thus the time factor is the most important feature of defence weapons development. Hence the answer is (d).

39. This is an SDQ. Refer to the third paragraph, second line. Hence the answer is (a).
40. The answer is (c). The question asks you a specific fact about the complex weapons system. Option (a) is wrong as the passage talks about UK's allocation to defence development to be 4/5 the of the total research allocation, thus it is not generalised. (a) is not mentioned in the passage at all. (d) is also not the answer, as the passage says that there are lots of difficulties in developing arms and using them once they are made, but it doesn't say that they become totally obsolete or that obsolescence cannot be avoided. Hence the answer is (c) as it tells us about a situation which runs close to what has been mentioned in the passage.
41. Refer to the third paragraph of the passage. It is very explicitly stated that system was given up because of the under estimation of the costs involved. Hence the answer is (b).
42. Refer to the second last paragraph, '...the project can be abandoned....5 percent...' this suggests that 95% can be saved, hence the answer is (d).
43. The question asks about 'systems analysis', not the feasibility and project studies, hence (d) would be wrong. A university does not always undertake this analysis, thus (c) is also wrong. (a) is also wrong as it talks about accurate forecast. Thus (b) is the only answer option, which is feasible.
44. Refer to the third paragraph, 'If the weapon's...defence planner has to assess...20 years ahead...' thus the answer is (b).
45. Refer to the second last paragraph of the passage, 'When the need for a new weapon....'feasibility study'...cost in time...'. Hence the answer is (a).
46. The whole passage talks about the merit of the futurist moments. Futuristic poetry is just a part or one aspect of the passage. Hence the answer is (b).
47. The first line of the passage answers this question, 'When a new movement in Art attains...'. The answer option (a) gives a similar idea, adherent means clinging on to, thus it is the correct answer.
48. Refer to the second paragraph it suggests that the Futurist feels that a new form of expression is necessary. None of the answer options drive home this idea. Hence the answer is (c).
49. Refer to the last line of the first paragraph, 'Futuristic poetry...hardly be classed as Literature'. Hence the answer is (c).
50. All the other answer options have been given in the passage, but for 'qualifying adjectives'; hence the answer is (b).

2 (A)

1. A question of this type is based on the central idea of the passage. The title of the passage gives you a bird's eye-view (a situation or topic as if viewed from an altitude or from a distance) of the main content. Here the passage talks about human and their instincts of violence. Hence the answer is (b)
2. The question based on the inference drawn from the passage. The passage talks about the blue and white planet, which is earth and the creatures living on it, which are humans. It is clearly mentioned that they have a deep distrust for reason. Hence (b) is the answer option (a) is ruled out as the passage says, " The beings on your home are rational..." here your [planet refers to some distinct planet, may be from a distant solar system.
3. In the second paragraph it is mentioned that, "creatures of this planet...will to live...immense will to power". Hence (a) and (b) are wrong. The last line of the first paragraph says, "...planet you are approaching is too young...", hence (c) is ruled out. Thus (d) is the only option not mentioned in the passage.

4. This is an SDQ. Refer to the second paragraph, it talks about the planet being in perpetual crisis as it's creatures are short lived and take an absurdly long time to learn from experience. Hence (c) is the answer
5. Refer to the second para. of the passage, '...immense and enthusiastic...' and then refer to the last few lines, '...carry insight..' Hence the answer is (d).
6. This is an SDQ. Refer to the third paragraph "The greatest single problem...sadistic psychopaths". Hence the answer is (c).
7. This is also an SDQ. In the last paragraph a theory by the palaeontologist, Dart, is put forth. This theory talks about men as born killers. Hence the answer is (c)
8. Refer to the last paragraph. Killing more efficiently for prey was one of the reasons for the development of the eye-hand co-ordination but not the sole reason for the brain development. (a) and (d) are not mentioned in the passage. Hence the answer is (b).
9. The tone of the passage is neither indignant (scornful or angry), nor is the passage drawn from various sources hence not eclectic. Nor is the passage discussing primitive times, hence not miasmatic. The exact answer is (b).
10. This question is based on the central idea. The passage gives an idea that Nietzsche is an atheist or a non-believer in God. Hence (b) is the answer
11. It is a specific detail question. In the first paragraph it is explicitly mentioned that, 'Nietzsche was...Stendhal's formula.' The only...excuse not exists". Hence (c) is the answer.
12. Refer to the first few lines of the first paragraph, 'The world continues...final about it...Thus the God is useless...' Hence both (a) and (b) are true and the answer is (c).
13. This is an SDQ, (a), (b) and (d) are mentioned in the passage, only (c) is not. Hence (d) is the answer.
14. Refer to the second paragraph first line, it says that Nietzsche accepts the burden of Nihilism and rebellion. The first paragraph suggests that Nietzsche was an atheist as well. Hence he can be labelled as all three. Hence the ans. is (d).
15. The best option for 'puerile' from the given options is childish as it means immature. Hence the answer is (a).
16. This is an SDQ. Refer to the last line of the second paragraph. Hence the answer is (b).
17. It is an SDQ. Refer to the first paragraph, fourth line "Every act ... nostalgia for innocence". Hence the ans. is (a).
18. Both the ideas in options (a) and (b) have been explicitly mentioned in the passage, hence the answer is (c).
19. This is an SDQ. Refer to the first line on page 43, 'Actually, ... metaphysical rebellion". Hence the answer is (d).
20. In astronomy the meaning of revolution is to go around another body and complete a circle. Similarly revolution by the society means moving from one form of government in a total transition to another. Hence (b) is the answer.

2(B)

1. Refer to the second paragraph, fourth line, 'Formerly, technical rationality...organise production...' Hence the answer is (d).

2. Refer to the first par. of the passage, 'The second hypothesis ... advanced technological institute.... advertising, selective...'. Hence the answer is (b).
3. The third last para gives the answer to the question, 'Occupationally...must be over trained...' Hence the answer is (c).
4. (I) is true as it can be inferred that, "if each operation taxed the worker's skill there would be frequent errors in the operations". This suggests that work on an assembly line would minimise error. (II) is explicitly mentioned in the fourth paragraph last line. (III) is not true, as the passage says that assembly line introduces standardisation in work skills and not that there is full utilisation. Hence the answer is (b).
5. This is also an SDQ. Refer to the first paragraph fourth line. Hence the answer is (d).
6. Refer to the first two lines of the first paragraph. Hence the answer is (d).
7. An eloquent spokesman means a person who can speak well but not necessarily an expert at the subject also we don't know whether the person is a spokesman at all. Hence (a) is not the answer. The author is neither taking any stand on employee control nor increase in technology, hence not (b) and (c). However in the last paragraph he shows his apprehension about the success of technologically advanced organisations, (the causes related to importance of necessities, comforts etc.). Hence the answer is (d).
8. Refer to the last line of the passage. It says that incentives in the form of money and status are already loosing importance. Hence (c) is the answer.
9. The passage talks about technological progress and its implication. It is explicitly mentioned in the passage that the work force needs to be over trained and under-utilised. Refer to the fifth paragraph, it mentions that, the technical progress requires continuous increase in skill levels to embody a fairly rich scientific and technical training. Hence (d) is the answer.
10. Refer to the last paragraph last line, "Young people...weakening in power...status and authority".
11. To answer such a question one needs to get the gist of the passage. The passage says that scientific methods applied to social sciences, hence neither (a) nor (c). You also have the option, 'None of these', but option (b) gives the exact idea of the passage as the passage suggests that methods are applicable but the results might not be satisfactory. Hence the answer is (b).
12. The passage doesn't talk about the scientific methods and its implications to human life or human happiness, thus (c) and (d) are ruled out. The choice is between (a) and (b). Option (b) suggests that the passage is about the application of scientific methods but it is only about the problems faced in the application of these methods. Hence the answer is (a).
13. The passage talks about different theories and its applications. It further suggests that science, as a subject should play a role in social sciences. Hence the answer is (c).
14. The approach of the author is practical as he talks about the actual feasibility of the scientific methods and their practical shortcomings. He isn't analysing the problem nor is he getting into the theory of applications. Hence the answer is (b).
15. The question looks like an SDQ, but is based on the main idea of the passage. The passage talks about a simplistic and effective style of writing being more difficult than pompous writing. Hence (c) is the answer.
16. When you make a different or a new paragraph you actually express a new or a different point of view, that is coherent with the theme of the passage. Each of the sentences in the passage

is invariably linked to the successive sentence in meaning. Therefore paragraphs cannot be made at random. Thus, answer is (c) none of the above.

17. Refer to the ninth line. It gives you a clear idea of the author's line of thought. The author means to say that language should have the right blend of colloquial and formal words. Hence the answer is (b).
18. 'Cant' means a language specified to a class or a group of professionals, hence (a) is the answer.
19. Refer to the third line of the passage, 'It utterly rejects...allusion'. Thus we can directly arrive at the answer. Be careful with words like except, not mentioned, fillip, corroborate etc. Hence the answer is (c).
20. This is an example of an implied idea question. To answer this question, understanding of the passage is important. The passage doesn't give us any idea about whether the author is critical about a person conversing in easy language. The passage doesn't refer to the foreigners at all. (c) could be the answer, but it talks about only a part of the idea expressed in a passage. Now refer to option (d), it is more applicable. It covers the main idea and hence is apt as an answer to this question. Hence (d) is the answer.
21. Read the question carefully, it says, 'first enunciated...' Refer to the third paragraph, 'In Munn ... (1877)...first enunciated...' The Fourteenth Amendment has been referred to, with respect to Santa Clara, but the year is 1886. Hence the answer is (b).
22. In the third paragraph, the Santa Clara case has been discussed. It is said that the law was modified for this particular case and the scope was broadened. Hence (c) is the answer.
23. Refer to the third paragraph fourth line. Field enunciated that the clause could protect the business but we want to know the ways or the argument in the clause. Thus the answer to this would be, 'To protect the welfare of the citizen's. Hence the answer is (b).
24. Refer to the first paragraph, 'The court can thwart ...legislature...' thwart means counter or cross. Thus the Supreme Court has powers to decide political orders as it can counter the reforms made by the legislature. Hence the answer is (d).
25. Refer to the third para last few lines, 'In Lochner...stuck down a law...daily working hours...' Hence (a) is the answer.
26. Refer to the last paragraph. It gives a clear idea of Sherman Anti trust Act. Hence the answer is (c).
27. Refer to the fourth line of the last paragraph, 'The court ruled out...production was...not commerce...state regulation' Hence (c) is the answer.
28. Refer to the first line of the first paragraph, 'the United States ...equal to that of legislature and the executive...public decision...'. Hence the answer is (c).
29. Refer to the third line of the second paragraph, 'Although congress originally...' due process'...for Negroes', hence the answer is (d).
30. Refer to the third paragraph last few lines, 'To widen...'liberty' referred not...liberty of person but...freedom to use one's faculty.... and to contrast...' Hence the answer is (a).
31. The two sentences at the very beginning of the passage suggest that the words spoken convey sensory perception. They might not have meaning of their own but the listener can relate to it by experience. Option (b) has similar pattern. There's nothing like a specific colour called champagne, but the meaning is conveyed, hence (b) is the answer.

32. Refer to the second paragraph, 'We may .behaviour in question....criteria...judgement...' hence (II) and (III) both are the correct answers.
33. Be very careful while marking this answer. The passage talks about experiments with non-symbolic language as means of overcoming linguistic barriers, it doesn't say that linguistics will overcome the language barriers, hence (a) is not possible. (b) and (d) are not mentioned at all. Refer to the last line of the passage, hence the answer is (c).
34. To answer this question, one should carefully read the answer options. (a), (b) and (c) are directly, or indirectly implied in the passage. The only answer option that is not implied in the passage is (d).
35. According to the passage, signal reaction if undifferentiated according to the appropriateness of situation reflects immature, impulsive personalities, hence (a) is wrong. We do not now whether delaying the response is the ability of a thoughtful mature person, hence (b) is also wrong. (d) cannot be inferred at all, and hence is not the answer. Refer to the first paragraph, hence (c) is the answer,
36. Refer to the second last para. of the passage, 'Poetry is not a thing set.....pulsing of nature...' Hence the answer is (b).
37. Option (a) and (b) can be inferred from the first para.. Option (c) is stated in the last line of the second last paragraph. Thus the only option that cannot be derived from the passage is (d).
38. This is an implied idea question. You have to be sensitive to the language. The passage talks about, 'The lunatic... all compact'. Here the meaning of the word compact is agreement among different parties. Option (a) is wrong because here we do not talk about their imagination being compact but lunatic poets and lovers as individuals entering into an agreement. (b) is contradicting the idea, and (d) falls out of the scope. Hence (c) is the correct answer.
39. This is an SDQ. Refer to the second line of the fourth paragraph. Hence the answer is (c).
40. Poetry has been defined as anything but simple, humorous or dramatic. Hence the answer is (b).
41. The question addresses the reason for migration. But in the case of lemmings, only males migrate, thus it cannot be called a social bird. Hence the answer is (a).
42. This is also an SDQ. Refer to the first line of the third paragraph. Hence the answer is (d).
43. Refer to the third line of the third paragraph, '...such return migrations are rare in insects,...'. Hence the answer is (b).
44. Lemming is the obvious answer choice as migration takes place among males, so it cannot probably be for reproduction. Hence the answer is (a).
45. The reason for the migration of Lemmings is not known, the only thing we know is that the males migrate. Hence the answer is (a).
46. The passage mainly talks about the migrating birds with respect to their population. Hence the scientist working in the field of population studies can best explain reasons for migration. Hence the answer is (a).
47. Refer to the fourth paragraph, here Spawning refers to breeding or laying of eggs. The reason for the migration of fish is reproduction. Hence the answer is (a).
48. Refer to the first line of the fifth paragraph, 'Golden plover...back in a single year..'. Thus golden plover has to be a part of the answer. Options (a) and (d) are out. Nothing about the

return of lemmings has been mentioned, but the salmon's return is mentioned in the third paragraph. Hence the answer is (b).

49. The passage mentions the distance covered by the mammals from the high mountains to the valley, which is the shortest when compared to migration in case of fish, which migrate from salt to fresh water. Hence the answer is (d).
50. The passage throws light on migratory habits of the birds and animals. But more so it says that these phenomenon are not explainable and gives instances of that. Thus (d) is the answer.

3(A)

1. This is a SDQ. Refer to the third line, 'Splendid China opened in Florida'. Hence the answer is option (a).
2. A ploy is a cunning strategy. According to the critics and human-right groups the exhibits in the park portray a false picture of social harmony and contentment. Hence (b) is the correct answer.
3. To answer such a question one has to understand the author's line of thought. (b) is surely out as it is irrelevant in this case. (c) is wrong as we do not know whether the murdered dissents are visible are not. Now refer to the second paragraph, 'In China, dissent is quashed.' Option (a) conveys exactly the same meaning, hence the answer is (a).
4. Refer to the last line of the second paragraph, end to the democratic movement doesn't mean autocracy. Thus (d) is also out. (c) falls out of the scope of the passage. Hence (b) is the answer.
5. Refer to the third paragraph, 'Pan Xin Liang, the managing director...(CTS), which owns the park,...hence (b) is the answer.
6. Refer to the second paragraph, 'The Dalai Lama, Tibet's religious and political leader...' Hence (a) is the answer.
7. The answer is Dalai Lama and Pan Xin Liang. Hence the answer is (b).
8. This is a tone-based question which deals with the author's style of writing and his opinion about the issue. Derision means mockery, but the author hasn't mocked at China or its policies. He doesn't approve of China's steps towards having good trade relations, nor is he praising China, thus it is not eulogy. We can see that the author is in doubt about China's steps at improving relations with U.S. He wonders how beneficial this step is going to be. Hence (c) is the answer.
9. Refer the third paragraph, '...Roosevelt ...believer....state craft...Wilson grasped that idealism...' Hence the answer is (a).
10. The sentence says that logic can sometimes surpass reality. Option (a) says that it is always antithetical which is not true. Option (c) says logic and reality are always concomitant which is also not correct and (d) is not appropriate. So correct option is (b).
11. In this question you will have to apply some degree of logic. Refer to the second line of the first paragraph. Thus the sequence is, Professor, Diplomat, Writer, and Nobel Prize Winner. Now if he has won a Nobel prize for his writing, he will have to be a writer in the first place. Hence (c) is the answer.
12. It is not a political comment but more of a description. It is not a speech neither is it a communiqué (official announcement). Refer to the first line of the third paragraph, 'President...presented as ...or Mr. Kissinger's frustration...sensed...' This suggests that it is a description or a review. Hence the answer is (b).

13. The author analyses the book and brings out the potential as well as the flaws in the book. He has just mentioned that Kissinger won a Nobel for his book, thus (b) is not the answer. Answer option (c) means harsh criticism thus it is also wrong. (a) is the best option, as in the fourth paragraph the author tells about Kissinger's history being flawed. Hence (a) is the answer.
14. Refer to the last three lines of the third paragraph, ' Mr. Kissinger's frustration...critics have savaged ...all this time, Wilson's...bedrock...'. Hence the answer is (a).
15. Refer to the first line of the second paragraph. (a) and (b) are both advocated by Kissinger. Thus the answer is (c).
16. This is an implied idea question, where you are required to read between the lines. The question suggests that Kissinger was being hypocritical (professing virtues and feelings which one does not actually have). Hence (d) is the answer. Refer to the fourth paragraph, ' The man who, with Richard Nixon, set...duplicity gives Franklin Roosevelt...at the same time... devious and....' Here the author, who is himself involved in duplicity with Nixon, accused Roosevelt of being a double dealer and hence the answer is (a).
17. The last paragraph, fifth line, we can clearly infer option (b). But lines 2 - 4 of the same paragraph point to Kissinger's disbelief in the idea that Lincoln's only policy was to preserve the union. Thus, answer is (a).
18. The passage talks about humour but the tone of the passage is not humorous, hence the answer is not (a). Timorous means timid, hence not (b). Aphoristic means concise but packed with meaning and solipsistic means advocating the theory, which supports the view that the self is all that exists. This is not mentioned in the passage. Ingenuous means frank and articulate or clearly and explicitly expressed. In this passage, the ideas and concepts are mentioned in a similar way. Hence the answer is (c).
19. This is a Specific Detail Question. Refer to the last few lines of the first paragraph. Hence the answer is (a).
20. Refer to the first paragraph, last few lines, 'Earthkind's hero, Bugs Bunny,...Marvin...theologians...' Theologian means a person who studies the religion, or a belief which is not proven. Thus we can infer that all of these characters are fictional. Hence (d) is the answer.
21. Refer to the fourth line of the second paragraph, 'When humans...humour...theology'. Resorting to humour doesn't necessarily mean being hilarious, hence (a) is not the answer. But theology means study of religion, hence (b) is the answer.
22. The passage deals with different effects on people because of the possible life on Mars. It talks about the theory of Iludium pew-36 ...It talks about creatures from other planets in connection to Christian sense. Hence the answer is (c).
23. This is also an SDQ. Here we have to find out what is not a Christian perspective, this can mean negation of a fact or something that is not mentioned at all. Refer to the third paragraph. Only (b) is mentioned, thus it is the answer.
24. Refer to the last two sentences of the passage, 'God is a performer...created....life...audience 'Good evening....'begins the voice across the deep'. This last sentence is in the connection with the first sentence. God is talking to his audience. Hence the answer is (b).
25. Options (c) and (d) are redundant. Now the question asks what theory is introduced in the passage, but according to the passage Bentley pursued the argument that God is omnipotent. Hence the answer (b) is also wrong. Hence (a) is the answer.

26. 'Mind your P's and Q's' literally means, 'Be on your best behaviour and be careful about the appropriateness of your language' the question also is framed as to get the exact meaning. Hence the answer is (a).
27. Russia, Ukraine, Kirgizstan and Estonia are the names of the countries mentioned in the passage. Hence the answer is (d).
28. This is also an SDQ. You need to find out what is not a cause. Refer to the third and the fourth paragraph, all other causes have been mentioned but (b).
29. Refer to the last paragraph, last few lines, 'In the biggest...Ukraine...tension....Russia...explode into violence...' This means that the tension between the two countries may lead to an outbreak of a war. Hence the answer is (b).
30. Refer to the fourth paragraph of the passage, 'Some fearultra-nationalist...' Thus the answer is (c).

3(B)

1. (a) is not the answer, as the passage says that the output of an underdeveloped country should not be judged by the standards of others countries. (b) is not mentioned in the passage at all. The first line of the second paragraph suggests that the poor countries lack resources. But we have already been told that poor countries are not synonymous for under developed countries. Hence (c) is the most apt answer, as it talks about low level of output, which is exactly what the author means.
2. 'Perpetuating' means recurring. Refer to the second paragraph last line, it means that all the available resources are needed to meet immediate or survival needs. Nothing is saved for investment hence no development, thus it leads to poverty. The answer is thus (a).
3. The paragraph talks about the difference between tools and machines. It says that any tool is an extension of the human body whereas machine is a separate identity. Option (a) is just a part of the whole paragraph and (b) is just talking about machinery, which is one aspect. (c) has the problem. (d) throws light on the whole idea and not just a part, hence it is the answer.
4. This is an SDQ. All the mentioned barriers are included in the passage. Hence the answer is (d).
5. Option (a) says that pacing devices are analogous, or similar in concept, as to stunting a child's growth, but the idea mentioned in the passage is actually a contradiction. (c) is wrong as the paragraph says that the use of 'pacing devices' facilitates maximum yield. The passage talks about 'pressures' and 'inducement mechanism' as different means, whereas (d) conveys a different meaning. Hence (b) is the answer as it expresses the correct idea.
6. Refer to the second line of the first paragraph, 'We judge ...output per capita...' Thus the author uses the per capita as a rod to measure growth, but criticises the standards of comparison. According to the author, growth depends upon the resources and productivity. Hence (c) is the answer.
7. Refer to the second paragraph of the next page, 'At one time, economists...shortage of capital...growth. Today, they stress...' This suggests that earlier capital shortage was considered as the barrier. Hence the answer is (c).
8. The author, in the seventh paragraph of the next page says that, '.....combine resources affects their productivity', hence the answer is (a).
9. Refer to the fifth paragraph, options (a), (b) and (d) are attributes of a machine, whereas (c) is mentioned as an attribute of a tool.

10. Refer to the second paragraph, 'Syria and Iraq...manpower...compared to...supply of land'. Hence the answer is (b).
11. We are asked the chronological order of development, so we start from the oldest one. Refer to the first paragraph, first few lines, 'Old days...management...master. Over a period of time...horizons ...socio-economic justice...statutory protection to the workman.'. Hence the answer is (c).
12. Refer to the last line of the first paragraph, 'The handling...disciplinary matters...difficult...politicised trade union movement' Hence the answer is (c).
13. The question says 'not the constituents'. (a) is mentioned in the third paragraph last line. (b) and (c) are mentioned in the fourth paragraph There is no mention of (d) in the passage at all, hence the answer is (d).
14. Refer to the first line of the sixth paragraph. Hence the answer is (b).
15. Refer to the second last paragraph, 'The rule against bias...heard...two rules...characteristics ... natural justice' Hence (a) is the answer.
16. Mechanical would mean applying a logical formula and getting the result, a very formatted approach, whereas the author doesn't have this attitude. The author has a practical and a rational attitude towards the issue. (b) is irrelevant and (d) would mean a person supporting property ownership by public. Hence (c) is the answer.
17. We are not talking about the concept of management at all, but about natural justice in context to work places, hence not (a) (b) and (c) are just individual aspects not the whole gist. Hence the answer is (d).
18. This is an implied idea question. Refer to the second paragraph, 'If the Greek....not applied...investigation of conic section,...someday be useful...life' This suggests that they were unaware of the implication of the studies on development. Hence the answer is (c).
19. (b) is irrelevant, (c) is talking about different characteristics in general. (d) is again irrelevant. But the passage talks about advancement of technology. Hence the answer is (a).
20. Refer to the last line of the first paragraph '...defining him as....truly human'. Hence the answer is (d).
21. Only (I) and (III) are mentioned in the passage. (II) is not mentioned in the passage. Hence the answer is (d).
22. Refer to the last line of the concluding paragraph. It talks about commodity fiction affecting the whole society. Hence the answer is (c).
23. Refer to the second line of the 4th paragraph, 'Commodity here....objects...sales'. Hence the answer is (d).
24. This is an implied idea question (b) and (d) are absolutely irrelevant. (c) is wrong as the passage says that mercantile conditions have shown a separate economic system in society, not any similarity. Now the words, '...singular departure', says that departure is from the normal trend. Hence the answer is (a).
25. Refer to the fourth paragraph, fourth line, '...every element of industry...sale....supply demand mechanism...interacting with price'. According to this (b) and (c) are irrelevant. Price is an attribute concurring the mechanism, but the mechanism will function only if the article is being sold. Hence the answer is (c).
26. Refer to the first paragraph, 'Normally the economic order ...society...contained'. Hence the answer is (c).

27. Refer to second last paragraph of the passage, 'Labour is...activity'. Hence (d) is the answer.
28. Refer to the second last paragraph, 'Money...purchasing power...'. Hence (c) is the answer.
29. Refer to the second paragraph, the topic sentence or the main idea of this paragraph, is that, 'Market economy can survive only in a market society as the society subordinates to its requirements. Hence (b) is the answer.
30. The author has simply explained the idea of market society, there is no enthusiasm in his explanation. So (a) is wrong. Elation means a feeling of joy and pride, that again is irrelevant. (d) is also irrelevant. Apprehension can also mean conceiving an idea or the act of grasp. This is precisely what the author does when he talks about market society. Hence the answer is (b).
31. To answer this type of question you should understand the central theme. The passage does not talk about evaluation of various life forms or mammals being supreme, it talks about the quick adaptation of different animals to their surroundings, hence the answer is (b).
32. Refer to the first paragraph. It explicitly gives the order of the geological period. Hence the answer is (d).
33. Refer to the second paragraph, it doesn't tell us whether pterosaur was of Mesozoic time or not, hence the answer is (c). Refer to the third line of the second paragraph.
34. The question asks about various forms of mammals and not the number of mammals. Refer to the first paragraph, last line, 'The peak...variety...Miocene'. Hence (d) is the answer.
35. The passage suggests that pterosaurs was very powerful but not as dangerous as other beasts with superior (larger) brain. This means that larger the brain, more developed is the animal. Now if Tyrannosaurs is inefficient in spite of having large brains, this argument will be weakened. Hence the answer is (a).
36. There is no reference to Charles Darwin hence, not (a). Refer to the last line of the passage, 'observation of geologic record.....' geology is related to study of rocks and so the answer option (b) and (c) are irrelevant. Thus the answer is (d).
37. The passage talks about the evaluation of man and his progress throughout history. The way he adapted himself to different environments is also mentioned. (d) brings out the same idea, hence the answer is (d).
38. To answer this question we need to understand the meaning of Socrates' quote. He means that only his body is dead, not his soul. His journey of material a being is over and he will now start a spiritual one. The same idea is expressed in the fourth paragraph 'translation....spiritual realm...body is of minor importance...' This idea is expressed by the members of Jews, Christians and Buddhists religious groups. Hence the answer is (d).
39. Refer to the first paragraph, last few lines. It says that different cultures have different burial methods. The study of the tombs or graves can give an insight in different artistic, scientific and technological skills. Hence the answer is (c).
40. It has been clearly mentioned in the third paragraph of the passage, that ' People from Homeric...rituals are most elaborate'. Being elaborate the ritual will take a long time. Hence the answer is (c).
41. According to some religious groups like Jews and Christians, body is of minor importance after the soul has departed i.e. body and soul or matter and spirit are distinct. It is further said that among the followers of such believe that burials are simple. Hence the answer is (c).

42. The last line suggests that the modern day funerals are lavish. Thus the archaeologist of the future will discover the lavishness in the present day funeral methods if they study them in future. Hence the answer is (c).
43. Refer to the first few lines of the second paragraph, '...human behaviour ...ambivalent emotional responses...death...dead'. This suggests that the responses or feelings were combined. Option (a), (b) and (c) are types of responses where as (d) gives the whole idea. Hence the answer is (d).
44. This question is easy to answer if you know the meaning of the word 'prolific'. Prolific means abundantly productive. The last line of the first paragraph gives the answer as (d).
45. Option(a) is wrong as only helium is inert (doesn't undergo any chemical reaction) while hydrogen does combine with oxygen, to form water. Discovery of helium is related to sun's spectrum but nothing is said about hydrogen. Hence (b) is also wrong. The volcanic eruption throws out solid material and gases, but nothing has been mentioned about helium and hydrogen. Hence answer is (c) as stated in the first line of the passage.
46. Options (a), (b) and (d) are all reasons for the accretion of different components in earth's atmosphere. Only (c) hasn't been mentioned. Hence (c) is the answer.
47. This is a simple SDQ. Here the word 'explicitly' stands for 'clearly'. In the last paragraph it is explicitly said that 'magnesium and silicon...affinity for oxygen than iron...' Hence the answer is (a).
48. Option (a) is incorrect as lithophiles have greater affinity for oxygen than iron. (b) is also incorrect, the meaning of answer option (d) is spread out, thus this is also wrong. The third paragraph says that 'More of the iron.....carrying....siderophile elements' Thus (c) is the answer.
49. Surmised means to inferred, thus the question asks us to infer something from the passage. In the last paragraph the sentence, 'There was insufficient oxygen....remainder...iron sulphide.' This suggests that, had there been more oxygen it would have combined with iron and reduced the quantities of iron sulphide and metal iron. (d) suggests the same idea, hence it is the answer.
50. Refer to the first paragraph, 'Helium ...discovered in....Sun's spectrum in 1868, some 30 years before...earth' Thus it was discovered on earth 30 years after i.e. 1898. Hence the answer is (d).

4(A)

1. The passage lacks the tinge of poetic romance. Hence it is not (a). There is no mention of conservation of the nature, hence (b) is also wrong. It isn't a land survey either, as it does not say anything about features like sand and rock type, the altitude of the place or the availability of natural resources, which are usually dealt with in a land survey. Hence (d) is also wrong. The passage is a description of nature, by an admirer, hence (c) is the answer.
2. England, Wales and Ireland are not mentioned in the passage at all. We are just left with Scotland, and that is mentioned in the passage, hence (b) is the answer.
3. Options (b) and (d) are irrelevant. (a) Suggests that scenic beauty is absolutely missing, but that's not the case. There are still some ground plants, trees and fields that are a proof of the great natural beauty, which earlier existed. Hence (c) is the answer.
4. 'Verdure' means lush greenery and also foliage. Here foliage would be the best meaning in this context, hence (d) is the answer.

5. Refer to the second paragraph," the want ...timber trees..., Rydal...nobly distinguished." This shows that in Rydal we can still find timber oaks. Hence (b) is the answer.
6. At the start of the passage the author talks about brand building and efforts to stop duplication, but the comprehension of the passage says that this purpose was defeated. Eat one's word also mean the same, to prove wrong. (b) means to harm yourself more than the person one is trying to harm (c) means one who doesn't have any communication skills and (d) means harmless. Hence the answer is (a).
7. To answer this question you need to understand the implication behind the situation. We need to understand why Classic changed the lettering. (b) and (c) are irrelevant. (d) could mean that the Classic was performing too well because of the similar look like that of Coke's, and thus Coke's sales were beaten. But this is too farfetched a conclusion. Hence the answer is (a).
8. Refer to paragraph. 1 " J. Sainsbury - Britain's leading supermarket chain. "So the answer is (c).
9. Refer to third paragraph. Line 1," Their problem...paying extra...name". Hence (b).
10. Refer to the last paragraph. It says that people were confused with the similar packing but there were many who switched from coke to classic slashed the coke's sale. Hence (c)
11. "Tort" here would mean law. The law of "passing off", they say it is impossible to prove. Hence (b).
12. (a) is out of the scope. A duplicate would mean fake coke sold under the same name. A fake brand. But we are talking about a similar looking brand, sold under a different brand name. Hence even though (c) looks obvious as the answer it is wrong. See option (b), in the passage we are discussing the tiff between Sainsbury and Coca-Cola, the first one being a retailer and later the manufacturer. Hence (b) is the apt answer.
13. This is a Specific Detail Question. Refer to paragraph. 1, all other points have been mentioned except (a). Hence (a) is the answer.
14. Refer to second paragraph. Last few lines " A positive agenda. Smith's successor fails the task of creating it". Hence (a).
15. Refer to paragraph. 3 "...of teachers, social workers and nurses, rather than of...hotelkeeper". Hence (b) is the only member of private enterprise and the Labour party is not the party of private enterprise. Hence answer is (b).
16. Refer to paragraph.3 last line. It talks about the party having to return to the old policies, if they lack a new agenda. The passage says that the Labour party is more of a class-oriented party and this image should be changed in future. For the same they need a strong agenda. Hence (d).
17. Eschew means to avoid and exactly the opposite idea is expressed in the passage. Refer to paragraph. 4, " not merely embracing but extending, the Tories' Citizens Character" this means implementing the policy extensively, hence (b) is wrong.(a) is explicitly mentioned in the paragraph 4 line 2 and hence is the answer.
18. Refer to paragraph 4 last few lines," Lastly...constitutional reformers referendums...proportional representation ...civil service". (d) is the only reform not mentioned and hence is the answer.
19. To answer this question you should understand the main idea of the paragraph. or the topic sentence. Complacent means self-satisfied and this feeling may keep one from performing. This is exactly what the paragraph suggests. The Labour party shouldn't be happy just by winning the seat but work to sustain it. Hence (c).

20. (a) and (d) are redundant. (b) would be too farfetched a conclusion, as we don't know whether Mr. Smith is dead or not, we just know that he is no longer the head of the Labour Party. Hence (c) is the correct answer.

4(B)

1. The question asks for the reason of discrepancy between Soviet claims of economic growth and the data. In paragraph 12 it's mentioned that there are few military expenditures which are not mentioned by the government. Hence (b) is the answer
2. Look at the answer options. No answer option is greater than 8 and in the passage 8th five year plan has been mentioned. Hence (d) is the answer
3. Refer to 4th paragraph last line, "half a dozen...1970 goal...reached". Half a dozen means 6, hence (b) is the answer
4. Refer to paragraph 4, all the 3 commodities, television, power and steel are mentioned as major commodities or commodity groups. Hence (d).
5. Refer to paragraph 5, "Reach precisely....1966" it means equalled the goals. Hence (a) is the answer.
6. Refer to paragraph 10. It talks about important goals being fulfilled. The oil output was 353 million metric tons whereas the goal was 345 to 355 million tons, thus goal was achieved, hence (c).
7. The 3rd last paragraph talks about the possibility of inflation, and it further states that the prices might have been relatively high. Hence (d).
8. Refer to the second last paragraph "No explicit reference..."this suggests that Russians have given no explanation. Hence (d) is the answer
9. The question asks for the possible consequence and the last paragraph talks about power struggle as one of the possible reason for the failure of achieving the goal. Hence (c) is the answer.
10. Options (b), (c) and (d) are not at all mentioned in the passage. Option (a) is mentioned and thus is the answer to this question.
11. Option (a) falls beyond the scope of the passage. The passage doesn't criticise the Third Reich but just suggests its implications, hence (c) is wrong. Option (d) is again redundant. (b) is the answer as the passage gives the reason as to why America got involved in the war.
12. Refer to paragraph 1, "while speaking out.... Isolationist...neutrality .The 1935 and 1936..".This suggests that America made a conscious effort to stay away from the war or rather take a neutral stand. Hence (b).
13. We do not know whether America came to defend Poland or not, we just know that Poland was attacked. Hence (I) is wrong. (II) is not mentioned in the passage at all.(III) is correct, as the passage says that arms embargo was repealed and permitted exports of arms to belligerent nations. Hence (b).
14. All events except (c) occurred in 1939. Hence (c) is the answer.
15. We know that help was provided to Britain, but we cannot conclude that undue sympathy was shown for Britain. Hence (a) is wrong.(b) is redundant. The passage doesn't say whether war took place on the American land at all, hence (c) is wrong, (d) is the answer as America first had a neutral attitude and later she joined the war.

16. (a) is the answer, as the author first talks about the Third Reich influencing America to start a war and then gives a list of events to support it.
17. The first paragraph of the passage is about different types of sand. Gypsum is mentioned and the Monument is mentioned just to give an example of gypsum. Hence (a).
18. The experiment negates the previously accepted theory about the abrading of sand grains. Hence (d) is the answer.
19. The passage indicates that wind abrasion is the key factor in shaping the sand grains. Weathering also means abrasion by wind. Hence (d).
20. Options (c) and (d) are beyond the scope as the passage doesn't talk about physics nor about a dramatic discovery. It is not even a report by a scientist, as it doesn't give any scientific terms. (b) is also wrong as it is a general explanation about a simple phenomenon and (a) is thus the right answer.
21. Refer to the first paragraph, "More than 20,000 people...2,00,000 are injured....each year". This adds up to 2,20,000, hence (d) is the answer.
22. Refer to 4th paragraph last line. Hence (I), (II) and (III) are correct. Hence (d) is the answer.
23. Refer to paragraph 11, "...imported...dangerous..." hence (b) is the answer.
24. Refer to paragraph 6, "We have failed...history and habit... customers..." hence (c) is the answer.
25. Refer to the third last paragraph, "two million...manufactured...United States...70 percent are rifles and shotguns". Produced in U.S. means domestic production, hence (d) is the answer.
26. Refer to paragraph 7, "If government is incapable...keeping....from.....criminals...permittingcitizens...inadequate.." Hence (a) is the answer.
27. The passage suggests that Australia is the pioneer of guns and still the illegal use guns there is much less than that in the U.S. hence (b) is the answer.
28. The last paragraph gives the concentration or distribution of the gun use in the U.S. 64 percent in the South is the highest statistics provided. Hence (c) is the answer.
29. Refer to the last paragraph. The law cannot have negative fallout, so II is not possible. Answer is (d).
30. Option (b) is wrong as the passage does not say anything about the gun care. It does not tell us about the history of firearms but about the crime due the guns, hence (c) is also wrong. (d) is redundant. (a) is the best option as it talks about the gun crime.
31. This question asks for the main idea of the passage. Hypertension and atherosclerosis are just a part of the passage. The concept of nitrogen cycle doesn't cover the whole scope of the passage. (d) again is limited in scope. The passage as a whole talks about the difficulties faced by people during weight control. Hence (b) is the answer.
32. Refer to paragraph 2. It says that for the primitive man excess fat was required as his food source was uncertain and in an event of starvation, the extra fat could be burnt. But for a modern man, who has a predictable food supply, obesity is a burden. Exactly the same idea is expressed in the option (d), hence it is the answer.
33. To answer this question, find an option that is mentioned in the passage or an option which negates the facts stated in the passage. (a) is the only idea not expressed in the passage, hence (a) is the answer.

34. Refer to the last paragraph, the idea implied here is that faulty feeding pattern and bad eating habits in infancy can lead to obesity. From this we can infer the idea expressed in option (d). Options (a), (b) and (c) either contradict the ideas mentioned in the passage or are irrelevant.
35. Refer to the second last paragraph first line, " Obese people ... hypertensive, diabetic...weight loss...improvement in all these categories". The 3rd last paragraph tells us that obesity has adverse effects on mental and physical health. All these points are covered in (a), (b) and (d). Option (c) is not mentioned in the passage at all. The passage just says that obesity is related to increased serum lipids. Hence (c) is the answer.
36. To answer this question find the option not stated in the paragraph. Refer to the last paragraph. It confirms the fact that the food industry contributes to the incidences of obesity in America, hence (a) is wrong. In the first paragraph it is mentioned that 30 percent of men and 40 percent of women in America are obese, that means more than one fourth of men and women, hence (c) is also not the answer. Option (d) is also implied as it is said that if a conscious effort is made the future generation can avoid obesity. The passage talks of weight gain leading to problems, but with this we cannot conclude anything about the weight loss. Hence (b) is the answer.
37. The author doesn't criticise the diet industry as such, but he points out other factors leading to obesity. Hence (a) is redundant. (b) suggests that obesity is genetic but this is not mentioned in the passage. (c) is irrelevant and (d) is the only option which covers the entire scope of the passage.
38. Refer to paragraph 2 and 3. It suggests that people condemned for sex crime show low sex guilt and similarly those condemned for violence score low on hostility guilt. This implies that people judged guilty of offence do not recognise their acts as being wrong. Hence (c) is the answer.
39. Options (c) and (d) are irrelevant. Option (b) means that the therapists try to eliminate the sense of guilt but the crucial concern of the therapist should be to help patients differentiate between guilt feelings and evaluate them. This idea is implied in the second last paragraph. Hence (a) is the correct answer.
40. Refer to the last line of the second last paragraph, " When the individual's desires...guilt can be shed". Hence (d) is the correct option. (b) is wrong as The Moshers scales measure the tendency of guilt feeling, not the mental health. Refer to paragraph one, "...guilt, far from being the psychic impediment..." hence (a) is redundant, and (c) is irrelevant.
41. Refer to the first paragraph, "Clinicians.....evidence inspires creativity and enhance sensitivity...". Hence (b) is the answer.
42. Option (c) is the answer. The passage doesn't tell us anything about middle class or about the blue collar group nor does it tell us anything about the comparative scoring of the prisoners and lower socio-economic groups. Hence (c) is the answer.
43. This is a Specific Detail Question. Refer to 3rd paragraph, " But recent breakthrough...gasohol easier and less costly". Hence (c) is the answer.
44. Here we have to find the source of energy, which can be extracted through manufacture of alcohol. Refer to the 3rd paragraph for the answer. Option (d) is thus the right answer.
45. Refer to 3rd paragraph. It's explicitly mentioned that the Tsao process helps in converting plant glucose to alcohol. Hence (c) is the correct answer.
46. Refer to paragraph 3, ".... producing cellulose pulp. The pulp is washed....extract valuable glucose". Hence the answer is (c).

47. Refer to 2nd paragraph," In recent.....15 percent alcohol and 85 percent gasoline..." this means that 15 percent gasoline is replaced by alcohol. Thus 15 percent gasoline is saved and hence (c) is the answer.
48. Refer to the first paragraph " Agricultural wastes.....inexhaustible supply of fuel". Hence the answer is (c).
49. Refer to the last paragraph," The solid lignin...burned...heat and power...", hence (c) is the answer.
50. Refer to the last paragraph." With the help.... Grant from the state of Indiana ,.." state of Indiana suggests that it was funded by the government. Hence (c) is the answer.

5(A)

1. Options (a) and (d) are irrelevant. (b) suggests that no effective steps are taken to prevent the preventable evils, but the idea expressed in the passage is that no effective steps are taken to abolish, or destroy, it. Thus option (b) is wrong, as there is a conflict in the ideas expressed. (c) is the best answer as it talks about people's will to prevent the evils and no effective measures been taken for it.
2. Refer to the first paragraph, (a) is the only option that is not mentioned. Hence (a) is the answer.
3. Refer to the first paragraph, " This paradox...astonishment. ...inexperienced researchers...". Hence answer is (c).
4. Refer to the fourth paragraph, "...most women are condemned... most children are...". Option (I) is correct, but option (II) is wrong as this option talks about all children whereas the passage talks about 'most'. Hence (a) is the answer.
5. Refer to the fourth paragraph, "Material possessions...exclusion...creative impulses". Hence (a) is the answer.
6. Refer to the fifth paragraph, all other options except (d) are mentioned in the paragraph, hence (d) is the correct option.
7. Eccentric means strange, thus it is irrelevant in this context. Catatonic is a medical term meaning 'rigidity or extreme laxness of limbs' will be irrelevant. In the passage the author criticises capitalism, but that doesn't mean that he necessarily advocates communism. Also communistic views means belief in extreme equality, hence this is not the answer. (c) is the best option, as didactic means moralising and the author precisely does the same.
8. Refer to the first paragraph, "Talented comic novelists...exclusive club...Jonathan Coe", This clearly states that Jonathan Coe is a comic novelist, hence (b) is the answer.
9. In the second paragraph of the passage, information about all the characters of the novel is given. (d) is the only option which is not mentioned in the passage, and thus the answer.
10. Options (a) and (d) are redundant as it is definitely not a speech nor a didactic (moralising) tract. (b) could be a possible answer, but (a) is a better option, as it gives a detail description about the contents of the book.
11. Refer to the last few lines of the second paragraph,"... "What a Carve up!", an Ealing comedy film...." Hence (c) is the answer.
12. The first paragraph gives us the list of comic novelists, who are the members of an exclusive club. Evelyn has been mentioned as one of these members, hence (a) is correct. Ealing is a comedy film and thus the term "comic author" doesn't apply to it. Hence (a) is the answer.

13. Pernicious means harmful, hence (a) is the correct answer option.
14. There are eleven characters of the novel mentioned in the passage, including Shirley Eaton and Pyles the butler. Hence (b) is the answer.
15. The passage gives information about the Japan's stand on the history of aggression and then says that Japan has accepted its guilt. Hence (c) is the best option.
16. Nothing explicitly has been mentioned about Japan's Prime Minister, and hence we cannot arrive at any answer. Hence (d) is the answer.
17. Refer to the second paragraph, " Yet Japan and its neighbours...regional trade...investment and...public apologies..." Hence (d) is the answer.
18. The remark referred to is Shigeto Nagano's claim about Nanking. (c) is the only option which is not mentioned in the passage as the consequence of this remark, hence (c) is the answer.
19. With reference to the passage the phrase 'put his foot in it' would mean land up in big trouble or mess. 'Faux pas ' would also mean the same thing. Hence the answer is (b).
20. After reading the entire passage, we can understand that Japan didn't want to accept or come face to face with its mistake. Hence (b) is the right answer. Also it is not mentioned in the passage that Japan engaged in a war with any of the nations mentioned, thus (c) is not the answer.

5(B)

1. Refer to the first paragraph, " This theory...depressed conditions...objective historical processes". Here the depressed conditions mean the Great Depression of 1930's. Hence (c) is the answer.
2. Refer to the second paragraph, here the author says that Shumpeter argues over the Hansen's theory stressing that no factors could have avoided the Great Depression. Hence the answer to this question is option (a)
3. Refer to the third paragraph first line, "Shumpeter's theory...welcomed by conservatives and reactionaries..." Hence answer is (a).
4. Refer to the second last paragraph, " Against this backdrop...Great Depression...working of American economic system". Hence the answer is (d).
5. Refer to the fourth paragraph, " It may be said...no theory to account...". Hence (d) is the correct answer option.
6. The question asks, what is not true according to the author's theory. All the option's except (d) are included in the author's theory. (d) is the view expressed in Schumpeter's theory, not the author, hence (d) is the answer.
7. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage, '...descent after 1929...Herbert Hoover...' Hence the answer is (d).
8. After reading the passage we can conclude that according to the author the Great Depression was inevitable and that all the other events in the economic history lead to this depression. Refer to the second last paragraph It suggests that the depression was a theoretical norm. Hence (c) is the answer.

9. Refer to the second paragraph "....over expansion of....agriculture,.....weakness of banking.....". Thus both (I) and (II) are correct. Hence answer is (d).
10. Refer to the second last paragraph "with a minimum of external stimuli...laying bare...all to see" This suggests that no or less external stimuli lay bare the system, hence the external stimuli will camouflage or cover the working of the system. The last line of the passage suggests that the external stimuli push forward the economy, hence (II) is wrong. Thus, (III) is the answer.
11. The primary concern of the author is derived from the gist of the passage. The author talks about the African sculpturing art, he doesn't gives us a list of rules followed by the sculptors. Hence (a) is the answer
12. The first line of the passage talks about the emotional effect created by sculpture, hence (b) is the answer.
13. Refer to the second paragraph. The author talks about patterns and rules followed by the African sculptors and in the flow of this discussion symbols and vocabulary will follow. Hence amongst the given options (d) is the best answer
14. A rehearsed pianist follows the rules without referring to them. Similarly, the African carvers worked by rules ingrained in their minds. Option (a) would be a contrast as the chef follows written instructions, (b) would be an irrelevant analogy. (c) is an example of luck and skill. Hence (d) is the apt answer.
15. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage. It suggests that the author believes in the form of the art more than the content. Hence the answer is (c).
16. Mention of the European art forms is an example of comparison. We also come across a cause-effect relationship when we come across the idea of a child starting his apprenticeship with a master, which in effect makes his carving skills a motor action. We also have an example of rhetoric in the second paragraph. Hence (d) is the answer as there is no concrete example provided by the author.
17. The passage talks about the instinctive nature of the sculptors and how they unconsciously follow a particular set of rules. Hence (d) is the most suitable title. (a) is wrong as there is just a reference to the apprenticeship of the African sculptor but nothing much about it has been said. (b) the history of African sculptors falls beyond the scope of the passage. (c) is irrelevant as the passage deals only with the art of sculpture in Africa and not the African art in general.
18. The passage talks about a particular essay to explain good essays in general. It is not only about the particular essay by Bacon. So, options (b) and (c) are eliminated. It is clearly not (d). the perfect answer is option (a).
19. Aphoristic means concise but packed with meaning, pithy also means the same. Hence answer is (b).
20. Options (b) and (d) are irrelevant in the context of the passage. The last line just gives us more information about the nature of the article, that it is studded with Latin phrases, but that doesn't tells us about in particular affection that the author has for foreign words, hence (c) is also wrong. (a) is the best choice in the given options.
21. Refer to the tenth paragraph It talks about personal services and also about the labour intensive services being courteous. Thus the labour intensive services refer to jobs which render personal services. Hence (d) is the answer.

22. The first paragraph itself voices the opinion of the member of the British Establishment. He says that the Americans have a greater per capita income than the Englishmen, and further states that per capita figures do not really matter. Thus suggesting that these figures do not indicate a better life style. Hence the answer is (a).
23. You can arrive at the answer of this question by eliminating the wrong answer options. (a) is wrong as we just know that Henry Ford has been just threatening to cut the investment, we do not know whether he plans to relocate or not. (b) is also wrong as we know whether the Ford company was able to handle the strike or not, we just know that the workers were on strike for more than five weeks. (d) is irrelevant in this context. (c) is the only answer which we can derive from the passage, as the workers are inefficient and because of this the company is planning to cut down its investment.
24. The ninth paragraph of the passage tells us about the ways of dealing with the pressures at work, "squabbles and tea breaks ...pressures of assembly line". This also includes alleviating or lessening the monotony, hence (d) is the answer
25. Refer to the tenth paragraph, "...Rolls Royce..... feeble management..", hence (d) is the answer
26. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage, " ...Britain....maintain contentment..." this refers to the efficiency standards of Britain and also the whole passage talks about the work mentality of the Englishmen, hence (a) is the answer.
27. (b) is the only option that puts forward the exact idea expressed in the passage. All other options portray a positive outcome whereas in the light of the passage only (b) is right.
28. Refer to paragraph 6 and 7. They tell us that Britain is now in the ninth league compared to other European nations, the seventh paragraph also suggests that the expectations of the British workers is not met, hence (II) and (III) are correct, (d) is the answer
29. Alleviate means to lessen, now refer to the ninth paragraph it is in continuation to the earlier part, where the author talks about the loss incurred by the Ford Company. He then suggests the way to overcome this problem, he talks about the employees working hard. Hence (a) is the answer.
30. Except (I) all other options are mentioned in the passage. Refer to the third last paragraph, "...answer is to mechanise...", thus (II) is correct. (III) is also mentioned in the last paragraph Hence (d) is the answer
31. Refer to the first paragraph It says that Europe is the peninsula of Asia, but that's not what separates it as a continent. It's the cultural uniqueness that Europe has, which gives it the separate identity of a continent.
32. Refer to the second paragraph, "Not one of the... geographical...." This suggests that in Europe as well, geography alone hasn't shaped the cultural evolution. Hence (d) is the answer
33. Refer to the third paragraph, fourth line "...defence of common values such as crusades..." Hence the answer is (c).
34. (a) is the only option which is not mentioned as an instance of European homogeneity in the passage. Refer to the third paragraph for options (b) and (c). Refer to the last paragraph for the option (d). Hence the answer is (a).
35. Surmise means to infer without sufficient evidence. Refer to the last paragraph "...focus on the idea of the superior racial characteristics...however, seem at present...", hence (b) is the answer.
36. The last line of this passage answers this question, "...a location that has left it open...minimising...stagnation". Hence the answer is (c).

37. Refer to the third paragraph it talks about Europe as whole, which succeeded in the racial homogeneity and also a uniform economic structure. In the second paragraph we talk about different European nations having cultural homogeneity. The third paragraph is the continuation of the same, hence (a) is the answer.
38. Refer to the third paragraph, it says that the initially the technical advancement was attributed to the racial superiority, it has now been explained as a result of the scientific aspects and few geographical advantage, "...geographical advantages ...its climatic mildness..." Hence (b) is the answer.
39. Option (a) is mentioned in the second paragraph, (b) can be found in second last paragraph and option (c) is mentioned in the last paragraph, (d) is the only option, not mentioned in the passage, hence (d) is the answer.
40. Refer to the second last paragraph last line, "...mortality rates begin to rise....Countries...eventually return.....first". Hence (c) is the answer.
41. Refer to the third paragraph, "...birth control...birth rates declining..." Hence (a) is the answer.
42. Refer to the last paragraph It explicitly tells us that fall in the per capita income is related to the scarcity of basic resources. Hence (c) is the answer
43. Refer to the first paragraph " Societies have existed...thousands of years....". Hence (a) is the answer.
44. Refer to the last line of the second paragraph of the passage, '...an annual population growth of 3 percent'. Hence the answer is (a).
45. Refer to the last paragraph "the explanation...scientist...not...like...theologian... He is interested...that are empirical..." hence (b) is the answer
46. The passage talks about different scientific methods and how they can be used in the field of sociology. The very first line of the passage hints at this. Hence the answer is (c).
47. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage, 'A satisfactory explanation....casual preposition' Hence the answer is (c).
48. The answer to this question is also based on the same information provided in the passage, " A satisfactory explanation...terms of a casual preposition" hence (b) is the answer.
49. Refer to the second paragraph, the three options (a), (b) and (c) are mentioned in the passage, hence (d) is the answer.
50. This is the question based on the topical sentence of the paragraph The main idea expressed in the passage is that discovery of data followed by its explanation leads to building of any science. Refer to last line of the first paragraph Hence (d) is the answer.

6(A)

1. The passage is in general talking about the American money market, and also comparing it with other currencies. The option (a) is farfetched and the passage doesn't talk only about America and Japan but also about Germany. (b) is also irrelevant and (d) again doesn't cover the entire scope of the passage. Hence the answer is (c).
2. Refer to the first paragraph, " Interest rates are falling...dollar's...greenback..". The author is talking about dollar and in continuation of this topic, he says that the greenback has dropped in comparison to other currencies. This suggests that greenback is also a currency, most probably the dollar. Hence (a) is the answer

3. Refer to the first paragraph, " Heavy buying of the dollars by.... " Hence (a) is definitely true. But we cannot say whether raising the discount rate of powerful currencies will help the falling currency, since we have information about cut in Germany's discount rate. Hence answer is (a).
4. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage. It tells us that the American government had decided upon a certain course of action and on the 4th of May they abruptly spun around. This means that a government did a complete volte-face, which means reversal. Hence the answer is (b).
5. To answer this question you have to find an option, which is not mentioned in the passage. Option (a) is mentioned in the first paragraph last line. Options (c) and (d) can be found in the third paragraph, but option (b) is not mentioned in the passage at all, hence it is the answer.
6. Refer to the last paragraph, " The trouble...it assumes...", this suggests that the assumption is wrong. Hence (c) is the answer
7. Refer to the last line of the passage, it suggests that in context to the passage, America would not been affected by the huge trade surplus of Japan, hence (c) is the answer.
8. America, Germany and Japan are the three countries mentioned in the passage hence answer is (b).
9. Option (a) and (b) are redundant, as the article cannot be from a newspaper as there is neither current event mentioned nor is it connected to any news. The passage doesn't talk about literature either. Manifesto means a public declaration of principles, which again is not showcased in the passage, thus (d) is also not the answer. (c) is the best answer, as the passage talks about feminist criticism and gives accounts of the past.
10. Refer to the first paragraph of the passage, "....Showalter uses a.....exhibit it". It is clear that all other options except (b) are mentioned in the passage.
11. Refer to the first paragraph, " As we...entity exist". Hence both 2 and 3 are mentioned in the passage. Ans is (d).
12. Refer to the last few lines of the first paragraph, " While Anglo- American critics..... in the unconscious" . Hence answer to this question is (b).
13. The first paragraph talks about the French school of criticism, where the feminists search for the women in unconscious expressions. In the third paragraph, as well we can make out that Spivak is trying to answer the questions that deal with the human consciousness. Hence it can be inferred that Spivak belongs to the French school, hence the answer is (a).
14. Refer to the third paragraph, " ...the neglect of the non-white.....to universalise...". (b) is the only option not mentioned in the passage.
15. The passage talks about author's personal experiences. This excerpt could be a part of an autobiography or a novel, we cannot say for sure the source of the passage. It could also be a reminiscent essay as it is drawn from the memories that the author has had, of different places. Hence (d) is the correct answer.
16. Four countries have explicitly been mentioned in the passage. We do not know if the author is British, but there's a brief mention of England in the passage. So we conclude that he is not a resident of England but has visited the place. Hence the answer is (c).

17. Refer to the second last paragraph, "Paris, on the other hand had been friendlier", hence (a) is the answer
18. The apprehension that the author expresses in the very first paragraph suggests that he is looking forward to the States so as to discover something new. In the last paragraph we also learn about his encounter with the busy streets of New York and his filthy surroundings. This state of mind cannot be attributed to that of the businessman's or a writer's. Option (d) is irrelevant, hence (b) is the best answer
19. Slovenly means untidy, here the best option would be shabby, hence (a) is the answer.
20. The American people bewildered the author. He is also emotional and at times feels homesick, thus he cannot be a ruthless professional. We cannot say with certainty whether the author is British or not, hence only (a) is the correct option.

6(B)

1. Refer to the second paragraph, "Thus in ancient Egypt.... is history". Hence (d) is the answer.
2. It has been mentioned that size encourages the development of bureaucracies, as they are the mechanism for executing large-scale administrations. Out of the given options (b) is the only option which has very less number of members. Hence (b) is the answer.
3. Refer to the last few lines of the first paragraph, "The economic dependence of the salaried...Consequently.... monetary system...." Hence (b) is the best option.
4. Refer to the second last paragraph, it tells us that the capitalists presupposed rational estimation of economic risks. It is also said that such capitalists favoured Federal government, hence the answer is (a).
5. Refer to the last paragraph, "The expansion...sake of efficiency". Hence the answer is (d).
6. Refer to the last paragraph, it suggests that because the workers cannot interact with the management on an individual basis, this in turn boost the bureaucracy. Hence (c) is the answer.
7. Refer to the second paragraph, "More important than...problems", hence (d) is the answer.
8. Refer to the second last paragraph "...in the manner of Jefferson...central government". Hence (a) is the answer.
9. Refer to the last paragraph, "The expansion ...profit principal ...introduce bureaucratic methods." Hence (d) is the answer.
10. The very first sentence of the passage answers this question, "One of the historical...money economy", hence (a) is the answer.
11. The first two sentences tell us about the range of climatic conditions, where the ferns can thrive and also about the different kinds of ferns. Hence (b) is the answer.
12. The passage talks about (II) and (III), but it doesn't mention (I) at all, hence (c) is the answer.
13. Refer to the second paragraph, "By studying ...laid down", hence (b) is the answer.
14. The answer to this question is (b), as we collect samples from more and more diverse fields, we get a huge database, and thus the conclusion becomes more precise.
15. Refer to the third paragraph, (II) and (III) are mentioned here, but (I) is not, hence (c) is the answer.

16. Refer to the third paragraph," The oil experts... hence (b) is the answer.
17. The passage talks about the adaptability of different living beings. It doesn't exactly tell us about the evolution process, hence (b) is not the answer. Option (c) is also not coherent with the idea expressed in the passage. Changes in the organs is just one of the aspects, the actual case being that of adaptation. Hence (a) is the best answer
18. The answer to the first questions can be found in the passage," ... climatic environment, types of food...". We can also answer the third question, as we can draw a relationship between, the horse's legs and the seal's flippers. But we cannot say anything about the theory of evolution, hence (II) cannot be answered. Thus the answer to this question is (d).
19. Homologous, here would mean corresponding or similar. Hence the answer is (c)
20. Humorous and patronising are irrelevant to the given passage. Esoteric means something that is targeted only for a specific group of people. But this passage is for the general audience. It doesn't require people related to the field of ecology. Hence (d) is wrong. Option (b) is the best answer to this question as the passage is based on facts and real observation. Objective would also mean the same.
21. This question is based on just three statements of the passage. The very first statement of the passage, " Thus at the extreme left..." hence this eliminates option (b) and (c). The first line of the second paragraph," To the right...socialists", hence there should be a socialist next to Marx. The last paragraph suggests that Mill was a socialist, hence (d) is the answer
22. We know that to the extreme right was the capitalism, and Adam Smith speaks from the platform to the right, hence (a) is the answer
23. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage, '...the gloomy presentiments of Malthus....they are all three.' Thus the presentiments of or the hunches of Malthus refer to the fact that world's food supply would become insufficient for the population. Hence the answer is (b).
24. Refer to the third paragraph that talks about the ideology of the capitalism, '...unlike the socialists...do not want...private ownership with public ownership'. Hence the answer is (a).
25. Refer to the first para. of the passage, 'If Russia and China...have an appeal only to the most miserable peoples in the world....' Hence the answer is (d) as miserable stand for poor people, according to the passage.
26. Refer to the third last paragraph, which talks about the anti-monopoly laws and managed capitalism. Hence the answer is (d).
27. Refer to the second paragraph," The Marxist extol....history". Extol means praise or honour, hence (d) is the correct answer
28. Refer to the second paragraph last line. It is clearly mentioned there that the socialists believe in shaping history. Hence (c) is the answer.
29. Refer to the second last paragraph It tells us that Right -of-Centre that liberal means are incompatible with the market economy. Left on its own the system will perform better. This is the exact idea expressed in option (d), hence it is the right answer.
30. Refer to the last paragraph, "We can distinguish...John Stuart Mill in the words of the socialists". Hence as Mill is a socialist, answer is (a).
31. Only (a) is the correct option. As the author gives us an evidence for this, when he says, "beneficiaries ...conditions". The author says that cutting down on the protein level, increases the life span, so (b) is wrong. We know that starting a diet early could improve longevity, but we do not know whether that is the only reason, hence (c) is also wrong. (d) is contradictory to what is mentioned in the passage.

32. Refer to the first paragraph, the information we have about Vitamin E is that it is an antioxidant and that it doubles the life span of the lungs, hence (c) is the answer
33. No information about the funding for research is given hence (a) is wrong. (c) is also incorrect as we do not know about any substantial breakthrough, the process is still under experimentation, also the scientists do not know anything about the side effects of the research results. The passage doesn't give any evidence for the validity of the option (d). (b) is the best option as the passage talks about different methods undertaken by the researchers, refer to the fourth paragraph first line. Hence answer is (b).
34. Refer to the fourth paragraph, "Some scientists...metabolic furnace", hence (c) is the answer.
35. In the second paragraph it is given that Vitamin E is an antioxidant, further in the third paragraph the working of the antioxidants is mentioned. Hence (c) is the correct option.
36. Refer to the second last paragraph. It suggests it was believed earlier that dieting would prolong life only if introduced at an early age, but Dr. Barrow proved that dieting if started even from the later stage of life would help increase longevity, hence (b) is the answer.
37. Refer to the third last paragraph. All other advantages of Fluosol have been mentioned, but for (c). Thus (c) is the answer.
38. Refer to the last paragraph, "Since the fluorocarbon...incapable of blushing", hence (c) is the correct answer.
39. Refer to the third last paragraph, "Fluosol molecules...three weeks", hence (c) is the answer.
40. We know that Dr. Clark has pioneered the development of the substitute, but we do not know whether he is an American or whether America has pioneered Fluosol. So (a) is ruled out. Option (b) is wrong as we know that in U.S. Fluosol is used only in extreme cases. (d) cannot be inferred. (c) is the answer as we know that in U.S. Fluosol is used in selective cases, like those where the patient's life is at stake.
41. The passage is aimed at the general audience, it doesn't get into technicalities of the issue, nor is there any use of medical jargon, hence (b) is the best option.
42. To answer this question you need to refer to the preceding line, "So too may...recipient." The next line is a continuation of the same thought, hence this is called as a universal substitute as it could match any blood group. Thus (d) is the correct answer
43. Refer to the first paragraph of the passage, "Idealists hold the...human development", hence (a) is the only option not mentioned in the passage.
44. Individualists and Idealists both believe that the state is a useful institution, thus they are in close agreement. Hence (a) is the correct option.
45. The author is trying to find a close relationship between the views expressed by different groups. Hence (b) is the answer.
46. Refer to the last line of the second paragraph and the first line of the third paragraph Hence (d) is the answer.
47. Refer to the last few lines of the passage, "In modern welfare state...will of the strong" this suggests that laws are useful to protect the weaker from the whims of the stronger. Hence (c) is the answer.
48. Refer to the last paragraph, "In the modern welfare state ...maximum development...", hence the answer is (c).

49. The author supports the law aimed at development, and also those against the criminals. (a), (b) and (d) fall within this scope, but (c) is not in tune with the scope, hence (c) is the answer
50. The passage is not a part of an election speech as it is more of an analysis than an aggressive manifestation of any political party's idea. It doesn't talk about any idea expressed in a particular book nor is it telling us about the content of any book. (d) is also not the correct option as the passage doesn't talk about economics in particular, hence (c) is the best suitable title.

7(A)

1. Refer to the first paragraph of the passage, " Fear of destitution....not a motive...free creative life...". Hence the answer is (c).
2. Refer to the second line of the first paragraph, "The hope of possessing...mind against justice...uneasily feel that of others". As (1) and (3) are both correct, hence the answer is (c).
3. Refer to the second paragraph, it suggests that besides liberty and security we also need encouragement. Hence (a) is the answer
4. In the third paragraph"....not to acquiesce passively" means not to agree or accept the thoughts or ideas of other's passively. Concur also means the same, hence the answer is (a).
5. Refer to the last paragraph last few lines, "...produce initiative....mental atmosphere". Hence (b) is the answer
6. All options except (b) are showcasing irrelevant ideas. The third paragraph suggests that man believes that rest is the ultimate thing and brings happiness. Hence (b) is the answer
7. Refer to the third paragraph, first line. Hence (b) is the best option.
8. From the passage one can easily draw the inference that the author believes that caste dominance always prevailed. He also gives an account of the large countryside where caste governs people's daily life. Hence the answer is (c).
9. If cannot validate with certainty, (a),(b) and (c). But the author states the positive consequences of the governance by the Deve Gowda party. Hence (d) is the best option.
10. The only purpose that we don't know which will be served or not is (b). It is explicitly mentioned in the passage, that power will shift from the forward class to the backward class, but that doesn't mean that the upper class electorate will be shorn of their pride. Thus (b) is the answer
11. Refer to the third paragraph, "The rise of the backwards...is only now sweeping the Hindi heartland". The only concern of the author to state the example is to highlight the fact that the rise of the backward class did not first take place in the North. He doesn't draw any parallel, nor does he suggest that the political scenario of any other state influenced the centre. (c) is irrelevant in this context, hence the best answer is (d).
12. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage, " It is impossible.....rustle upmaturity." This suggests that there is no unity in the coalition as such, but if the members manage to rustle up, or strive to succeed, they can have a successful coalition, hence (c) is the best answer
13. Refer to the third paragraph, " The rise of the backwards...new assertiveness.....". Hence the answer is (b).
14. Refer to the last line of the passage, it suggests that Narsimha Rao was able to take the Indian democracy beyond the dominance of a particular dynasty, and Deve Gowda is expected to break the barrier of one party rule. Hence the answer is (a).

15. The passage is based on scientific reasoning. The author talks about theories that do not have a scientific base, but have a scientific inclination. Hence (a) is the answer.
16. Refer to the first paragraph, " Just as an infinite...flat earth,.." hence (c) is the correct answer.
17. There is no information given about the Sting Theory, there is only a mention. Hence (d) is the answer.
18. Refer to the first paragraph of the passage, "However, the theory fails...not been found to agree...." . This suggests that the theory is not based on any experience, Hence (d) is the right answer.
19. Refer to the first line of the second paragraph, "The earliest...natural phenomenon...spirits...". Hence the answer is (b).
20. Refer to the last line of the second paragraph, "...sun stopping for Joshua". Hence (a) is the answer.
21. Refer to the third paragraph, "...postulate scientific...universe precisely...configuration...". Hence the answer is (a).
22. Laplace wanted to postulate scientific determinism, but the loopholes in these were left to God. Thus he believed in God. Hence we can infer option (a) from the given choices.
23. Refer to the second last paragraph, " But may be...no particle...only waves". Hence the answer is (b).
24. The passage says that a person named Shaw taught the author, but there's no evidence that the author has read his work. Hence the answer is (a).
25. Refer to the first paragraph of the passage, "These verses...tame imitation of Pope's versification.....". Hence the answer is (b).
26. "Pall" means a burial garment in which a corpse is wrapped. Here it is used in the same context, hence the answer is (b).
27. In the passage it has been mentioned that the author learned two new languages, Latin and Italian, thus he knows atleast three languages including his mother tongue. Hence the answer is (b).
28. Isola and Shaw have been explicitly mentioned as the author's teachers, so (b) and(c) are incorrect. Chevalier has been referred to as "master" in the second paragraph, so he can also be considered as the author's teacher. But Dr. Cookson is the author's uncle, there is no reference of him having taught the author, hence (a) is the answer
29. None of the options are close to the main idea of the passage. (a) is irrelevant as the author is not in any kind of dilemma whether or not to write. (b) is also redundant. (c) also falls beyond the scope of the topic. Since we have an option, 'None of the above', hence (d) is the right answer
30. The passage gives the account of the author's history. And the author himself is the narrator, hence it is an autobiography. The answer is (b).

7(B)

1. Refer to the second paragraph, "They contend that the...poor to land jobs...". Hence the answer is (c).
2. Refer to the second last paragraph, " They have reformulated...to give more weight to increase to food and rent expenses..." Hence the answer is (a).
3. During the inflationary period the money loses its value. Thus the debtor is at loss and so he should be aided. Hence the answer is (d).
4. According to the passage we know that inflation is a situation where excess money prevails in the economy. Thus to curb inflation we should take steps which would sop up excess money. All the options except (c), restrict money supply, but (c) pumps in the money, hence it is the answer.
5. According to the Hollister-Palmer thesis, inflation would increase job opportunities for the poor. This will automatically boost their income and raise them above the poverty line. Hence option (b) supports the Hollister-Palmer thesis.
6. Refer to the second paragraph, "...As for non-working...rise faster than prices". Hence the answer is (c).
7. Refer to the second last paragraph, refer to the second last paragraph, "Between 1965 and 1967 ...increase in the CPI." Here CPI stands for Consumer Price Index. Thus, answer is (b).
8. Refer to the very first line of the passage, "The burden of inflation...necessities of life." Hence the answer is (c).
9. The author does make the (I) assumption as he talks about stabilising prices and employment. (II) is also an assumption made as the author talks about welfare in affiliation to non-workers. This goes to show that the non-working poor are on welfare.
10. This is a Specific Detail Question. Refer to the last paragraph first line. Answer is (a).
11. Refer to the third paragraph last line, "An ideal compound..., has not yet been developed". Hence the answer is (c).
12. Refer to the third last paragraph, "Precisely defined,...complete destruction...". This means sterilisation kills micro-organisms at all the levels, hence the answer is (c).
13. Refer to the third last paragraph, "Sterilisation,...destroy...spores..." Hence the answer is (d).
14. This is a Specific Detail Question. Refer to the last paragraph, last line. Hence the answer is (c).
15. According to the passage sterilisation is the most effective method to destroy harmful micro-organism. Hence option (c) and (d) are omitted. Disinfectant is the second most effective method as it destroys the micro-organism on the inanimate things. Sanitisation is the third most effective method as it just reduces the micro-organism. Hence the correct option is (b).
16. Refer to the first line of the second last paragraph, it says that at micro-organisms at some level are not harmful, hence option (a) is incorrect. Similarly sanitise is used to control bacterial level, not to kill all micro-organism, hence (c) is not the answer. We cannot deduce anything about antibiotics, hence (d) is also wrong. (b) is thus the best option.

17. Throughout the passage the author talks about the European military power and the kind of effect it could have on the Iroquois policy. Hence the answer is (d).
18. Refer to the first paragraph of the passage, '....Iroquois virtually wiped out....' this suggests that the author does approve of their competency. Hence the answer is (b).
19. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage, 'By holding the balance of power.....' Hence the answer is (d) as it is a clear contradiction of the idea mentioned in the passage.
20. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage, 'Under the new system...induced both English....support their neutrality....gifts and concessions.' Hence the answer is (b).
21. Refer to the first paragraph, 'Many people...speed as the only important factor, forgetting reliability....'. Hence the answer is (b).
22. Refer to the fourth paragraph, 'The prime purpose of...physical movement but also to...' Thus even if (I) is not the prime purpose, it is one of the purposes of transport. The next paragraph, '... opportunities in every other part...'. Hence the answer is (d), (I) and (II) both.
23. Refer to the third last paragraph, 'The current introduction...'. Thus the answer is (d). (a) is wrong as sidewalks are a costlier option and the author does not support it.
24. Refer to the first line of the second last paragraph. "With the over-exploitation...oil magnates." Hence the answer is (a).
25. In the very first paragraph author talks about the various aspects of travel today. Thus, the answer is (d).
26. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage. We understand that if the present transportation system prevails, it might end up in the failure of our minds. It basically means the end of society, as the mind would be most crucial part of society. No answer option besides (b), suggest this idea, hence it is the answer.
27. Refer to the sixth paragraph, 'If we took human needs...pedestrians movements...' Hence the answer is (a).
28. Traffic flow, speed and technological needs, all these are mentioned in the passage. Thus the only answer option left is (c), diversity. Hence we mark it as the answer.
29. The author is not related to any of the core technical fields as there are not many technical terms or technicalities discussed in the passage, hence (a) and (c) are wrong. The author is not even a lawyer as he is not advocating, he can best be described as a historian as he talks more about man, past and future time frames. Hence the answer is (b).
30. Refer to the fifth paragraph, it suggests that the existing variety of transport modes adds to the safety factor, hence the answer is (c).
31. Refer to the last line of the first paragraph, '...each unique...developing nations and each taking advantage.....'. Hence the answer is (a).
32. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage, 'The Japanese....old society....existing framework..'. Hence the answer is (a).
33. The answer has to be inferred from the passage. The second paragraph hints to the answer, it suggests that if the factors are exploited properly in the developing nations, it would be of great help in their development. Hence the answer is (c).
34. The passage tells us that every nation has its own culture and it has an impact on the nation. It further says that, 'It now seems likely....its own way...' hence the answer is (c).

35. This is an instance of vocabulary in context, 'benevolence' means 'kindness', 'charity' or 'generosity' now the aid from foreign countries increases dependence and has harmful consequences. Thus the answer is (c).
36. The author is not criticising anything, nor does he express harsh views over any issue. Option (c) is irrelevant and (d) pedantic means plodding or nit-picking hence that is also wrong. (b) is the apt answer option as the author has a balanced opinion about the issue and he carries out an unbiased analysis. Hence answer is (b).
37. Refer to the last line of the second paragraph, 'In other words.....not have the right...against the sovereign'. The third paragraph, expresses the ideology of Locke's where he says, 'If the ruler failed to carry...remove him...' thus the basic difference between the theories is that one doesn't give an individual the right to remove the ruler where as the other does. Hence the answer is (c).
38. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage, 'It may be noted that the sovereign' The answer is very explicit, hence (b).
39. Its clear from the answers to the first two questions that Hobbes does not believe in the idea that ultimate sovereignty rests with the people, hence any answer option which refers Hobbes's name will be wrong. Thus (a), (c) and (d) are eliminated. Thus the correct answer is (b).
40. The third paragraph clearly gives the answer. According to Locke the responsibility of the State is to rule as per the law of nature and guard the rights of nature, hence the answer is (c).
41. Refer to the second last paragraph, first few lines 'The also enjoyed natural rights...liberty..', hence the answer is (d).
42. Options (a), (c) and (d) are definitely not mentioned in the passage, (b) can be the answer as the last paragraph says that, 'The resources of nature were sufficient to meet the demands of all.' Thus we can infer that this includes food. Hence the answer is (b).
43. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage. It clearly states the idea expressed in answer option (c). Thus it is the correct answer.
44. Refer to the fourth last line of the passage, only Rousseau is of the idea that the individual is not a net loser, there is no evidence as to what is the opinion held by Locke and Hobbes. Hence the answer is (c).
45. The passage mainly focuses on the Funerary Art, hence the only answer option that would cover the entire scope of the passage is (c).
46. The first passage, suggests that the art forms interested the art critic, as the paintings are taken to the museum. This shows that they were treasured, hence the answer is (a).
47. Only because the frescoes were preserved they provide an insight to Pompeii and Herculaneum. They were preserved only because they were cut in rocks. Hence the answer is (b).
48. Refer to the first line of the second paragraph, 'The Etruscan painter used pleasantly...uninterrupted surface....complex pictorial compositions'. Hence the answer is (d).
49. Throughout the passage we learn how rigorous the Etruscan civilisation is. The last line of the passage says that, 'Portraiture ...its peak...last centuries...' thus the answer is (d).
50. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage, it talks about, 'Scenes of banquets...diner...sports, games and dances..' Thus this covers all the options (a), (b) and (d). Thus the

only subject matter not covered in the frescoes in the Etruscan tombs is portraits of gods, hence the answer is (c).

8(A)

1. The answer is (c) as the author talks about the health care services of India and analyses them. (a) is a very generalised statement, we are not talking about India in its totality but only about its health care aspect. (b) is also wrong as the author says that the doctors have rarely become health ministers, that doesn't say that the author dislikes them.
2. When measured by the yardstick of health standards, the country is marked poor and the reasons have been given later. Hence (a) is the answer
3. Refer to the second paragraph, 'Thailand, Philippines and even Srilanka ... respectively, 40,46 and 38". Hence the answer is (c).
4. Refer to the first paragraph, all other options except (a) are mentioned.
5. Refer to the second paragraph only (b) has not been mentioned. Hence (b) is the answer.
6. We cannot find the approximate average percentage as the total population of the countries is not known. We cannot directly average the percentages, hence the answer is (d).
7. Refer to the last paragraph, ' Sending doctors to...support facilities...trained army... '. Hence (c) is the answer.
8. To answer this question, you should capture the essence of the passage. The author talks about the choice of an individual and extends of the regulations. Hence (b) is the best option. (a) talks about only one aspect of the passage. (c) and (d) are redundant in this case.
9. Option (b),(c) and (d) are addressed as the reformers / agitators in the second last paragraph. (a) is the answer as the author talks about Mormons as just a group of people who believed in a certain practice, that doesn't make them reformers or agitators.
10. The author is making no value addition to the practice of polygamy. Hence (a) is wrong. (b) is also wrong as polygamy is undesirable according to the Europeans, the authors view is not mentioned. (c) is also redundant. The answer is (d).
11. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage, ' It is obvious...follow their preferences than if they are thwarted by the public authority.' Hence the answer is (b).
12. Acquiesce means to agree, refer to the first paragraph of the passage, '...but the government does not acquiesce' hence the answer to this question is (a).
13. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage statements (2) and (3) can be inferred from there. But there is no information provided in the passage to support the statement (1). Hence the answer is (a).
14. From the entire passage we can infer that the author is basically talking about man's freedom. He then opposes the idea of being thwarted by public authority. Individualist means a free spirit or a rebel, this best describes the author. Hence (c) is the answer.
15. Refer to the first paragraph of the passage, it drives home the idea that if men do not accept a particular idea or a principle, they will anyway throw it out without government interference. Hence the answer is (b).

8(B)

1. Refer to the second paragraph, 'Most social...economic needs of the aged should be lower...' (b) states the same idea, hence (b) is the answer.
2. Refer to the second last paragraph, it is not explicitly stated but it is implied that there are sharp income inequalities. As the question looks at what can be inferred, option (b) is the correct answer.
3. The last paragraph tells us that the aged will continue to increase as the % of total population, whereas the fourth paragraph supports the answer option (III). Hence the answer is (d).
4. The word 'functional' would mean something that is in use or something that prevails at that moment. By 'ethos' we mean the ideology. Hence the answer is (c).
5. Refer to the last paragraph, 'Since most...falls into the lower-income brackets...largest segment of the \$0-\$2,000 income class...' Hence the answer is (d).
6. Refer to the fourth paragraph, it suggests that economic opportunity is greatly lost by the class difference and the last line of the fifth paragraph, tells how 'occupation' also plays a role in this. Hence the correct option is (d).
7. Option (a) is irrelevant. (b) is an exact contradistinction of what is stated, the worker might not be hired, because of his age factor. (d) is also irrelevant as the passage talks about the person who is laid-off after 40 and not that he is susceptible to be laid-off. Refer to the fourth paragraph, 'Despite his seniority,...down-graded,...lower paying job..'. Hence the answer is (c).
8. Refer to the fifth paragraph, 'Then, between the ages ofaverage ..worker...peak earnings'. Hence (d) is the answer.
9. Refer to the second last paragraph of the passage., 'Although there are...aged thirty-five to fifty-five... lower income tenth.' Hence (c) is the correct answer option.
10. Refer to the third paragraph. From this paragraph we can safely infer that the person's income can be predicted from his occupation. Hence the answer is (c).
11. On a whole the author is discussing Mary Bethune's activities and her role as an activist. He does not criticise her nor the white approach. Thus the main purpose of the passage is to tell us about her influence during the Roosevelt years. Hence (c) is the answer.
12. Refer to the second paragraph, the very fact that William assisted Mary in selecting black to NYA, show that he influenced the NYA.
13. The mention of Dickerson is primarily to highlight Bethune's political impact. (c) would have been the answer if the next paragraph would have been about her political endeavour or the employment. Hence the answer is (c).
14. Refer to the last line of the passage, '....a "New Negro"...save America from itself"...democratic ideas.' The answer option (b) also expresses the same idea, as egalitarian means democratic.
15. The author has a very balanced approach towards Bethune's work. Thus the tone of the passage can be described as objective, hence the answer is (d).
16. When the author talks about Bethune and her liberal white friends, it is an example of comparison and contrast. The author has quoted many things and also repeated the central ideas. Hence the answer is (b).

17. Refer to the first paragraph it discusses the role of Bethune and the feelings of the New Deal towards providing justice for all races. Hence the answer is (a).
18. Question (I) can be answered from the given paragraph, (III) can also be answered, but (II) cannot be answered. Hence the answer is (c).
19. The author comes across as annoyed with the Russian cytologist as they gave no details of the circumstances or descriptions. Hence the answer is (b).
20. The odontocetes are more vociferous than mysticetes and the passage also says that, auditory centres are highly developed in odontocetes. Thus we can infer that animals with highly developed auditory apparatuses tend to produce more sound. Hence (a) is the answer.
21. The group facing greatest job discrimination is that of the black women, as they are discriminated on two grounds racial and sexual. Hence (b) is the answer.
22. Refer to the sixth paragraph the age group mentioned is between 25 to 34 years. Hence the answer is (c).
23. Refer to the ninth paragraph, 'Within the black...against deprivation...' Hence the answer is (a)
24. Refer to the second last paragraph, 'A more demanding task...lower-level position'. Hence the answer is (a).
25. Refer to the seventh and the eighth paragraph. They give the reason as to why black women have to attain sexual equality, '...obliged to play...husbands...'. Hence (d) is the answer.
26. Refer to the fourth last paragraph, 'The indicators of the ...professional and technical occupations...educational...average'. Hence the answer is (d).
27. Refer to the second last paragraph, 'Drawing upon the talents ...pressed hard by government to do just that'. Hence (d) is the answer.
28. Refer to the last paragraph 'If the business treats...' thus the paragraph talks about the attitude of those in business towards black women. Hence the answer is (a).
29. Refer to the third last paragraph, '...most interesting... black co-eds...' Hence (b) is the answer.
30. Refer to the third paragraph, '....the 'typical' women...maids, laundresses, and baby nurses...' Hence the answer is (d).
31. The passage says that women have started interpreting literature from their own perspective, hence the answer is (b).
32. All the three people, whom the author has quoted, say that the fight for women dates back a long time. Thus the best answer is (d). (a) is wrong as we do not know whether feminist writers existed. (b) and (c) are irrelevant in this case.
33. The author does have supportive attitude towards women emancipation. Thus (d) would be the correct answer. Here ambivalence means contradiction, fervour is enthusiasm and detachment means indifference.
34. The passage introduces the reader to different arenas of literary criticism. Hence the apt answer that would cover the scope of the entire passage is (c).
35. Options (a), (b) and (d) are mentioned as threats to wildlife preservation. Refer to the third and the last paragraph, where we find an explicit mention of these points. (c) is the only option that is mentioned in the passage as a positive step towards protection.

36. The main problem faced while protecting the endangered species is that of funds. Hence it is implied that with the flow of funds, effective measures can be taken. Hence (b) is the answer.
37. Refer to the second paragraph. It clearly implies that it is not usually easy to decide between the needs of human and the priority to endangered species, especially when they are competing for same resources. Hence (c) is the answer.
38. Refer to the third paragraph. It suggests that total genetic losses were a rare case in the past, but with human intervention its occurrence has increased. Thus (d) is the answer.
39. The author doesn't take a particular stand as such, he just analyses the situation, thus (a) is wrong. (b) is also wrong because he has only mentioned about natural habitat preservation, but does not advocate it. Option (c) is also wrong as the author talks about only the 1/3rd of the 400 spices are difficult to protect, but that again is not on the financial front. (d) is thus the most suitable answer option.
40. Refer to the first paragraph, 'the beginning ...must have been...had no early history.' Thus the answer is (c).
41. Refer to the last paragraph, 'Something so sophisticated...not come into being...hint of invention...' It shows that the mechanism was used earlier but the person who invented it is not known. (I) and (II) are correct, thus the answer is (c).
42. Refer to the first line of the last paragraph, 'If one begins the history...merely tells the time'. This suggests that the purpose of the clock is reduced to just telling the time. Hence the answer is (d).
43. The second last paragraph states that de Dondi's clock was far more complicated, but that doesn't say that it was mechanically the most complex. Thus (c) is a farfetched conclusion. The best option is (a) as it has been clearly stated.
44. The author is not exactly challenging the existing theories, but is just throwing light on the facts that have not been considered. Hence (b) is the answer.
45. Refer to the second paragraph, the only drawback mentioned is that it can be used in relatively small areas. Hence (d) is the answer.
46. Refer to the second paragraph last line, 'Nevertheless ...purely decorative...' Hence (d) is the correct answer.
47. Horology means the art of designing and making clocks. It is mentioned in the passage as a science that aided the use of enamels. Hence (b) is the answer.
48. Refer to the second paragraph, 'whereas painting on metal.....overshadowed ...' Thus (c) is the answer.
49. Church, Nobel's residence and a warrior's stable have been mentioned in the last paragraph. Thus (c) is the answer.
50. Refer to the last paragraph, 'Following upon ... became most popular form ...dials...' Hence the answer is (c).

9(A)

1. The answer is option (b). Refer to fourth line of the second paragraph. It says that there are two ways of acquiring wealth-one by production and other by robbery. So we can infer that the author believes that not contributing to the wealth of a community is a form of robbery.
2. Answer is option (a). The author is protesting against rapid industrialization, which is a part of capitalistic enterprise. He feels it is unjust. So it is indignant protest. It is not unreasonable anger. The author is also not sarcastic.
3. Answer is option (b). Refer to the third line of the first paragraph, which says that lots of people were recruited from all over Africa to the gold and diamond mines of Rand, Rhodesia, and Kimberley. This shows that these places are industrially labour intensive and minerally rich areas.
3. The answer is option (b). Option (b) is nowhere mentioned in the passage. Option (a) is mentioned in the first paragraph, option (c) is also there in the passage. Option (d) can be inferred from the passage that our present economic system does not safeguard progress.
4. The answer is option (c). Its clearly stated in the second paragraph that certain people have the privilege of living in luxury without producing anything at all. Those people are fortunate and respected. Also there is a general desire among other people to enter their ranks. So we can say that (c) is the answer.
5. The answer is option (d). In the second paragraph "the methods of.....predatory. It is not.....wealth of the community.....circumventing others."
6. Option (b) is the answer. All the others are mentioned in the passage. But increase in the number of idle rich is nowhere mentioned as an effect of capitalism.
7. The answer is option (b). This is a specific detail question found in the second paragraph line 2-4. The rise in the number of the ideal rich cannot be attributed as an outcome of capitalism.
8. The answer is option(c). Refer to the last part of second paragraph which says 'The constant risk of destitution.....economic struggle. There is a theoryby the community.....wholly mistaken.' This shows that the theory according to the author is invalid.
9. Option (b) is the answer. It is said in the last paragraph that the distinction between the proletariat and the capitalist is not so sharp as it was in the mind of the socialist theorists, which means that the distinction has become blurred with the passage of time.
10. Answer is option(c). Refer to the last line of the last paragraph.
11. Answer is option (d). The information in the passage is not enough to find out the exact identity of Lech Walesa.
12. Answer is option (b).It is given in the second paragraph that after Murdoch's speech the Chinese Government announced that it would ban Star-TV satellite network after which he changed his policy. So we can say that banning of Star-TV network is not applicable to China.
13. The answer is option (b). Options (a), (c) and (d) are clearly not the main idea of the passage.
14. The answer is option (d). From the last few lines of the second paragraph, we infer that after the Chinese government's announcement to ban the Star-TV network, Murdoch, in an attempt to placate the Chinese decided to remove BBC World Service from Star. However, there is insufficient information in the passage regarding the exact motive behind such a move. Hence, answer is (d).

15. Answer is option (c). The reference to Scientology is found in the third paragraph, line 8 onwards. Option (a) is clearly not the focus of the illustration nor option (b). Option (d) is ruled out due to the fact that there are no previous examples to say that harassment occurs. Hence, answer is (c).
16. Answer is option (d). It is ethically wrong because the cyberpurists feel that 'if ordinary citizens can stifle their opponents, governments have even greater power to do so.' So it is ethically wrong.
17. Taiwan is nowhere mentioned in the passage. So answer option will be (a).
18. The answer option is (c). The techno-libertarians are those who advocate the idea of openness of information which in turn would mean more freedom. We get this in the first paragraph itself.
19. The answer option is (d). We have no idea on Murdoch's views.
20. Answer is option (b). Refer to the last line of the second paragraph. It says that 'There are subtler ways.....point of view is heard.'

9(B)

1. Refer to the first few lines of the third paragraph, 'The second, which.... is self-management ...from blue-collar workers to white-collar staff.' Hence the answer is both (I) and (II) thus (d).
2. Refer to the first few lines of the passage, '...corporation seems to have escaped all serious challenge.' Hence the answer is (c).
3. Refer to the first line of the third paragraph, 'Of the three main alternatives...abandoned it'. Hence the answer is (d).
4. Refer to the first line of the third last paragraph, 'Interest-group management...self-management'. Exactly the same idea has been conveyed in the option (a).
5. From the passage (a), (c) and (d) can be either derived or inferred, but option (b) can neither be inferred nor derived from the passage as the characteristic of the US corporation policy. Hence it is the answer.
6. Refer to the second last paragraph of the passage, it suggests that consumers and government have a say in the decision making. Hence the answer is (d).
7. The last two paragraphs give the reason as to why the interest group is not satisfactory to the author. All the reasons have been mentioned in the passage, hence the answer is (d).
8. Refer to the second last paragraph of the passage, 'There would be ticklish....interests were to be represented...' Hence the answer is (c).
9. Refer to the third line of the second last paragraph, 'For one thing, interest group.... Instead...delegated authority.' Hence the answer is (d).
10. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage, 'Moreover....economic and governmental controls...rather than by...internal controls.' Hence the answer is (a).
11. Out of the given answer options (a) is the most appropriate answer. (b) is not dealt with in the passage. (c) is also wrong as, though the author is discussing the ocean masses he is not discussing the extent of these water bodies. The author is not comparing water with any other liquid, hesitating the characteristics of water. Hence (a) is the answer.

12. Refer to the second paragraph, aquatic life would be destroyed if the ice sinks. Hence the fish survive since ice floats on the water. Hence the answer is (b).
13. All the three properties of water have been mentioned in the passage. Hence (d) is the answer.
14. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage. it is explicitly mentioned in the passage, '...the hydrosphere would soon be frozen....'. Thus the answer is (d).
15. Dogmatic means unchangeable or dictatorial, but the author isn't trying to force anything on the readers nor is he stubborn about any particular stand. Speculative is not based on fact or investigation, but author's tone is not such, nor is he biased. Dispassionate is the most appropriate as it means a fair or an unbiased approach. He is just giving an insight on a particular issue. Hence (b) is the correct answer.
16. (c) is the best answer option as the author makes a point and gives an example to illustrate it. Option (a) is wrong as the author does not compare between anything nor does he juxtapose true or untrue ideas. The author does not make any assumptions and later prove them, hence (d) is also wrong.
17. Option (b) is obviously wrong as the whole passage focuses on the water bodies and magnesium is just an example. The paragraph does not talk about the properties of ice so (d) cannot follow. The transition from water bodies to landmasses is not justified. The only suitable option is (a).
18. The author refers to dolphins and ichthyosaurs to suggest that they are actually mammals and reptiles but have evolved into fishlike forms. Hence the answer is (d).
19. Manifestation means demonstration, thus (a) is the most suitable answer. (d) is limited only to adaptive convergence, hence it is wrong. (b) is irrelevant in this context, and (c) is too generalised a statement.
20. Marine intelligence is not the area of discussion. (c) will be wrong as air breathing reptiles are dealt with and it was just an example so it can not be highlighted further. An environmental impact is beyond of the scope of discussion, hence it is wrong. The answer would be (b) as the passage talks about adaptive divergence and adaptive convergence. The adaptive convergence has already been discussed in detail so the topic of discussion would now be adaptive divergence, hence the answer is (b).
21. Refer to the last paragraph 'Hoover also inaugurated.... relieve unemployment.'. Hence the answer is (c).
22. Recession means a state in the economy where there is no demand. Now refer to the second paragraph '....War provided for....solved unemployment...'. Hence the answer is (a).
23. The answer would be a cause that is not mentioned in the passage. (d) is the only option not mentioned in the passage, all other have been mentioned, refer to the third paragraph.
24. Refer to the last few lines of the third paragraph, 'Manufacturers, seeing orders shrink, reduced output...' all this shows that Business in general has reduced, thus the answer is (c).
25. Refer to the last paragraph, 'Reconstruction Finance Corporation....aid ailing businesses, ...with government loans'. Hence the answer is (d).
26. All the options except (b) are mentioned in the passage, but option (b) is not mentioned thus there is no question of the author agreeing with it.

27. Refer to the second last paragraph, '.....American people...critical of their business leaders,...the system of free business...', hence the answer (a).
28. Refer to the second paragraph it suggests that war boosts the demand. Hence the answer is (d).
29. Refer to the second last paragraph, 'Demands raised earlier were....aid the destitute...' (a) is the only option not mentioned in the passage, hence it is the answer.
30. Unemployment was one grave problem caused because of the business contraction in 1929, hence the answer is (b).
31. The fertility of the delta region of Egypt is talked about in the first paragraph and the last paragraph talks about the sparse population of delta region.
32. Refer to the second last line of the first paragraph, 'In a sense Egypt was....directions by deserts.' Thus (d) is the answer.
33. None of the first three options can be attributed to the ancient languages of the world. Hence the answer is (d).
34. Refer to the first line of the passage, 'The Egypt was...valley of Nile was Egypt.'. Thus (I) is definitely true. (III) is also correct as the second last line of the first paragraph says that, 'In a sense...by deserts'. But no information about Egypt as a part of the Nile delta has been given. Thus the answer is (c).
35. Refer to the second last paragraph, 'In techniques, art and writing.....the Egyptian people....'. Thus by Egyptian people the author means local people. Thus the answer is (d).
36. Refer to the first line of the last paragraph, 'One unfortunate result...comfortable character...to be conquered.' Hence the answer is (c).
37. Refer to the last few lines of the last paragraph, 'There was, however, nothing to prevent small groups of nomads....', hence (b) is the answer.
38. Refer to the second paragraph, the author suggests that there was artistic, cultural and technical growth, though slowly when compared with that of others. Hence the answer is (d).
39. The passage as a whole talks about the importance of vocational subjects and how they have been gaining importance. Hence the answer is (d) as it suggests that elementary education should include vocational subjects as well.
40. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage, '...agriculture has been introduced...', '...marketable and hence....as instilling an appreciation'. Hence all the answer options except (c) are mentioned, thus (c) is the answer.
41. (I) and (II) both have been mentioned in the passage, but (III) suggests that these are the only four countries, which should have vocational subjects, hence (d) is the answer.
42. Refer to the last line of the second paragraph, 'Objections have been...held pupil aspiration'. Hence (c) is the correct answer option.
43. The passage boosts the idea of ungraded schools but that doesn't necessarily mean abolition of graded schools, hence (I) is wrong, but conclusions (II) and (III) can be drawn from the passage, hence the answer is (c).
44. Refer to the fourth line of the first paragraph, 'An increasing agreement...preparation for citizenship is one of the major objectives...'. Hence the answer is (d).

45. The inference that we can draw about metamorphic rock is that it doesn't have marine origins, refer to the first paragraph, hence the answer is (a).
46. Refer to the last few lines of the first paragraph, 'Proof...recent marine sediments...'. Hence the answer is (c).
47. Refer to the second last line of the second paragraph, '...but other elements in this region.... vanadium, nickel and copper...'. Hence the answer is (d).
48. Refer to the first line of the third paragraph, ' Petroleum is always accompanied by natural gas.'. Hence the answer is (c).
49. Refer to the last paragraph.'...the only reasonable...disintegration of the radio active elements...'. Hence the answer is (d).
50. Refer back to the last paragraph, 'The explanation for.....still matter of discussion.'. Hence the answer is (c).

10(A)

1. This question asks us about the main topic of discussion. (a) is redundant as there is no adulation or attention as such showered upon the author. (c) is also wrong as the passage doesn't give any tips on how to increase the attention spans, hence the answer is not (c). Option (d) is also wrong as pathological means relating to the anatomy. (b) would be the most apt answer option as the passage talks about sensations and feelings.
2. Volition would mean hope, desire, ambition or craving for something. (b) is the most suitable answer option. (a) is wrong as the word violation means a breach of something. Option (d) is also wrong as volubility means smooth or urbane.
3. Options (b) and (c) are wrong as they are not mentioned in the passage at all. (a) is the best answer as it is explicitly mentioned in the first passage where the author says that it is an ill-advised thing in psychology, hence the answer is (a).
4. Refer to the line, 'My state becomes attention...wonder what it as..'. This proves that attention is something that is thought of and isn't predetermined.
5. Option (a) is wrong as though attention is the topic of discussion it is a very generalised term. Words and their misuses are just e.g. given by the topic. Manifestation means display, again this is not the main idea of the passage. (d) is the most suitable option as it covers the entire scope of the topic.
6. The passage does not come across as a piece of journalism or a newspaper article hence (b) is wrong. Herpetologist is a zoologist who studies reptiles and amphibians. Psychobabble means language characterised by inaccurate use of jargon from psychiatry and psychotherapy, again we cannot be sure of this. Thus the answer is (a).
7. The title should cover the entire idea or the gist of the passage. Plebeian means working class, the passage says that Mrs. Behn had all the plebeian virtues that don't necessarily mean that the whole passage is focusing on plebeian women. On the contrary, (c) talks about middle class women and how they took to writing. (d) would be wrong as Feminist Literature is not talked about in the passage. (b) is also wrong as it falls beyond of the scope since the passage concentrates on middle class women only. Hence the answer is (c).
8. Iconoclastic refers to a person who attacks and seeks to overthrow traditional or popular ideas or institutions, this idea does not run parallel to what is stated in the passage. Adumbrative means being instinctively prophetic or visionary, this is irrelevant with respect to the passage. Heretic refers to a person holding controversial opinions the author again does not imply this.

Path breaking means a pioneering, someone who starts the trend. This is exactly what the passage says about Mrs. Behn. Thus the answer is (a).

9. Refer to the first paragraph of the passage, 'Mrs. Behn...virtues of humour, vitality and courage.' Thus (b) is the only answer option that is not a characteristic of a plebeian.
10. Refer to the first few lines of the passage, '...a woman forced by the death ...make her living by her wits.' Thus the answer option (c) is the best answer.
11. The illustration points out the fact that though the woman, Mrs. Dudley, was protected in life, when compelled by the situation, she could prove herself. Thus her hidden potential surfaced in a crisis situation. Thus the apt answer is (b).
12. The very fact that Mrs. Behn had plebeian virtues means that she was not aristocratic. The last line of the passage says that, 'It is she...shady and amorous...' amorous means indicative of love or sexual desire. This in effect shows that she was not of a very good moral nature as the presence of her tomb in the Westminster Abbey is said to be scandalous. Hence both (1) and (2) are inferred. Thus, answer is (c).
13. The author means that money adds to the value of or rather because of the money involved people start respecting a particular thing that was first treated as frivolous or not so serious. The passage is specifically talking about writing or a piece of art. Hence the answer is (b).
14. Refer to the last few lines of the passage, 'For masterpieces...many years of thinking in common...single voice.' Hence the answer is (a).
15. Refer to the last few lines of the passage it talks about the forerunners of Behn. From this part we can infer option (b).
16. The passage deals with various functions of attention. The passage also talks about importance of attention in different fields. Thus the title of the passage is 'Specific functions of Attention', hence (b).
17. Refer to the last few lines of the first paragraph, 'Attention must be given such a position...' This suggests that attention is an outcome of various activities. Thus the answer option is (b).
18. Refer to the first paragraph, ' I observe a tendency... divide active and passive factors....serious obstacle to psychology...'. Hence the answer is (a).
19. Refer to the second paragraph, 'Not theorising.... domination...consciousness.' Thus the answer is (c).
20. Refer to the second last paragraph, all the answer options except (b) guns are mentioned, hence the answer is (b).
21. The first line of the second last paragraph talks about kinds of attentions. All the incidences talked about in the passage are examples of reflexes. Answer option (d) is also a same kind of the situation. Hence the answer is (d).
22. 'Percipient' means 'having the power of perceiving', astute means intelligent, stigmatised means, hence (b) and (c) are redundant. (d) does not fit the idea. Hence the answer is (a), receptive.
23. The first line of the passage, '...men need a clear faith...hardship along the way..', Thus the answer is (b).
24. Refer to the first few lines of the first paragraph, 'We see that men's...different ideals.....suffering, devastation and sin'. Thus the answer is (d).

25. The main aim of politics has been mentioned in the last few lines of the first paragraph, 'The aim of politics.....adjust the relations....existence as possible.' The problem faced by politics, means politics cannot achieve that goal. Hence the answer is (a).
26. The example of Mr. Shaw is given in order to emphasise on the aspect of originality. The idea is not whether Shaw accepts being original or not. Hence the answer is (a).
27. Heterodox means unorthodox, (a) would be a contradictory meaning. (b) means separate, (d) means remote thus none of these are going to fit. (c) would be the best option as it means diversion from what is normal or what we expect.
28. Refer to the last line of the second paragraph, 'But although we cannot....industrious, self-sacrificing...music..' hence the answer option (d) is correct.
29. The answer to this question is (a). Refer to the third paragraph of the passage, 'The food and clothing....supply is inefficient, ..expense of some other man'.
30. The question asks what is the kind of good, one can possess individually? The answer is (d), as all others are mental or spiritual goods whereas nourishment is something which cannot be shared as it comes from nutritious food and it cannot increase by sharing.

10(B)

1. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage. It explicitly states that 'competition' is the greatest enemy of trust.
2. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage. (a) Cannot be the answer as the paragraph talks about the competitors of the 'Corporation'. (b) Cannot be derived from the paragraph. We do not know how exactly the 'Corporation' faces the competition, hence (c) is the answer.
3. Refer to the second last paragraph. the author says that those who can remain in business without unfair means and can perform, are those who have got the best of brains. Capitalistic competition would mean an entrepreneurial attitude. Hence (d) is the best option.
4. Refer to the last paragraph of the passage, 'If you want to know how... allowed'. This suggests that the patents cannot be obtained easily as the patent officers might give them a patent but keep them from manufacturing them, and in-effect help the capitalist. Thus the answer is (b).
5. This answer requires General Knowledge to enable one to get the correct answer option. those unaware may simply skip such a question. From, the second paragraph, it may be surmised that the passage is written in the first few decades of the 20th century, from the information that the United Steel trust is growing in dominance. Hence the answer is (c).
6. Refer to the second last paragraph, 'If they think that coming into the...no secret arrangements against him.' Thus (c) is the only option that is not mentioned as unfair means.
7. Refer to the third paragraph of the passage. From there it can be safely concluded that any comparison between trusts and competitors is like between giants and pygmies. Hence the answer is (a).
8. Refer to the second and the third paragraph. All the aspects of the US Steel corporation have been discussed but that it is impervious or resistant to competition. Hence the answer is (d).
9. Refer to the first and the second paragraph of the passage. It suggests that the new comers in the fund can fix up whatever price they want, as there are no competitors. Hence the answer is (a).
10. Refer to the first line of the second last paragraph, 'I take my stand...private monopoly is ...intolerable'. Hence the answer is (b).

11. The passage tells about the composition of the atmosphere. Throughout the passage the author talks about the percentage of different elements of the atmosphere, hence the answer is (a).
12. With the help of the passage only the first question can be answered. The answer to this question can be found in the second last paragraph. The (II) and the (III) question cannot be answered at all, hence the answer is (a).
13. Refer to the last few lines of the second last paragraph, 'The ozone layer...would burn or skins...our destruction.' Hence the answer is (a).
14. Refer to the last few lines of the second paragraph, 'They normally...400 mph have been noted.' Out of the given options, only when the jet travels from Los Angeles to New York, it travels from west to east, and thus gives the best average rate. Hence the answer is (b).
15. Refer to the second last paragraph, 'The temperatures...1,000 feet increase in altitude'. Thus 12,00 feet above would be $12 \times 3.5 = 42$. Thus the temperature will be 42 degrees colder than that on ground, hence the answer is (b).
16. Refer to the third paragraph, 'It is the warmest part of the...immediately surrounding it'. Hence the answer is (d).
17. All the options except (b) are mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage. Answer option (b) cannot be derived from any part of the passage and hence it is the answer.
18. The passage tells more about Austen's work and her attitude towards it. Hence the answer is (c).
19. Austen concentrated on limited range of subjects as she had limited experience. The first paragraph throws light on this part when it talks about limited craft. Hence the answer is (a).
20. The first line of the passage states a specific idea and the rest of the passage analyses this idea. Hence the answer is (b).
21. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage, it suggests that the other classes of older European society were influenced by the aristocracy, and this to a great extent kept a check on conflicts. This question cannot be directly answered by reading the passage, but can be inferred from the passage. Hence the answer is (d).
22. After reading the second paragraph, 'Nevertheless their opponents ...imitators.' This sentence talks about clergy, the bourgeoisie and common man as imitators of aristocracy. The word opponents suggest that the bourgeoisie think of aristocrats as their rivals.
23. Refer to the first line of the second last paragraph, it says that the castles were built for the purpose of self-protection, thus the answer is (b) as it gives the same idea.
24. Refer to the third paragraph of the passage, 'Attack came from the sea... marauding (looting) Magyar armies...' Hence the answer is (a).
25. In the third paragraph of the passage, the author talks about military values and political power, hence the apt answer option would be king's warriors. Hence the answer is (c).
26. Refer to the second and the third paragraph, thus (d) is the correct answer option.
27. Refer to the last paragraph, the advantages of war preparations are stated there. Thus the dual purpose is preparing for war as well as to get meat. Thus the answer is (b).

28. 'Amor et timor' is talked about as a characteristic of the medieval relationship between the lords and their servants. This is compared to that between God and man, now looking at the options (c) is the only possible relationship, which can be held between God and man, hence (c) is the answer.
29. Refer to the last line of the third last paragraph, 'Thus more and more....warriors...unarmed peasantry.' Hence the answer is (a).
30. Refer to the first line of the third last paragraph, 'It was recognised...too weak...conflicts...', hence the answer is (b).
31. The passage does not exactly talk about the difference between man-made and natural radiation, but it just gives examples. (c) is wrong as the United Nations Science committee is not the main topic of discussion. (d) is also wrong as it is just one aspect of the passage.
32. Option (I) is wrong as we do not know whether this quantity of strontium and carbon are small or not and whether they cause genetic disorders. But (II) and (III) are explicitly mentioned in the second paragraph, hence (d) is the answer.
33. If you read the last paragraph carefully, you will notice that the main problem with the agency was that it was disorganised, fragmented and as a result of this it couldn't obtain sufficient manpower and funds. As a result of this failure, the chairperson resigned. Thus (b) is the best answer option.
34. Refer to the first paragraph, '...cosmic rays...carbon in tissues.' Thus (c) is the answer.
35. Options (b), (c) and (d) are explicitly mentioned in the second paragraph. But the option (a) is wrong as the passage says that an average American is exposed to the natural sources and not radiation.
36. Refer to the last sentence of the second last paragraph, 'It is believed by...genetic defects...million births.', hence the answer is (c).
37. By inference we mean something that is not explicitly mentioned in the passage but is implied. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage, we can safely infer that (d) is the implied idea, hence the answer is (d).
38. Reading the whole passage the idea you can conceive is that which is expressed in option (b).
39. All the answer options, (b), (c) and (d) are mentioned in the third paragraph. But the option (a) is neither stated nor implied. Hence it is the correct answer.
40. Refer to the third last paragraph of the passage. Thus the answer is (b).
41. Refer to the third last paragraph, 'The evolutionary process....language acquisition.' Hence the answer is (a).
42. Refer to the first paragraph of the passage, it justifies the option (I). Option (II) is talked about in the third last paragraph, hence the answer is (c). Option (b) is not valid.
43. There is no explicit information given about this, but to understand this question we have to have to understand the whole passage. Thus the answer is (b).
44. Refer to the second last paragraph, the word precursors means foundation and intelligible means clear. Thus answer option (c) is wrong as it means that the child will not be able to speak at all. Thus the best answer option will be (d).

45. The question asks us to find the main idea of the passage. The author drives home the idea that health care should be treated as a right and the citizens should be entitled to this facility irrespective of whether or not they afford it. Hence the answer is (d).
46. Refer to the second paragraph of the passage. Here it is mentioned that there is a specific role of the government in preserving life. Human life is considered precious and is not to be risked. But the attitude changes when it comes to some tasks like bridge building, tunnel excavation etc. Hence the answer is (a).
47. Refer to the second last paragraph of the passage. Options (a) and (b) are mentioned. The second paragraph gives the option (d). (c) is the only option that is not mentioned in the passage, thus it is the answer.
48. Refer to first line of the second last paragraph of the passage. The only option that supports the view is (l). Hence (c) is the answer.
49. The author feels that programs run in favour of maintenance of life are justified but at the same time the people should not take it for granted. Hence the answer is (c).
50. Refer to the second paragraph. The question asks what the author implies hence (c) is the most suitable answer as we can take it as a conclusion of the second paragraph.